SUNDAY TIMES, June 1, 1930.

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Sunday Times

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Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
TO-NIGHT:
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MR. FLOTSAM & MR. JETSAM
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MAURICE
"THE PROSPERITY PARTY"
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Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening
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LATE NIGHTS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertaining during the week:
The THREE WIERE LARSENS
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
KENSINGTON, W.
Telephone: WESTERN 7222

THIS SPRING
tour the Beautiful and Historic West from the
GRAND SPA HOTEL CLIFTON
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Overlooking Avon Gorge, Leigh Woods, and Clifton Suspension Bridge. The centre for Cheddar, Wells, Glastonbury, Blagdon Lakes, Minehead, Stonehenge, Stratford-on-Avon, and good Golf courses. Self-contained Suites. Bedrooms with Baths. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Lift. Garage. Manager: M. E. GEORGY late Ritz Hotel, London).
'Grams: "Spa Bristol." 'Phone: 655.

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BY VISITING
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
STAY AT THE
PUMP HOUSE HOTEL
NOW A HONYWOOD HOTEL
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Looking upon a refreshing panorama of Channel, Cliff and Down. Unique situation on King's Cliff, Marine Parade. Every modern appointment. Running water and central heating in all bedrooms, private bathrooms, self-contained suites. Inclusive terms if desired. Garage.
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A WORD OF WARNING!
Have you bought your Race Coat yet? By all the signs of the times it looks like being a pleasant week at Epsom—possible to wear a nice summer dress, but necessary to have a smart coat to slip over it when the sun goes down. It would be advisable to come into Marshall & Snelgrove's Mantle Department and select your coat before other people, so that you may not be disappointed.

HAT in fancy black crinoline, trimmed velvet ribbon and underlined tulle.
PRICE 3 Gns

Write for Catalogue
RACE COAT in all wool romaine, with stitched cape and flaired flounce, trimmed on collar with band of mink fur and lined Crêpe-de-Chine to tone In Black Beige and Navy Stocked in three sizes
PRICE 13½ Gns
SMART AFTERNOON O. RACE COAT Three-quarter length to wear with the new long frocks. made of fine quality wool romaine, lined Crêpe-de-Chine and trimmed with band of black foxaline or stone marten fur In Black only—made to order in colours to match frocks.
PRICE 10½ Gns

HEMP STRAW HAT, bound silk and trimmed feather mount to tone. Made in any shade to match own gown.
PRICE 4½ Gns
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HOWARD HOTEL
The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges
EVERY BEDROOM
is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6
Illustrated Booklet on application.
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250 Rooms with Hot and Cold Running Water, Conveniently situated for the following events:—
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TROOPING OF THE COLOUR
5 minutes walk.
THURSDAY, JUNE 5th.
UNVEILING OF THE FOCH MEMORIAL by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, opposite the Hotel.
DERBY DAY. June 4th.
Travel by the Hotel Motor Coaches de Luxe. Tickets to include Light Buffet on arrival. Champagne Luncheon and Afternoon Tea £2 12 6 each, or with bedroom and breakfast £3 3 0 each.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.

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10 mins. walk or 3 mins. by Underground from the
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161-169, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5,
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges Beautiful BALLROOM.
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12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress Phone: Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.
Under Entirely New Management. Facing Rotten Row. Centre of most fashionable shops. Very convenient for all Theatres.
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Large Beautiful BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in LONDON.
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Room with Hot and Cold Water, 'Phone and Bath from 8/-
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Beautiful Ballroom available.
Proprietor - - SIR JAMES ERSKINE, J.P.

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
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ONSLOW COURT HOTEL
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The Onslow Court, ideally situated in the best part of South Kensington, is only 2 minutes from Tube Railways, and 10 minutes from Town. Redecorated walnut-panelled dining room, and 140 bedrooms with 'phone, h. and c. water, gas fire or radiator. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns.
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LONDON WEST END HOTELS
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HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
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All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner, 5/-
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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
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Where Monarchs Lived and Played.
Oatlands Park Hotel
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Down the years, Oatlands has oft-times been a scene in the romantic, almost incredible drama which we call English History No battle-scarred castle this, but a Palace built by a King for the enjoyment of his leisure. The name of Oatlands still stands for respite from Life's turmoil, and to-day it is thus associated by many who have made it their Country Home.
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The REMBRANDT Thurloe Place, South Kensington ROOMS
DERBY NIGHT,
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Tickets 10/6. Dance only 5/6. Car Park.
'Phone Kensington 8100 to reserve Tables.

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RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
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Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available, Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires. Now available, self contained Flats. Excellent Service.
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TUDOR COURT HOTEL
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This up-to-date Hotel prides itself on perfect service in an atmosphere of comfort and homeliness which makes the visitor feel absolutely at ease. Everything that painstaking consideration and careful forethought can devise is here employed to make your stay enjoyable. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns.
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RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone: Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 30.

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL
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First-class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery. VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central Heating. Electric Lift to all Floors. Private Suites with Bathroom. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts Golf, Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Telephone: 7 Hindhead.
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Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful, historic Buckingham.
19 mins. from Paddington (G.W.R.) To West Drayton Station. 200 acres Park Land. FREE GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, FISHING.
Terms from 4 Guineas weekly.
Brochure on application to Manager.

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Bathing, Tennis, Golf, Riding and Dancing. Under ideal conditions right on the sea front.
WHITSUN arrangements include:—
Saturday, June 7th ... Dinner Dance 8—12
Sunday, ,, 8th ... Thé Dansant 4— 6
Monday, ,, 9th ... Special Dance 9— 2
Signor Gubertini's Band has been engaged over the holidays. American Lawn Tennis Tournament on Whit. Monday. Book rooms, tables and dance tickets in advance. Secretary, 228, RUSTINGTON.

HENDON HALL, LONDON, N.W.4.
Most comfortable up-to-date Residential Hotel Hard Tennis Courts, Golf, etc. Dance every Saturday. Apply Manager. 'Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9.

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ORCHARD HOTEL
Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 30.

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40 mins. from Waterloo).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 9 gns. per week inclusive for double bedroom.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

BATH
but better still
THE LIMPLEY STOKE HYDRO HOTEL
At this time of the year it would probably be impossible to find a more delightful retreat. The neighbourhood, although not yet out of its winter garb, is still charming. Inside—warmth and everything that can be desired. The best installation of baths in the West of England. In fact, "every prospect pleases." For tariff and particulars apply to:—The Manageress.

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom. Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing. Garage for 80 cars. 'Phone 2800.

A.A. ALBION HOTEL R.A.C.
EASTBOURNE
Facing Sea Fully Licensed Central Heating. Electric fires in bedrooms. Lift. Garage (all repairs). Private Suites with running H & C water and private bath. Glass Sun Porches. Spacious Ballroom.
Weekly charges from 4 guineas inclusive.
Week-end charges from 30/- inclusive.
Telephone: EASTBOURNE 1.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WHITSUN - - - 1930.
MARGATE,
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Every Comfort. Fully Licensed.
Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

THE GEORGE HOTEL
STAMFORD.
Famous on the Great North Road.
Ninety miles from London. Running water in Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms. Lock-up Garages.
Telephone 102. Open Day and Night.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c in bedrooms. 3 mins. tn., 30 mins. town. 'Phone [illegible]

SUN BATHING!
THE OSBORNE, TORQUAY.
AT
In Ideal Surroundings.
Brochure from Manager, S. PAUL. Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
HOTEL RIPOSO
HOTEL NORMANHURST
The leading hotels for good food and modern comforts.
BOOK NOW FOR WHITSUN.
R. J. BRAY - - Managing Director.

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

SPRING can be enjoyed to the full at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL
BROMLEY, KENT.
A stately home of England (London 30 minutes).
Golf outside the door. 250-acre park. Tennis hard and grass courts. Croquet. Dancing. Bridge. Billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages.
All these amenities from 4 gns. per week inclusive.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

TOKSOWA HOTEL,
DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station).
Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

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Rest, Comfort, with Seasonal Enjoyment. First-class Family and Residential Recently enlarged Perfectly situated on the Banks of the Dart. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate Tariff. Lock-up Motor Garages Central Heating Write for Illustrated Brochure and Terms. 'Phone, Totnes 14 Tel., Seymour Hotel, Totnes. J. H. Stanbury and Co. Proprietors. Also of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY at the
LEE BAY HOTEL
LEE, near ILFRACOMBE.
An up-to-date hotel with the quiet refinement of the Old Manor of Lee. Close to sea, amidst glorious scenery. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Sea Fishing. Own dairy and garden produce. Excellent Cuisine. Fully Licensed. Private Suites. Telephone, 60 Ilfracombe. Telegrams, Hotel, Lee, Devon
Tariff, apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WESTWARD HO! N. DEVON.
GOLDEN BAY HOTEL
FOR REAL GOLF ON A CELEBRATED LINKS.
Nowhere more comfort, better food, better service or better wines. H. & C. Water in all bedrooms. Private Suites, Bedrooms with Bath and Toilet. Central heat. Electric Light. Large Garage. For moderate inclusive terms apply Manageress.
Five Lawn Tennis Courts free to visitors.

THE HOTEL FOR GOLF—PLAY GOLF AT THE
LILLEY BROOK HOTEL
CHARLTON KINGS, CHELTENHAM SPA.
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Every Comfort and Excellent Cuisine.

MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL
MALVERN.
High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress. Tel. 338.
MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

for Sunshine and sea-breezes stay at Brighton the Royal Crescent. Hotel
Looking upon a refreshing panorama of Channel, Cliff and Down. Unique situation on King's Cliff, Marine Parade. Every modern appointment. Running water and central heating in all bedrooms, private bathrooms, self-contained suites. Inclusive terms if desired. Garage.
Telephone: Brighton 4171. Telegrams: "Crescent Hotel Brighton."
under the same direction—
Bath Grand Pump Room Hotel.
London De Vere Hotel Kensington, W.

PAVILION HOTEL
SCARBOROUGH
Thoroughly modern in every way.
Running water in all bedrooms.
Really good food—most of it home-grown from own farm.
Pleasing decorations.
An hotel you will remember and come back to.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
'Phone: PURLEY 2000.
Half-an-hour from the City and West End.
Combining the luxury of the most modern Hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing, All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.
Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmaticians.
Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

—OSTEND—
The leading Hotels on the splendid front are
HOTEL SPLENDID 450 Beds
HOTEL DE LA PLAGE 400 Beds
MAJESTIC PALACE 250 Beds
HOTEL KURSAAL & BEAU SITE 150 Beds
Every Modern Comfort.
For terms apply to A. DECLERCK & Co.

The Fashionable Norman Sporting Resort
ETRETAT
GOLF. CASINO. TENNIS.
Leading Hotels:
ROCHES BLANCHES PALACE AND GRAND HOTEL HAUVILLE
Write to:
LES GRANDS HOTELS,
Sté. Foncière d'Etretat, ETRETAT.

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(R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 100-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 5 gns. per week.
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.
Telephone: 660 (two lines). Telegrams: "Chalpark."

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. Bathing from House. Free Tennis (Hard Court) Garage.
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

SUMMER SUNSHINE S. DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Principal Hotel Facing South. Recently redecorated throughout. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating etc. Moderate Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery Real Home Comforts Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat Vegetables from own garden Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision.
W. J. LAKE Proprietor

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. 'Phone Shaldon 2.
Fully Licensed.
BATH AND WEST SHOW.
WHITSUNTIDE.
Opening of New Ballroom, June 7th. Exhibition by World Champ on Ballroom Dancers.

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

NEW ISSUE NOTICE.

ILFORD, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1893)

Manufacturers of Photographic Plates, Papers, Roll Films, Portrait and X-Ray Films, Cinematograph Films, etc.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised.		Issued or included in present issue.
£190,000	in 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each ...	£190,000
£500,000	„ 6½% Cumulative "A" Preference Shares of £1 each	£500,000
£710,000	„ Ordinary Shares of £1 each	£574,200
£1 400,000		£1,264,200

DIRECTORS:

SIR IVOR PHILIPPS, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Chairman).
COLONEL F. W. EVATT, J. KEMP-WELCH,
CAPT. T. MIDGLEY ILLINGWORTH, R. D. LEWIS,
MAJOR D. BLUNDELL MEIN, D.S.O., M.C., COL. V. B. RAMSDEN, D.S.O., M.C.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL OPEN TO-MORROW FOR AN

ISSUE AT PAR OF

500,000 6½ PER CENT. CUMULATIVE "A" PREFERENCE SHARES OF £1 EACH

(of which 130,000 Shares have already been taken firm by the Underwriters).

The Prospectus will show (inter alia) that:

(1) The Company owns either directly or through its subsidiaries the whole of the issued Share Capital (except as stated below) of the undermentioned British Companies engaged in the manufacure and distribution of photographic materials:—
IMPERIAL DRY PLATE CO., LTD.
THOMAS ILLINGWORTH & CO., LTD. (except 10,880 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).
SELO, LTD.
GEM DRY PLATE CO., LTD.
FLUORESCENT MATERIALS, LTD.
APEM, LTD. (which owns all the Shares in Marion & Co., Ltd., Paget Prize Plate Co., Ltd., and Rajar, Ltd.).
WELLINGTON & WARD, LTD. (except 201 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, 28,027 10 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 16,490 8 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).

(2) The above-named Companies are well known in the photographic trade, both in this country and abroad, for the excellent quality of their products, and, in addition to their own branches on the Continent and in the Far East, are represented by Agents of the highest standing. In addition to the Company's factory at Ilford, the subsidiary Companies have factories around London at Cricklewood, Park Royal, Southgate and Edgware, at Watford and Elstree, in Hertfordshire, at Warley in Essex, and Mobberley in Cheshire.

(3) Profits as per certificate by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., Chartered Accountants, which is published in the Prospectus for the past six financial years, after charging all expenses and making provision for depreciation and Income-tax, were as follows:—

1924	£56,746	1927	£76,473
1925	£57,220	1928	£119,891
1926	£64,831	1929	£121,512

After payment of the fixed Cumulative Dividend on the 6 per cent. Preference Shares in respect of the above financial years, Dividends were paid on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 10 per cent. in respect of the years 1924 and 1925, 12½ per cent. in respect of the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, and 15 per cent. in respect of the year 1929. In addition, Capital Bonuses of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. were paid in 1927 and 1928 respectively.

(4) On the basis of the profits for 1929, the dividend on the 6½ per cent. Cumulative "A" Preference Shares, less income-tax (after paying the dividend on the 190,000 Preference Shares), is covered more than 4¼ times, but the policy of the Directors has been to conserve the finances and strengthen the position of the subsidiary Companies by placing a portion of the profits of the subsidiary Companies to reserves, &c., so that, in fact, the profits of the Company, together with the undistributed aggregate profits of its subsidiaries, are considerably in excess of those shown above.

(5) Aggregate net assets of Ilford, Limited and subsidiary Companies, as per certificate by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, which is published in the Prospectus, are as follows:—

Land and Buildings		£440,396
Plant, Machinery, &c.		277,371
Stock, Debtors, Cash and Investments		985,392
		1,703,159
Deduct Liabilities, including Dividends payable		269,402
		1,433,757
Deduct Share of Assets attributable to outside Interests		73,988
Balance, exclusive of Goodwill		£1,359,769

(6) The Goodwill of Ilford, Limited, which originally stood at £302,899, has been written down entirely out of profits, until it now stands at only £70,000, as shown in the last published accounts.

Prospectuses on the terms of which alone Applications will be received will be obtainable to-morrow from the Head Office and Branches of

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED
SNELL & SWAFFIELD, 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.2.
ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.

THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
ILFORD, ESSEX, and 243, WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

CANADA.

The Financial Times

in continuance of its programme of Publicity for Canadian Resources, publishes with *to-morrow's* issue the sixth special Canadian Supplement consisting of 32 pages and cover with illustrations, giving authoritative and informative details of the present position of Canada's chief industries, her finances and general outlook, as well as openings for the Investment of British Capital in the Dominion.

In the foreword—Mr. C. J. Smith, Vice-President, Canadian National Railways, and President, Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, writes:

"The splendid work that is being systematically accomplished by THE FINANCIAL TIMES in the development of closer financial, trading and commercial relations between Great Britain and Canada, through the medium of its present series of supplements devoted to the Dominion and in the news columns of its daily issues, is now so well known and so keenly appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic that it only remains for me to add my personal tribute to the many tributes which have been paid by others.

"THE FINANCIAL TIMES is certainly to be congratulated on its undoubted achievement in spreading the knowledge of Canada's manifold openings for capital and commercial enterprise throughout the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and in the highly beneficial results that have already accrued from its efforts in this direction."

The contributors of special articles include Dominion and Provincial Ministers, Agents-General, Bankers, Railway Presidents, Industrialists and other authorities.

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CITY CHATTER.

RENEWED GILT-EDGED STRENGTH—CONVERSION RUMOURS—SILVER'S SLUMP—MINES UNDER A CLOUD—OILS STEADY—RUBBER COSTS.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Expectation of a 2½ per cent. Bank rate was again disappointed, but it is considered possible that the downward movement may be made this week, despite the imminence of the Whitsuntide holiday. Consequently interest attached to gilt-edged securities almost to the exclusion of other markets, and much of the buying was again of a speculative nature. Rumour was again busy with the possibility of an important conversion operation, but nothing of a definite nature transpired. The strength of Conversion 4½ per Cent. and 5 per Cent. loans contrasts with the dullness of War Loan 5 per Cent., as will be seen from the usual price table.

The buoyancy of gilt-edged stocks extended to recently issued Corporation, Colonial, and other loans, and in a very short space of time practically all the underwriters' stock has been taken by investors. Even the London County 4½ per Cent. loan, which was far from successful, now stands at a fair premium, while Agricultural Mortgage Corporation 5 per Cent. debentures and Central Electricity Board 5 per Cent. debentures, both of which were considered too dear at their issue prices, have been helped by the good reception of the Port of London loan. Preparations are being made for other important issues of the gilt-edged type.

Rhodesia Mashonaland Railway 6½ per Cent. debentures, after falling to a heavy discount, have now recovered to about their issue price of 100½, but among Colonial loans Queensland 5½ per Cent., which was offered at 97, is still obtainable at 1½ discount, though New Zealand 5 per Cent. has risen to the equivalent of 100¼.

A further slump in Cordoba Central issues resulted from the directors' proposal to delay payment of interest on the Second Mortgage Debenture stock for a year owing to the failure of the principal crops in the company's district. Leopoldinas fell heavily on the unsatisfactory position disclosed by the report and the weakness of United of Havana became accentuated. In the Foreign market Peruvian Corporation continued to be adversely affected by the exchange, the weakness of which is attributed partly to political causes. At the close the stock offered was well taken, and a recovery is now believed to be due.

CONVERSION RUMOURS.

There is a very prevalent expectation in the City, amounting almost to a belief, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take advantage of the present spell of easy money to launch a big conversion operation in the near future. There have been several examples of piecemeal conversion operations already, but none of them has resulted in any appreciable saving in interest charges. If a large-scale scheme is brought forward, it will be judged chiefly by the saving it effects in the enormous annual debt charge.

Conversion of the largest loan on issue, the 5 per Cent. War Loan, of which £2,184,000,000 is outstanding, might as well be postponed for another nineteen years if the terms of conversion did not result in some substantial economy. Interest at present calls for approximately £110,000,000 annually, and every ¼ per cent. reduction in the rate means a saving of nearly £11,000,000. Much more will have to be saved if a reduction in income-tax is to be brought within sight.

Mr. Snowden's difficulty is to offer holders of 5 per Cent. War Loan such terms as would tempt them to convert and at the same time to effect economies which would not be altogether negligible. Present holders expect to be fairly treated, and if any inequitable scheme were brought forward would elect to accept the repayment at par to which they are entitled. If they are asked to accept interest at a lower rate than 5 per cent., they must receive some form of compensation such as would result from prolonging the currency of the loan or attaching to it special privileges in the matter of taxation.

There is no reason why Mr. Snowden should not follow the Goschen precedent and offer War Loan holders a stock the rate of interest on which would automatically be reduced after the lapse of fifteen years. If it be assumed that the time is definitely approaching when the British Government will be able to obtain long-term credit on a much lower basis than 5 per cent., the far-seeing investor would seize any opportunity presented of obtaining an assured return of even 4 per cent. over a prolonged period. Mr. Snowden's great mistake, if he intended to embark on any ambitious conversion scheme, was to raise the income-tax. If he had left it at the old rate the path to success would have been infinitely easier.

SILVER'S SLUMP.

Silver again came prominently into the limelight last week, when the market price of this Cinderella of the metals dropped to a new low record. From the high level of 89½d. per ounce established in 1920 there has been an almost uninterrupted decline until last week's unprecedentedly low figure of 17¼d. was reached.

As with other commodities, the depreciation is largely due, apart from the influence of persistent bear speculation, to over-production, or what some prefer to regard as under-consumption. China, the principal consumer, is overstocked, and India's nominal adoption of a gold standard has caused that country to become a seller rather than a buyer. Undoubtedly one of the chief reasons why silver has ceased to be in demand is the substitution of other metals, especially on the Continent, for currency purposes.

Silver coins are no longer met with in countries of the Latin Union, and have been replaced by paper and nickel currency. For the French five-franc piece, a coin of weight and dignity, has been substituted the flimsy billets of the Bank of France. In Italy and elsewhere the same thing has been happening. Even in England, where so-called silver coins still circulate, the proportion of alloy is much heavier than in pre-war times.

Indications seem to be all in favour of a diminished consumption and falling prices unless some scheme of restricted production is adopted. And the difficulties in the way of restriction are far greater in the case of silver than in, say, rubber, nitrate, or sugar, for the simple reason that in many mines silver is a secondary product, the output of which goes hand in hand with the production of other and usually more important metals. While the curtailment of production is difficult, if not impossible, in mines working complex ores, the restriction of sales is practicable if some kind of international agreement were reached. In such co-operation among producers lies the only hope of checking a fall, the limits of which no one can in present circumstances foresee.

The days are gone when the price of silver was a matter of keen market interest and when the price of, say, Mexican Rails responded freely to fluctuations in the market value of the white metal. But even now there are many companies whose fortunes must be profoundly influenced by the price of silver, such as the Broken Hill group in Australia, the Mining Corporation of Canada, the Mexican Corporation, San Francisco and Santa Gertrudis in Mexico, and the Burma Corporation.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Industrial business is still on a diminishing scale, and certain recent incidents have not helped to attract speculators to these markets. An obscure financial journal having broadcast advice to buy Edison Bell shares, it became necessary for the Committee to prohibit the marking of bargains. After the company had officially repudiated the share-pushers the prohibition was withdrawn, but as its effect had been to cause a fall of about 4s. in the shares, some members of the public who suffered losses held that dealings as well as markings should have been stopped.

Shortly afterwards there happened an incident of a different nature. On the publication of the capital reorganisation scheme of Cook, Son and Company (St. Paul's) the dealers refused to make prices in the shares, and not until late in the following day were their objections overcome. When dealings restarted prices were substantially higher, and this while benefitting actual holders did not suit speculators.

John Brown shares met with some support after the writing down of the capital which had long been regarded as inevitable, since the £6,000,000 contract for the Cunard Line promises to keep the company's works fully employed. Iron and Steel shares as a whole reflect disappointment at the failure to find remedies for trade depression.

Conspicuous success attended the offer of 5 per cent. Debenture stock of the Niger Company guaranteed by Lever Brothers. Although the yield was little more than 5¼ per cent., the issue was subscribed about six times, showing that security is now the chief consideration with the majority of investors. In the Tobacco group Carreras provided a surprise for the bears by maintaining the interim dividend on the increased capital. Imperial Tobaccos and British Americans as free of tax investments maintain their prices better than most of the leading Industrials.

Sun Insurance shares provided one of the few firm spots on the decision to split the shares following upon the paying up recently of part of the capital liability. The steadiness of Insurance shares generally is noteworthy, and justifies the confidence of investors as shown by the low yields they are prepared to accept.

Towards the close Cables and Wireless issues were offered freely, the report being expected about the end of June. A speculative movement in Paint shares soon collapsed in the absence of any confirmation of the oft repeated rumours linking the name of Pinchin Johnson with Lewis Berger and Goodlass Wall and Company.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

The strength of Underground Electric Income bonds at 111¼, attributed to the passing of the Company's Bill for the North London Tube extension, is very welcome to holders who must sell their bonds before the end of June if they do not exercise the option to convert into shares. After June 30, the price will probably fall below 103, at which level the company has the option to redeem the bonds until 1937, and at 100 in subsequent years. Some holders are selling now with a view to buying back in July.

At 61s. 6d. for the £1 units of stock Watney, Combe, Reid Deferred is a hopeful speculative investment. The company is constantly extending its sphere of influence, and the report due in August is expected to show a further improvement in the position. Profits have risen steadily during the last three years, and the 20 per cent. dividend paid on the Deferred for 1928-29 was well covered, so that the yield of £6 9s. per cent. offered at the present price is attractive.

Paterson, Laing and Bruce 6 per cent. B Preference shares at 18s. 9d. yield £6 8s. per cent. free of tax, equal to over 8 per cent. subject to tax. Like other firms trading with Australia, this company has probably experienced a difficult period, and some reduction must be expected in the profits for the year ending July 21. But for the previous year the profit, after allowing for tax, was £54,875, and after providing for Preference dividends and 7½ per cent. tax free on the Ordinary shares, £33,211 was carried forward. To pay the dividend on these B Preference requires only £15,000.

Southern Stockholders Investment Trust £1 shares at 19s. 6d. are a moderately priced investment in a well managed financial Trust with good prospects. For the first period to September 14 last a profit of £41,162 was shown on the capital of £1,000,000, and an initial 5 per cent. dividend was declared. Out of the surplus on realisation of investments the preliminary expenses were written off and £16,430 was applied to writing down investments. The company is now issuing £250,000 Terminable Debentures to its stockholders. These carry 5½ per cent. interest and are a satisfactory investment.

Birmingham and District Investment Trust 6 per cent. Preference shares are obtainable at 20s. 1½d. free of stamp, and the company has the option to redeem these at 22s. The company has large investments in transport undertakings, and the Preference shares are well secured as to capital, while the dividend is covered by earnings between two and three times.

MINES UNDER A CLOUD.

The excitement previously prevailing in the market for Rhodesian copper shares has been succeeded by depression. The reason for this change of tone is not altogether apparent. Lack of business may be chiefly responsible. True, statements at the N'Changa meeting were not up to the expectations of the optimists; but satisfactory results have been disclosed in the series of quarterly reports and development cables to hand. For example, in respect of its N'Kana mine the Bwana M'Kubwa Company reports the ore reserves on May 15 to amount to 66,000,000 tons, averaging 4.02 per cent. copper. This shows an increase of 31,000,000 tons upon the estimate of June 1, 1929. Anyhow, prices have trended downwards, the net loss on the week in Congo Borders being substantial.

At one time Rand gold share issues received a little attention, with Robinson Deep B in special favour on the official forecast of the early resumption of dividends. The shares embraced in the Gold Fields amalgamation have sunk to still lower levels. To avoid an impasse, holders of preference shares are urged immediately to send in their proxies, either for or against the scheme.

No important changes have taken place in the quotations of copper, tin, lead, and zinc, but silver has fallen below 1s. 6d. per oz.—a record low level. Naturally the shares of silver-producing companies, particularly Santa Gertrudis, have weakened sympathetically. The latest cable from the Ashanti Goldfields recording unpayable values, the shares came on offer. Chosen Corporation experienced a sharp set-back following the directors' rather vaguely-worded announcement regarding a suggestion of purchase.

OILS STEADY.

After its recent spell of activity the Oil share market has once more relapsed into idleness. No definite selling pressure has been encountered, but in the absence of support prices of a number of issues turned easier, although the leading descriptions were generally well maintained.

Royal Dutch and Shell Transports met with quiet investment support, but with Paris evidencing little interest, the Eagle issues were neglected. The V.O.C. dividend announcement occasioned some disappointment, the declaration of a payment of 20 per cent. comparing with previous market estimates of at least 22½ per cent. The price gave way on the announcement to 2.25-32, but what was described as influential buying at the lower level caused a quick recovery. It is hoped that the full figures of the past year's working will make a satisfactory showing.

The Burmah report added little to the figures previously known, but the results are easily the best in the history of the undertaking. The declaration by the Anglo-Persian company of a final dividend of 15 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, was up to the best market estimates, but the absence of any bonus issue, to the probabilities of which attention was drawn here last week, caused a sharp set-back in the price.

A bright feature was provided by Creoles, which responded to a return of New York support, and show a good rise on the week. Trinidad issues were generally dull, although United British met with some attention on a further increase in the weekly production figures. Anglo-Egyptian B shares appear to be worthy of notice at their present level of 2 9-16. This compares with about 3¼ a year ago, and gives a yield of over 9½ per cent. The company is controlled by the Shell group and is in a strong position. The low price of the shares is attributed to forced liquidation of shares which were in Egyptian hands to meet losses incurred in the cotton industry.

RUBBER COSTS.

Slightly more cheerful conditions were apparent at one time among Rubber shares, and early in the week buyers were once more in the majority. This tendency was brought about by a fair volume of inquiry for shares in those concerns known to have a low cost of production. In the recent general marking down of quotations many of these had fallen to attractive levels. Buying orders at the prices quoted disclosed little or no stock to be obtainable except at an advance.

Consequently, a fair improvement took place in values without any but a small business being recorded. With the commodity at the present depressed level it is obvious that those concerns able to market their rubber at below 6d. per lb. are not only in a stronger position, but can earn fair profits even if raw rubber remains below 9d. per lb. Companies such as Labu (5.39d.), Cheviot (5.30d.), Kawie (5.01d.), and Malay Rubber Planters (5.53d.) all come within this class, the figures in brackets being the all-in costs for last season.

An easier tendency developed in the share market later in the week on the renewed dullness of the commodity.

Tea shares were idle, and in the absence of fresh buying interest a fairly general decline in prices took place. Results at the auctions were somewhat disappointing, but the fall in prices was mainly the result of the unattractive quality of offerings usually apparent at this season. The total average price worked out at 1s. 3.21d., against 1s. 3.63d. last week, and 1s. 4.29d. for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

Reinvestment of the War Loan dividend promises to accentuate the upward movement in gilt-edged stocks during the coming week. Whether the demand will spread beyond Government securities and Corporation loans must depend upon the course of events. India stocks, for instance, cannot be expected to appeal strongly to the investor so long as the present unrest continues, but any sign of a change for the better in the political situation must direct attention to their relative cheapness.

Industrials will only return to popular favour when it is seen that success is attending efforts to conquer trade depression and unemployment. It is impossible for the economists of this or any other country to control the world crisis brought about by over-production of essential commodities, coupled with a restriction of purchasing power, for which the political conditions in Russia, India, and China are largely to blame. It is equally impossible to create artificial employment for workers who are displaced by machines. But something can be accomplished by well-planned Rationalisation schemes, and still more by a lightening of the burden of taxation.

It is for this reason that the City still hopes that the opportunity provided by the present ease in money will be seized to bring forward a conversion operation that will result in a really substantial saving of interest on the National Debt. There should be no insuperable difficulty in devising a plan that would prove acceptable both to the foreign and the British holders of 5 per cent. War Loan.

An offer of Conversion 4½ per cent. stock at 97 would mean an interest yield of £4 12s. 9d. per cent., compared with £4 18s. per cent. on War Loan 5 per cent. at 102. But whereas the latter is now liable to redemption at par at any time, Conversion 4½ per cent. runs on for a minimum of ten and a maximum of fourteen years. Moreover, the price is now 98⅝, with every prospect of rising above par. A similar offer to the holders of 4 per cent. tax-compounded loan might be made at a slightly higher price, and the total, being under £80,000,000, could be dealt with in one operation, whereas at least four offers at descending rates of yield seem to be called for in the case of the 5 per cent. loan. These, of course, are only tentative suggestions based on current prices.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	May 23.		May 30.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
War Loan 5%	102⅛	...	102⅛	...	—
Conversion 5%	102½	...	103⅛	...	+ 1⅛
Do. 4½%	99⅜	...	98⅛xd	...	+ 1⅞
Do. 3½%	78⅜	...	78½	...	+ ⅛
Consolidated 4%	88⅜	...	88⅞	...	+ ½
Funding 4%	90⅛	...	90⅜	...	+ ¼
India 6%	⅞ pm	...	1 pm	...	+ ⅛
L.C.C. 4½%	⅛ dis	...	¼ pm	...	+ ⅜
N. Zealand 5%	⅞ pm	...	1¼ pm	...	+ ⅜
FOREIGN.					
Mexican 5%	18½	...	17	...	— 1½
Peru Pref.	50	...	46¼	...	— 3¾
S. Paulo Coffee	91½	...	91	...	— ½
P.L.M. 6%	105½	...	106	...	+ ½
Riga 4½%	28	...	33	...	+ 5
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	84¼	...	83¾	...	— ½
L.M. and S.	49	...	48¾	...	— ¼
Underground Inc.	110	...	111½	...	+ 1½
Cen. Argentine	72½	...	71	...	— 1½
Cordoba Cen.	14½	...	13½	...	— 1
Do. 1st Pref.	40	...	34	...	— 6
Leopoldina	54⅝	...	51¼	...	— 3⅜
United Havana	17	...	13½	...	— 3½
Do. Pref.	27	...	19	...	— 8
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied Newspapers	13⅜	...	13⅜	...	— ⅛
Amalgmtd. Press	22/6	...	22/6	...	— 3
Cook, Son & Co. Pf.	18/6	...	18/11½	...	+ 2/7½
British Can.	50/-	...	46⅜	...	— 3/9
African S.S. Deb.	83	...	80	...	— 3
Imp. Cont. Gas	355	...	360	...	+ 5
Unilever New	14/-	...	12/-	...	— 2/-
Triplex	2	...	21⅜	...	+ 1⅜
Edison Bell	14/6	...	17/6	...	+ 3/-
Standard Bk. S.A.	14⅛	...	15⅜	...	+ 1⅛
Cables & W. "A"	50	...	45½	...	— 4½
Cables & W. "B"	22½	...	19½	...	— 3
MINES.					
Bwana M'Kubwa	17/-	...	16/6	...	— 6
Congo Borders	20	...	18½	...	— 1½
N'Changa	3⅛	...	3⅜	...	— ⅛
Globe and Phœnix	12/9	...	13/3	...	+ 6
Rio Tinto	40⅛	...	39¾	...	— ⅜
London Tin	22/6	...	21/6	...	— 1/-
Chosen Corp.	8/6	...	5/-	...	— 3/6
Burma Corp.	13/-	...	12/-	...	— 1/-
Santa Gertrudis	9/6	...	8/3	...	— 1/3
Ashanti Goldfields	31/6	...	29/9	...	— 1/9
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4⅛	...	4¼	...	— 1/32
Burmah	4⅛	...	4⅛	...	— ⅛
Lobitos	2¼	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛
Royal Dutch	33⅝	...	33½	...	— ¼
Shell Transport	4⅞	...	4⅞	...	—
V.O.C.	2⅛	...	2⅛	...	— 1/32
RUBBERS.					
Rubber Trusts	32/3	...	31/6	...	— 9
Anglo-Dutch	29/3	...	28 4½	...	— 10½
Kuala Lumpur	17⅜	...	16⅞	...	— ⅛
Anglo-Sumatra	17⅜	...	16¼	...	— ⅛
TEAS.					
Kanan Devan	40½	...	39½	...	— 1
Kukicherra	13	...	12	...	— 1
Pabbojan	47⅜	...	5	...	+ ⅛
New Sylhet	1⅞	...	1⅛	...	+ 1/32

BERLIN BOURSE REFORM.

MAXIMUM AGE LIMIT FOR BROKERS.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Board of the Bourse has now drafted its reform programme, but this still awaits the approval of the Trade Minister, whose representative, however, has co-operated in the work. The reform has been necessitated by the fact that the Bourse attendance has greatly increased, though business has declined.

The two principal reforms are the proposed repayment to members, so far as possible, of the moneys concentrated in the liquidation fund, and the creation of stock jobbers. The liquidation fund now contains £1,000,000 and a reserve of £150,000. The idea is to repay about £900,000.

A new proposal is the demand that members of the fund shall assume a guarantee obligation. Only members of the Liquidation and Guarantee Funds will be permitted to the Option Market, but the entrance fees will be reduced. An age limit for brokers, fixed at 70 years, is proposed.—*Exchange.*

COMPANY MEETINGS.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.

CONTINUED EXPANSION—INCREASE IN PROFITS.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The third annual general meeting of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., was held on Friday last at Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Camrose (chairman of the company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. J. R. Sumpter, F.C.I.S.), read the notice convening the meeting, and, in the absence through indisposition of Sir Gilbert Garnsey, Mr. F. S. Tull read the report of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., the auditors.

The Chairman said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Following the usual course on these occasions, I propose to take the report and balance-sheet as read.

The balance-sheet and report before you is the third to be issued since this company was reconstructed, and the first report covered a period of twenty months. The other two have dealt with normal periods of a year each.

You will have observed that the profit of £923,743 is almost exactly £50,000 more than last year, and is substantially in excess of the figure given in the prospectus as the average for the four years prior to the formation of the present company.

GOODWILL AND COPYRIGHTS.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the new Companies Act, we, in common with all other companies, have, in future, to show the item of goodwill and copyrights separately in the balance-sheet. You will observe that whereas we showed last year the figure of £6,725,000 as the balance of the purchase price of the business, including goodwill, copyrights, freehold land, plant, etc., this year, that item has been split into two, and we show copyrights and goodwill at cost, £5,326,601, and freehold land and buildings, plant, machinery, etc., £1,353,326. In all its stark nakedness, as it were, this seems a very large figure for what some people might call the intangible asset known as "Copyrights and Goodwill." On the other hand, I think you will agree that this item covers the most important and valuable asset which any trading company can possess. In the case of a company like the Amalgamated Press, which has nearly every year since its foundation thirty-six years ago, shown an increased profit, the valuation by the investing public of this item of goodwill, as evidenced by the price of the Ordinary shares in the market, has shown a steadily increasing figure.

EARNING CAPACITY OF THE BUSINESS.

From the shareholders' point of view the value of the assets of any company depends upon the profits earned by those assets, but when you take into account the profits shown by this company, not only this year, but for many years preceding, I venture to submit that this item of goodwill and copyrights by no means represents over-valuation of the earning capacity of the business of the Amalgamated Press. Naturally, in the case of any newspaper or publishing company, from the very nature of the business, this item must always be a large one, and although it is, and always should be, the policy of the directors to see that adequate reserves are maintained in the company, that policy is not necessarily dictated by the valuation put upon copyrights and goodwill.

The re-arrangement of our balance-sheet necessitated by the new regulations, makes any comparison with last year somewhat difficult, but there are no alterations of a material character this year to which I need draw your special attention. You will, of course, notice that as the result of our allocations from reserves last year, the item of preliminary and formation expenses, amounting to £347,059, has now disappeared entirely, and I think you will agree that to be in a position to do this after two years' trading indicates an unusually strong financial position.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS.

I turn now to the directors' report, which shows you how the directors propose the profit shall be allocated. Including the carry forward of £123,000, we have available £1,047,644. Deductions of the interest on the Debenture Stock, the Preference dividends, and the Ordinary Interim dividend, leaves us a balance of £460,659. We propose that the allocation to reserve this year should be £220,000, as against £180,000 last year, bringing that fund to a round sum of £400,000. Then we propose that £10,000 shall be added to the Pensions and Allowances Fund. You will remember that I referred to this last year, and said that it was our intention to maintain the same policy in regard to staff pensions as had been pursued by our predecessors. This is the first definite allocation we have made out of profits to this Fund.

We recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 8 per cent., making the total for the year 15 per cent., the same as last year, and finally propose to carry forward the sum of £134,659 as against £123,900 brought forward. Including our addition to the carry forward, we are therefore increasing our reserves by approximately £234,000, which is equal to something like 21 per cent. free of tax on the Ordinary share capital.

CONTINUAL SUCCESS OF PUBLICATIONS.

As you will have gathered from the profits we have earned, the publications of the Company have again done well. Both from a sentimental and a business point of view, you will be pleased to hear that "Answers," the first publication to be issued by the founders of this Company, continues to retain its popularity in a remarkable form, both with the reader and with the advertiser. Just as a matter of interest, the circulation of "Answers" this week is far in excess of that for the corresponding week of last year, and when you consider that this publication has now maintained a progressive record for a period of forty-two years, it will, I think, be generally admitted as one of the outstanding features of the publication field.

We have, of course, a large interest in publications which deal with fashions and the wants of women generally. Our journals catering for this field are well to the fore, and advertisers who are able to check their results in a direct way continue to pay remarkable tribute to the pulling powers of these publications.

"Home Chat" continues to hold its prominent position, and to name a few others, "Women's Pictorial," "Women's Weekly," "Women's World," and "Home Companion" are to-day as strong as they ever were with the reader and the advertiser alike. The fiction magazines, such as the "Storyteller" and the "Argosy," are recognised as the leading magazines of their kind in this country.

SUCCESSFUL NEW VENTURES.

Following the regular programme of this Company, we have been active during the year in regard to new publications, and have produced several new monthly, fortnightly, and weekly issues. We have every reason to be satisfied with the results.

"Wife and Home," a beautifully produced magazine dealing with the home, children, and other interests, has proved a great success. Another of our new publications has been a magazine called "Woman and Beauty," a title which explains itself. This journal has been splendidly received, and has already obtained a circulation far surpassing our anticipation. I am happy to say that advertisers have recognised the success of these ventures and are making a steadily increasing use of them.

"Modern Masterpieces of British Art," one of our part publications, has been accepted as one of the most beautiful works of its kind—a great credit to the Company.

The "Concise Encyclopædia" has sold extremely well, and the letters we have received show how pleased the public are with this work.

We have also issued new weekly publications appealing to boys and adults, and the year has been a busy and active one.

Far too many journals are issued by us for me to make individual reference to them, but I must mention the "Woman's Journal," first produced two years ago, and a magazine of outstanding merit, both as regards quality of production and the character of its contents. I think it is right to say that the "Woman's Journal" is recognised as the finest magazine of its class and style issued in this country, a fact which our friends in the advertising world have not been slow to appreciate.

UNIQUE FIELD FOR ADVERTISERS.

The receipts from the advertising side of the business have again been most satisfactory. Last year I was able to tell you that the total figure showed an increase over the previous year, and constituted a record. This year I can make the same statement, for the figures show an increase over those of last year, and have established a new record in the history of this company. It is worth while emphasising once again the unique field for the advertiser which is provided by the publications of the Amalgamated Press. Our periodicals and magazines cover not only the large towns, but, thanks to our extensive system of distribution, are to be found in the remotest parts of the country. It is not too much to say that the publications which we issue constitute in themselves the basis for a very far-reaching and extensive advertising campaign, catering, as they do, for every class and section of the community. Practically all our journals are home journals, so that the waste circulation is practically nil, and evidence of this is to be found in the fact that we are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials to the value of our journals as advertising mediums from agents and advertisers alike.

PRINTING AND PAPER-MAKING BUSINESSES.

The extensive printing businesses owned by this company produce practically the whole of our publications. We have spared no money to maintain these establishments in a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date manner, and have availed ourselves of every practical method of increasing efficiency and output.

Our paper-making business, the Imperial Paper Mills, situated at Gravesend, has also had a satisfactory year's trading. We have now in the course of erection there another large paper-making machine, which we expect to have ready for operation in the course of a few months. Making as we do the paper for not only our own publications, but also for many other periodicals in the country, it behoves us to see that this plant is of the most efficient and economical character possible, and we have every justification for thinking that there is no firm in the country able to give a better service to its customers than is the Imperial Paper Mills.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF.

In concluding my remarks I should like once again to refer to the work which has been done by the staff during the year. I am sure you, as shareholders, will be interested to know that the staffs, both at Fleetway House and all our other establishments, are extraordinarily loyal and enthusiastic, and it is only fair to say that a great deal of the excellent results which we have been able to show you year by year are due to the splendid feelings of co-operation which prevail between the staffs and the management. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I take the opportunity of expressing the thanks, not only of the directors, but of the shareholders as a whole, to all those employed in the service of the Amalgamated Press. I now beg to move "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ending February 28, 1930, be received and adopted, and that the dividends, reserves, and appropriations recommended therein be and are hereby approved."

Sir J. Gomer Berry, Bt. (deputy-chairman), seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed.

On the motion of Mr. M. S. Myers, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff, and after an acknowledgment by the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

GOOD RESULTS IN DIFFICULT TIMES.

The Hon. Sir William Henry Goschen, K.B.E., chairman of the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., presided at the annual general meeting of the Company held on Tuesday at its head office. After referring to Mr. Sclater Booth's retirement through illness from the Board, and to the loss by death on December 18 of Mr. Edward Dent, Sir William reported the election of General Russell and the re-election of the Marquess of Londonderry to the Board. Referring to the world-wide commercial depression which began to show itself during 1929, Sir William remarked that the world was paying the debt of financial unsoundness which had accumulated during several years. To-day, uncertainty was everywhere apparent, and uncert

COMPANY MEETINGS.

JOHN LEWIS & COMPANY.

SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THE ORGANISATION.

STAFF AND PARTNERSHIP SHARES.

REPLY TO COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS.

MR. J. SPEDAN LEWIS'S STATEMENT.

The second annual general meeting of John Lewis and Co., Ltd., was held on Friday last at the Company's premises in Oxford Street, London, W.

Mr. J. Spedan Lewis (chairman of the company) presided and, before inviting questions upon the accounts and report of the directors, remarked that, as on the previous occasion, the report had given all the information usually given only in the speech of the chairman. This new departure had been strongly commended by leading organs of the Press, both in this country and abroad, and the Board proposed to adhere to it. On the previous occasion he had offered no observations at all before inviting questions, but there were a few remarks that he felt he ought to make in view of the special circumstances of the present meeting.

THE REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF.

In the first place he mentioned that as recently as last Sunday a newspaper had endeavoured to produce upon the minds of its readers an impression that payments mentioned in the report of the auditors as having been charged to associated companies or to himself, should really have been charged to the profit and loss account. The directors had endeavoured to make clear in the report that this was not the case, but, in view of the importance of the point, he thought that he should repeat that the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of remuneration of the staff had been the full normal percentage of turnover. That was to say that an ordinary management seeking to make in the ordinary way profit for themselves would not have needed to spend upon obtaining the services of employees any more than the total sum that had been charged to the profit and loss account.

In the second place he thought that the shareholders would agree that it would have been better if there had been time for what would have been the rather difficult task of deciding how to shorten the report without making any regrettable omission. He thought that in future the report should be two-thirds, or at most three-quarters, of the present length. (Several shareholders expressed agreement, although after the meeting one intimated that any shortening whatever would have been regrettable).

STRENGTH OF THE PREFERENCE HOLDERS' POSITION.

In the third place more emphasis should, perhaps, have been laid in the report upon the fact that no preference shareholder could lose one penny until he (the Chairman) had lost the whole of his estate. The shareholders might trust him to part with the control of the Company long before that point was reached. The shareholders had really nothing whatever to worry about. The truth was that an operation so big as the taking over of the Harries business could not be judged properly upon a twelve-month view. No doubt yearly publication of accounts, as required by law, worked well normally, but it did not work well in a special case of this kind, which was rather of the nature of a three-year operation. In the same way if in ordinary circumstances companies had to publish their accounts weekly, or even monthly, the figures would be often alarming, although by the end of the year no cause for alarm would appear.

He was glad to be able to tell them that the recent attacks did not appear to have increased the normal volume of share transfers, but it was, of course, very regrettable that the price obtained by those who had occasion to sell at this particular time should have been affected either by natural misapprehension of the true significance of the accounts of the last year, or by such grossly incompetent or deliberately misleading comments and suggestions as had appeared in a few newspapers of minor standing.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

The Chairman then invited questions, and a shareholder enquired whether the Board had any means of knowing how a certain newspaper had obtained what appeared to be advance information of a confidential character.

The Chairman answered that the Directors had no reason to doubt the trustworthiness of any of the employees of the Company, and the auditors, who, as he thought all the shareholders were probably aware, were one of the most eminent firms in the world—(Hear, hear)—were, of course, extremely careful in the same direction and had likewise no reasons for doubt. He was inclined to think that it might have been a case of putting forward of a mere guess as a piece of definite advance information, but the shareholders were aware that in the present state of the law that sort of thing could be done to a considerable extent with impunity, and that a certain type of journalist was not above doing it.

At this point the Chairman quoted a letter from a shareholder, who had written that, in his opinion, the recent attacks in a certain section of the Press would have been very unlikely if the company had been large advertisers. (Laughter.) The Chairman observed that this opinion was natural—and, indeed, obvious common sense—but that he felt at the same time that he ought to take that occasion to say quite definitely that he had been deeply impressed by the entire fairness with which the Press as a whole had always treated another drapery company with which he was connected, and which was likewise one of the few drapery companies that were conspicuously not advertisers.

There were no other questions, and the accounts and report were thereupon approved unanimously, as were the other motions upon the paper.

TRADE CUSTOMERS.

In seconding a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was likewise carried unanimously, a shareholder drew attention to the fact that most, if not all, of the large West End drapery companies gave trade customers a specially favourable price, whereas John Lewis and Co., Ltd., made no such distinction between trade customers and the ordinary public.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, observed upon the latter point that he was fully persuaded that a genuine wholesale trade in uncut pieces could be undertaken advantageously only upon a quite separate stock, and that trade customers, in the common West End drapers' sense of the words, could not be served more cheaply than the ordinary public. It followed, therefore, that unless they were to be served really at a loss, the giving of a special trade price must necessarily mean that the ordinary public were charged an unnecessarily high rate of profit. This was, in fact, what happened, and the fact went far to explain the very conspicuous success of that part of their business.

In addition to the foregoing summary of the proceedings of the meeting it is thought desirable to reproduce here the two following sections of the report that was issued with the accounts.

SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THE ORGANISATION.

If this report were not so long already, we should have included a note upon the main differences of character between the former Harries trade and our own, but, though we think that this might be of interest to a good many of our readers, we feel that it is better not to trouble them upon this occasion with anything of that kind. For the same reason we are deferring to another occasion the detailed description of our Partnership System to which we referred in the forty-sixth paragraph of our last report.

But we ought, perhaps, upon this occasion to recall to your minds the following facts: When the chairman had become the sole and exclusive owner of the business of John Lewis and Company he was advised that, if he were willing to "sell out," he could realise his business interests for about a million pounds, which he could then have invested in securities of the highest class in this country or elsewhere.

Instead of doing this, he put the whole of his fortune at the "tail-end" of the capital of your own company and of its associates, and he did this in such a way that all of the profit will go to the staff while he lives upon his capital, of which he reckons that there will be enough for his life-time and for such bequests as he will wish to make. Under this arrangement he will never receive at any time from first to last a penny more than the original capital-sum for which he was advised that he could sell out then completely for immediate cash. Had he chosen to realise his interests and to invest the proceeds, he would have had thenceforward from securities of the highest class a yearly income of about fifty thousand pounds, whereas, under the arrangement that he actually made, he will receive from all this property no income or profit whatever, either now or at any future time.

Moreover, the "tail-end" charge in the safest of businesses obviously cannot be nearly so safe as a set of investments judiciously distributed among the choicest securities of the most stable countries of the world.

At best the Chairman was incurring years of somewhat anxious and somewhat arduous work, and, of course, he was taking a real risk that unforeseeable developments of politics or other irresistible causes might lose him quite a large part of his capital.

He took this course because he has always felt that it is highly desirable that those, who have the luck to be the heirs of successful business men and who do not desire to make for themselves fresh business profits and who are inclined to a life of public service, should not withdraw their capital from business and, having invested it securely, devote themselves to a parliamentary or similar career, but should "stick to the shop" and work patiently and carefully at the task of reforming industry from within and so make some return to that particular field from which their own fortunes came.

The ordinary course means freedom from all private business and financial cares and the great interest and pleasure and social attractions of a career in public life. But, in the Chairman's opinion, there are too many public-spirited men in Parliament and elsewhere, outside the world of business, and too few in positions of actual expert control of large industrial organisations.

When the first Factory Acts were got through Parliament and hideous abuses, in the way of child-labour and so on, were thereby brought to an end, the career of the Yorkshire manufacturer, Mr. Fielden, was of immense use to those who were in charge of the Bills.

They had to meet the obviously sincere and highly influential opposition of such men as John Bright who constantly assured the House that the proposed reforms would be disastrous to British industry.

The supporters of the Bill were able to keep on answering: "Look at Fielden. He has actually done all these things that you say are crazy. And for a time he himself was called crazy for doing them. But he has made himself a millionaire"—(and in those days millionaires were rarities)—"and now people are saying that he has shovelled his money out to his work-people and God has shovelled it back again."

In the Chairman's opinion the magnificent labour force of this country has been brought into such a deep-seated chronic condition of irritation at the idea that it is exploited grossly by profiteering captains of industry who charge far too much for their admittedly indispensable services and by profiteering dealers in money, who likewise charge far too much for their admittedly indispensable capital that, sooner than continue to make such profits for those parties, it will prefer and is preferring to half starve itself and all our country along with itself. To-day, May 20, *The Times* tells us that the number of days lost in 1929 in industrial disputes was 8,287,000.

Far-reaching sincere experiments to discover reforms, that will distribute industrial income less unequally *and that will increase rather than diminish industrial discipline*, are, in the Chairman's opinion, the supreme need of our times, and he is taking accordingly the steps that have just been mentioned to do in that regard his own duty as he sees it.

Among other reasons, for which it has been thought desirable that these matters shall be mentioned again upon this occasion, is the fact that certain newspapers made recently upon your company attacks that they could not have made if they had exercised ordinary care in the way of making previous inquiries. It is thought that, if they had realised the special character of the business, they might have been more careful to conform to the usually very high standards of the British Press.

POSSIBILITY OF CO-OPERATION BY SHAREHOLDERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

As in the case of any similar company, shareholders and their friends can materially increase our business by their own patronage and recommendation, and in the case of this particular company they can also materially stimulate the zeal and so increase the efficiency of the staff by investing in Preferred Ordinary shares of the John Lewis Partnership, Ltd.

Any such help in the creation of a market in these shares will hasten the development of the full advantages of our system because the shares are the form in which the staff get their "partnership benefit," and it is extremely desirable that they shall be able, if they choose, to sell their shares readily and for a fairly satisfactory price, say, at present, 20s., or even a little less, though in a few years the shares should stand higher. The mere regular payment of the dividend (7½ per cent. yearly, cumulative, and payable on December 1 and June 1) will remove eventually every difficulty; but the company was only formed last year, and in the meantime, while the quantity of shares issued so far (150,000) is still comparatively small and the company under the disadvantage of being new both in itself and in its character, buyers of even a few of these shares will be rendering valuable help as well as getting a share entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7½ per cent. and having, in our judgment, a good prospect of not inconsiderable capital-profit.

It is hoped that some of those who read this notice may feel inclined to do what is in their own power to hasten the development of the new idea that lies behind our own system.

It has been very warmly praised by experts of the highest eminence, and its details have been settled upon the very best professional advice.

It is already succeeding, but it is very desirable from every point of view that its success shall be as rapid as possible. Anyone who at this stage provides members of the staff with an opportunity of selling some of their shares will be giving really valuable help in that direction, and the chairman will be very grateful for it.

It may be thought that the staff ought to retain the shares themselves, but people whose incomes are quite small and who have homes to buy or children to educate or other important needs of ready-money, are bound to be much more delighted and encouraged

Continued at foot of next column.

at finding themselves receiving a share that they can turn into ready-money than at finding themselves receiving a share that they are not allowed to sell and that merely produces them an income of ninepence at the end of each six months.

As a matter of fact there is already appearing among the staff a very definite tendency to be reluctant to part with shares. In this, of course, they are well-advised, for there is every likelihood that the shares will receive in fact an absolute punctual dividend and will be saleable in a few years time for a price substantially better than they will fetch at present. But it would not have been surprising if people, who are for the most part quite unused to the idea of being shareholders at all, should have been unable to feel the reality of these and of other motives for holding.

This is the only reason for which we have felt some regret at what we consider to be the necessity of the new practice of requiring the staff actually to sell shares in order to get income during absence from duty. Obviously there is a risk that, if people once begin to sell, they will not stop until they have killed and eaten the whole of their little goose that would lay for them golden eggs of dividend.

Inquiries regarding the shares should be addressed to the Secretary, The John Lewis Partnership, Limited, 21, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

ANTOFAGASTA RAILWAY.

SMALL INCREASE IN NET EARNINGS.

The report of the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company, now available, shows an increase in net receipts of £16,144 in the year 1929.

Gross receipts totalled £1,997,328, an increase of £155,486, or 8.44 per cent. Against this expenses rose by £139,342, or 12.56 per cent., the net result being an increase of 2.21 per cent. in net receipts at £748,161.

Income from investments was swollen by the inclusion of the receipt of £194,348 from the Bolivia Railway Company, being interest for two and a-half years on the 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, while other investments yielded £25,560 against £98,915. With registration fees, etc., of £435, and £241,616 brought in, the total available was £1,210,121, compared with £1,082,562.

The reserve fund again receives £100,000 (making £850,000), and the staff fund is allocated £15,000 (against £20,000). Taxation reserve takes £35,000 (against nil), and stamp duty on issue of ordinary stock £15,787.

After meeting Debenture interest and Preference dividend, the directors propose maintaining the Ordinary dividend at 7 per cent. on the enlarged capital, carrying forward £264,812.

NITRATE MERGER.

THREE MORE COMPANIES APPROACHED.

Three more English nitrate-producing companies operating in Chile have been approached by the representatives of the £75,000,000 company which is being formed under the title of Compania Salitrere Nacional to co-ordinate the interests of the various nitrate concerns with those of the Government of Chile

The latest companies concerned are the San Sebastian Nitrate Co., New Paccha and Jazpampa Nitrate, and the Aguas Blancas Nitrate Co. The offers made for the respective companies will be submitted to the shareholders in due course.

The new company, which, it is understood, is also offering to acquire the Preference capital of the Lautaro Nitrate Co., has already made an offer to acquire the Rosario Nitrate and the Angela Nitrate companies, while a provisional agreement has been entered into with the Santa Catalina Nitrate for an exchange of shares.

The capital of the new concern will be in shares of £2 10s. each, and one-half of the total of £75,000,000 will be allotted to the Chilean Government as consideration for the conveyance of nitrate fields to the extent of a content of 150,000,000 tons. The remaining £37,500,000 will be applied in the purchase of existing oficinas and grounds.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady and 1/2c. to 1 1/8c. up, owing to the strength of Winnipeg yesterday and complaints of dry weather in the spring wheat territory. The advance was assisted by a private bullish estimate of 20,000,000 bushels for the Texas crop, and 50,000,000 bushels for Nebraska. Later the market reacted partially on a bearish private estimate indicating that the winter wheat yield would amount to 549,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat 260,000,000 bushels. The disappointing action of the Winnipeg market was a further depressing fact. The close, however, was firm, with May 1/2c. down and later positions 3/4c. to 1 1/8c. up. May, 105 1/2; July, 108 1/2 to 108 5/8; September, 111 3/8 to 111 1/2; December, 115 3/4 to 115 7/8.

Lard at the opening was dull. The steadiness of Liverpool caused scattered covering, and the market closed steady, with futures unchanged to 2 1/2 points down and spot unaltered. Prime western steam spot, 10-12 1/2. May, 10-12 1/2; July, 10-17 1/2; September, 10-37 1/2; October, unquoted.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat.—Steady and 1 1/2c. to 3/4c. higher. No. 2 Northern Manitoba spot, 122 7/8; No. 2 hard winter spot, 114 1/2; No. 2 red winter spot, 125.

Flour.—Steady. Spring clears 100 per cent., 5.50 to 5.75. Sales for export nil.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard white, in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; mid-Continent crude, 33 to 33.9; Baume, 1.18 1/2; Pennsylvania crude, 1.55 to 2.30.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 1/2c. to 3/4c. lower on a forecast for scattered rains over Alberta and Saskatchewan. Values kept down owing to there being practically no export demand and on reports of increased Indian and Chilean offerings to Europe at keen competitors prices. Cash houses were selling, and the close was steady with futures 1/2c. to 3/4c. down. May 113, July 114 1/4, October 116 3/8.—*Reuter.*

MINCING LANE, Saturday.

SUGAR.—The market closed the week with marked quietness, consuming demand being still rigidly measured by wants of immediate necessity, but no change occurred in quotations of spot goods. Perhaps there is some easement in offers from Cuba, owing to the extremely low prices current, but a continuance is needed in order to lead to improvement. Meantime, signs are not wanting as to invisible supplies being at an unusually low ebb, and with seasonal demand close at hand for preserving purposes, the general outlook becomes brighter. T.L. granulated ex-refinery, 20s. 11 1/2d. Cuban 96 per cent. June-July sellers, 6s. 8 1/4d. to 6s. 9d.; July-August quoted, 6s. 9 5/4d. Terminal markets quietly steady. Of raws, May sellers, 6s. 6d.; July, 6s. 11 1/2d.; August, 6s. 2 1/4d.; December sellers, 6s. 3 3/4d.; March, 7s. 3 1/4d.; whites, May sellers, 8s. 2 1/4d.; August, 8s. 4 1/2d.; December, 8s. 10 1/2d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—All attention is still given to attractive cup qualities, which sell readily at full prices, but buyers show little interest in the lower qualities.

Cocoa.—There is a moderate call for spot lots at steady prices. Accra easier. F.F. May-July quoted 35s. 6d.; mid-crop London contract, 31s. 6d.; October-December, 36s. 6d. Terminal dull. June sellers, 38s.; August, 37s. 6d.; December, 38s.; March, 39s. per cwt.

SPICE.—Pepper inactive and easier. Black Lampong April-June quoted 10 1/2d. May-July 10d., August-October sold 9d., white Muntok April-June 1s. 0 3/4d., May-July 1s 0 1/4d., August-October sold 1s. to 11 1/2d. Cloves steady. Zanzibar spot 11 3/4d. to 1s. May-June 11 1/2d. August-October 11 1/4d. Pimento firm. July-August buyers 75s. cwt. Tapioca, sago, also sago flour unaltered.

HEMP.—Manilla quiet. J.2. May-July quoted £24; K. August-October, £23; L.1. May-July, £22 10s.; L.2, July-September, £21 5s.; M.1, August-October, £22; M.2, £21 5s. African sisal No. 1, May-July, £28 15s.; No. 2 ditto, £28 ton c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—Dull. Fair. T.N. spot, 122s. 6d.; August buyers, 114s.; October, 118s. To arrive May-June sellers, 110s. cwt. c.i.f.

BALTIC, Saturday.

WHEAT.—Cargo market quiet and prices nominally unaltered. White Pacific June also July sellers 39s., August 39s., Rosafe 62 1/2 lb. (new) June 15 38s. 9d., Baril 62 1/2 lb. June 38s. 3d., South Australian due 41s. 3d. afloat 41s 3d., choice white Karachi June 40s. 6d. Parcels firm at 6d. advance asked for Canadian. No. 1 Northern Manitoba June-July sellers 42s. 9d., No. 2 ditto 42s. 3d., No. 3 41s. 9d., No. 4 Manitoba June-July 40s 6d., No. 2 mixed Durum June-July 36s. 3d., No. 2 hard Winter (Atlantic shipment) June-July 39s. 6d., Rosafe 62 1/2 lb. June 38s. 6d., Barusso 62 1/2 lb. loading 37s. 9d., Australian afloat also shipping/shipped 41s. 6d., choice white Karachi June-July 40s. 3d. per 480 lb. Futures firmer. Quotations per qr. 480 lb. Manitoba grade—May 40s. 5d., July 39s. 11d., November 40s. 4d., London grade—May 37s. 9d., July 37s 5d.

Continued from preceding column.

MARKETS CLOSED.

The New York Stock Exchange and Curb Market remained closed yesterday, together with the New York Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Rubber, and National Metal Exchanges.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" SUPPLEMENT.

The sixth Canadian Supplement of a half-yearly series will be issued gratis with *The Financial Times* to-morrow (Monday).

The Supplement will comprise 32 pages of text and illustrations in a four-page cover, and, like the five preceding issues, will contain signed articles by many of the foremost authorities in Canada, including Dominion and Provincial Ministers, railway presidents and bankers, also Agents-General in this country.

The estimation in which these semi-annual Supplements are held finds expression in the Foreword to the sixth issue, by Mr. C. J. Smith, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways and president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, who says:—

"The splendid work that is being systematically accomplished by *The Financial Times* in the development of closer financial, trading and commercial relations between Great Britain and Canada through the medium of its present series of Supplements devoted to the Dominion and in the news columns of its daily issues is now so well known and so keenly appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic that it only remains for me to add my personal tribute to the many tributes which have been paid by others."

REPORTS & NOTICES

JUGRA ESTATE.—Final dividend of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent.

KWALOE RUBBER.—Accounts for 1929 show credit balance brought forward of £7,458, to which has been added Dutch taxation recovered £1,510 and net profit for year £195 (against £209), making £9,163 to be carried forward. Crop was 583,098 lb., compared with 559,729 lb. Crop for 1930 was estimated at 660,000 lb., but this figure will be reduced by cessation of tapping in May.

KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS.—Directors point out that original offer made on behalf of the Billiton Tin Company (N. V. Billiton Maatschappij) to purchase Kagera shares, expires to-morrow (Monday). Response to this offer has not been as satisfactory as expected, and unless more shareholders agree to sell at least a portion of their holdings, there is a danger that the offer of the Billiton Company may be withdrawn.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN.—In connection with the Third National Loan for £6,000,000, the total number of individual applications received amounted to 8,346, of which 7,273 were for fully paid allotments and 1,073 for instalment allotments. Total amount of stock applied for was £6,458,940 or £458,940 in excess of the amount offered for subscription. Of this sum, £4,958,940 was in respect of trusts, associations, trading firms and companies, and private investors, and £1,500,000 on behalf of the Irish banks. After consultation with the banks concerned, it has been agreed that the latter applications should be scaled down pro rata to £1,041,510, to enable allotment in full to be made to the general body of subscribers

MINING TRUST.—Weekly progress report is as follows:—Mount Isa: No. 46 shaft, depth 348 ft. Lawlor shaft, depth 260 ft. Drifts, crosscuts, etc., 255 ft. Diamond drill hole "B" No. 9, 800 ft. S. from Davidson shaft, from 822 ft. to 862 ft. assayed 16.5 per cent. lead, 14.2 per cent. zinc, 6.0 oz. silver. Hole being continued. Pipe lined from Rifle Creek dam completed. Mill building completed and good progress being made with erection of machinery, smelter, and power plant. New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 8: S.E. drift from No. 1 adit advanced 16 ft., total 392 ft., assay 72s. width 45 inches. Location No. 9: N.W. drift from No. 2 crosscut advanced 3 ft., total 80 ft., assay 103s., width 20 inches. Location No. 9a: S.E. drift from No. 3 S. crosscut advanced 7 ft., total 80 ft., assay 101s., width 32 inches. Location No. 6: Shaft depth 120 ft. Location No. 14: Shaft depth 150 ft.

CONSOLIDATED DIAMOND MINES OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—At the annual meeting, held at Cape Town on May 28, Mr. L. A. Pollak presiding in the absence of the Chairman (Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.P.), stated that although the company's share of the diamond trade was larger in 1929 than in 1928, it was still considerably below what they might expect in a normal year. Profits amounted to £438,124, being £150,000 more than last year, and allowed for an Ordinary dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. After appropriation of £168,000 to Preference dividend reserve and of £105,700 to general reserve, the balance of £150,224 is carried forward. The possession of considerable funds has enabled the company, since the beginning of the current year, to participate with the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., and the Diamond Syndicate in the formation of the Diamond Corporation.

SUDAN PLANTATIONS.—As general meeting is not usually held until November, directors, in view of exceptional climatic conditions, which have been a feature of past season, have issued an interim report. They state it was hoped that with normal winter planting would develop sufficiently to give a good average crop, but, instead of normal winter conditions, there was in December and January phenomenally cold weather, with result that crop will be below average. Picking of Gezira cotton crop is now practically completed and yield amounts to 2.11 kantars per feddan, as against 3.54 kantars last year, or a total of 335,505 kantars, as against 466,168 kantars last year. Final returns will not materially affect these figures. Last year's cotton stocks have been entirely disposed of at prices exceeding balance-sheet valuation. A start has been made with the selling of the new crop at prices which are satisfactory, although lower than those of last year. At Zeidab property a good crop was picked, total yield being 18,609 kantars, against 19,015 kantars last year. Kassala Cotton, in which the Syndicate hold all Preference and nearly half the Ordinary shares, has to date picked a good crop of 4.36 kantars per feddan, or a total of 67,796 kantars.

Money Market Report and Answers to Correspondents, page 4, column 3.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The sixth annual report and balance-sheet of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., was posted to shareholders yesterday.

The report is as follows:—

The directors have pleasure in presenting their sixth annual report. The year has been one of severe competition, and advertising revenues have been affected by the conditions ruling in the financial world.

After making full provision for income-tax, and charging all management expenses, including depreciation and directors' remuneration, the profits amounted to £650,378 9s. 9d., as compared with £694,516 14s. for 1928.

The sum of £138,655 5s. was brought forward from last year's accounts, and the total disposable balance is therefore:—

		£789,033	14 9
Deduct:			
Interest on Debenture Stock (less tax) ...	£39,172 4 2		
Preference Dividends Nos. 10 and 11, paid April 1 and October 1, 1929 respectively (less tax)	304,000 0 0		
Interim Dividend of 6 per cent. on Ordinary shares, paid December 6, 1929 (less tax)	96,000 0 0		
		439,172	4 2
Leaving a balance of		£349,861	10 7

Your directors recommend that this sum should be dealt with in the following way:

To General Reserve (making that fund £580,000)	£110,000	0	0
„ Payment of a Final Dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent. (less tax) (making a total for the year of 10 per cent., less tax) ...	62,000	0	0
Leaving to be carried forward	177,861	10	7

The trading of some of the subsidiary companies owned by Allied Northern Newspapers, Limited, has been affected by competition. The latter company has made a satisfactory profit for the year. Out of this profit a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, amounting to £50,000, has been declared and is included in these accounts.

It is proposed to post warrants for the dividend on the Ordinary shares on June 20. The annual meeting is fixed for 12 o'clock on June 12 at the Cannon Street Hotel.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

MR. J. SPEDAN LEWIS'S STATEMENT.

The second annual general meeting of John Lewis and Co., Ltd., was held on Friday last at the Company's premises in Oxford Street, London, W.

Mr. J. Spedan Lewis (chairman of the company) presided and, before inviting questions upon the accounts and report of the directors, remarked that, as on the previous occasion, the report had given all the information usually given only in the speech of the chairman. This new departure had been strongly commended by leading organs of the Press, both in this country and abroad, and the Board proposed to adhere to it. On the previous occasion he had offered no observations at all before inviting questions, but there were a few remarks that he felt he ought to make in view of the special circumstances of the present meeting.

THE REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF.

In the first place he mentioned that as recently as last Sunday a newspaper had endeavoured to produce upon the minds of its readers an impression that payments mentioned in the report of the auditors as having been charged to associated companies or to himself, should really have been charged to the profit and loss account. The directors had endeavoured to make clear in the report that this was not the case, but, in view of the importance of the point, he thought that he should repeat that the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of remuneration of the staff had been the full normal percentage of turnover. That was to say that an ordinary management seeking to make in the ordinary way profit for themselves would not have needed to spend upon obtaining the services of employees any more than the total sum that had been charged to the profit and loss account.

In the second place he thought that the shareholders would agree that it would have been better if there had been time for what would have been the rather difficult task of deciding how to shorten the report without making any regrettable omission. He thought that in future the report should be two-thirds, or at most three-quarters, of the present length. (Several shareholders expressed agreement, although after the meeting one intimated that any shortening whatever would have been regrettable).

STRENGTH OF THE PREFERENCE HOLDERS' POSITION.

In the third place more emphasis should, perhaps, have been laid in the report upon the fact that no preference shareholder could lose one penny until he (the Chairman) had lost the whole of his estate. The shareholders might trust him to part with the control of the Company long before that point was reached. The shareholders had really nothing whatever to worry about. The truth was that an operation so big as the taking over of the Harries business could not be judged properly upon a twelve-month view. No doubt yearly publication of accounts, as required by law, worked well normally, but it did not work well in a special case of this kind, which was rather of the nature of a three-year operation. In the same way if in ordinary circumstances companies had to publish their accounts weekly, or even monthly, the figures would be often alarming, although by the end of the year no cause for alarm would appear.

He was glad to be able to tell them that the recent attacks did not appear to have increased the normal volume of share transfers, but it was, of course, very regrettable that the price obtained by those who had occasion to sell at this particular time should have been affected either by natural misapprehension of the true significance of the accounts of the last year, or by such grossly incompetent or deliberately misleading comments and suggestions as had appeared in a few newspapers of minor standing.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

The Chairman then invited questions, and a shareholder enquired whether the Board had any means of knowing how a certain newspaper had obtained what appeared to be advance information of a confidential character.

The Chairman answered that the Directors had no reason to doubt the trustworthiness of any of the employees of the Company, and the auditors, who, as he thought all the shareholders were probably aware, were one of the most eminent firms in the world—(Hear, hear)—were, of course, extremely careful in the same direction and had likewise no reasons for doubt. He was inclined to think that it might have been a case of putting forward of a mere guess as a piece of definite advance information, but the shareholders were aware that in the present state of the law that sort of thing could be done to a considerable extent with impunity, and that a certain type of journalist was not above doing it.

At this point the Chairman quoted a letter from a shareholder, who had written that, in his opinion, the recent attacks in a certain section of the Press would have been very unlikely if the company had been large advertisers. (Laughter.) The Chairman observed that this opinion was natural—and, indeed, obvious common sense—but that he felt at the same time that he ought to take that occasion to say quite definitely that he had been deeply impressed by the entire fairness with which the Press as a whole had always treated another drapery company with which he was connected, and which was likewise one of the few drapery companies that were conspicuously not advertisers.

There were no other questions, and the accounts and report were thereupon approved unanimously, as were the other motions upon the paper.

TRADE CUSTOMERS.

In seconding a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was likewise carried unanimously, a shareholder drew attention to the fact that most, if not all, of the large West End drapery companies gave trade customers a specially favourable price, whereas John Lewis and Co., Ltd., made no such distinction between trade customers and the ordinary public.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, observed upon the latter point that he was fully persuaded that a genuine wholesale trade in uncut pieces could be undertaken advantageously only upon a quite separate stock, and that trade customers, in the common West End drapers' sense of the words, could not be served more cheaply than the ordinary public. It followed, therefore, that unless they were to be served really at a loss, the giving of a special trade price must necessarily mean that the ordinary public were charged an unnecessarily high rate of profit. This was, in fact, what happened, and the fact went far to explain the very conspicuous success of that part of their business.

In addition to the foregoing summary of the proceedings of the meeting it is thought desirable to reproduce here the two following sections of the report that was issued with the accounts.

SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THE ORGANISATION.

If this report were not so long already, we should have included a note upon the main differences of character between the former Harries trade and our own, but, though we think that this might be of interest to a good many of our readers, we feel that it is better not to trouble them upon this occasion with anything of that kind. For the same reason we are deferring to another occasion the detailed description of our Partnership System to which we referred in the forty-sixth paragraph of our last report.

But we ought, perhaps, upon this occasion to recall to your minds the following facts: When the chairman had become the sole and exclusive owner of the business of John Lewis and Company he was advised that, if he were willing to "sell out," he could realise his business interests for about a million pounds, which he could then have invested in securities of the highest class in this country or elsewhere.

Instead of doing this, he put the whole of his fortune at the "tail-end" of the capital of your own company and of its associates, and he did this in such a way that all of the profit will go to the staff while he lives upon his capital, of which he reckons that there will be enough for his life-time and for such bequests as he will wish to make. Under this arrangement he will never receive at any time from first to last a penny more than the original capital-sum for which he was advised that he could sell out then completely for immediate cash. Had he chosen to realise his interests and to invest the proceeds, he would have had thenceforward from securities of the highest class a yearly income of about fifty thousand pounds, whereas, under the arrangement that he actually made, he will receive from all this property no income or profit whatever, either now or at any future time.

Moreover, the "tail-end" charge in the safest of businesses obviously cannot be nearly so safe as a set of investments judiciously distributed among the choicest securities of the most stable countries of the world.

At best the Chairman was incurring years of somewhat anxious and somewhat arduous work, and, of course, he was taking a real risk that unforeseeable developments of politics or other irresistible causes might lose him quite a large part of his capital.

He took this course because he has always felt that it is highly desirable that those, who have the luck to be the heirs of successful business men and who do not desire to make for themselves fresh business profits and who are inclined to a life of public service, should not withdraw their capital from business and, having invested it securely, devote themselves to a parliamentary or similar career, but should "stick to the shop" and work patiently and carefully at the task of reforming industry from within and so make some return to that particular field from which their own fortunes came.

The ordinary course means freedom from all private business and financial cares and the great interest and pleasure and social attractions of a career in public life. But, in the Chairman's opinion, there are too many public-spirited men in Parliament and elsewhere, outside the world of business, and too few in positions of actual expert control of large industrial organisations.

When the first Factory Acts were got through Parliament and hideous abuses, in the way of child-labour and so on, were thereby brought to an end, the career of the Yorkshire manufacturer, Mr. Fielden, was of immense use to those who were in charge of the Bills.

They had to meet the obviously sincere and highly influential opposition of such men as John Bright who constantly assured the House that the proposed reforms would be disastrous to British industry.

The supporters of the Bill were able to keep on answering: "Look at Fielden. He has actually done all these things that you say are crazy. And for a time he himself was called crazy for doing them. But he has made himself a millionaire"—(and in those days millionaires were rarities)—"and now people are saying that he has shovelled his money out to his work-people and God has shovelled it back again."

In the Chairman's opinion the magnificent labour force of this country has been brought into such a deep-seated chronic condition of irritation at the idea that it is exploited grossly by profiteering captains of industry who charge far too much for their admittedly indispensable services and by profiteering dealers in money, who likewise charge far too much for their admittedly indispensable capital that, sooner than continue to make such profits for those parties, it will prefer and is preferring to half starve itself and all our country along with itself. To-day, May 20, *The Times* tells us that the number of days lost in 1929 in industrial disputes was 8,287,000.

Far-reaching sincere experiments to discover reforms, that will distribute industrial income less unequally *and that will increase rather than diminish industrial discipline*, are, in the Chairman's opinion, the supreme need of our times, and he is taking accordingly the steps that have just been mentioned to do in that regard his own duty as he sees it.

Among other reasons, for which it has been thought desirable that these matters shall be mentioned again upon this occasion, is the fact that certain newspapers made recently upon your company attacks that they could not have made if they had exercised ordinary care in the way of making previous inquiries. It is thought that, if they had realised the special character of the business, they might have been more careful to conform to the usually very high standards of the British Press.

POSSIBILITY OF CO-OPERATION BY SHAREHOLDERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

As in the case of any similar company, shareholders and their friends can materially increase our business by their own patronage and recommendation, and in the case of this particular company they can also materially stimulate the zeal and so increase the efficiency of the staff by investing in Preferred Ordinary shares of the John Lewis Partnership, Ltd.

Any such help in the creation of a market in these shares will hasten the development of the full advantages of our system because the shares are the form in which the staff get their "partnership benefit," and it is extremely desirable that they shall be able, if they choose, to sell their shares readily and for a fairly satisfactory price, say, at present, 20s., or even a little less, though in a few years the shares should stand higher. The mere regular payment of the dividend (7½ per cent. yearly, cumulative, and payable on December 1 and June 1) will remove eventually every difficulty; but the company was only formed last year, and in the meantime, while the quantity of shares issued so far (150,000) is still comparatively small and the company under the disadvantage of being new both in itself and in its character, buyers of even a few of these shares will be rendering valuable help as well as getting a share entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7½ per cent. and having, in our judgment, a good prospect of not inconsiderable capital-profit.

It is hoped that some of those who read this notice may feel inclined to do what is in their own power to hasten the development of the new idea that lies behind our own system.

It has been very warmly praised by experts of the highest eminence, and its details have been settled upon the very best professional advice.

It is already succeeding, but it is very desirable from every point of view that its success shall be as rapid as possible. Anyone who at this stage provides members of the staff with an opportunity of selling some of their shares will be giving really valuable help in that direction, and the chairman will be very grateful for it.

It may be thought that the staff ought to retain the shares themselves, but people whose incomes are quite small and who have homes to buy or children to educate or other important needs of ready-money, are bound to be much more delighted and encouraged at finding themselves receiving a share that they can turn into ready-money than at finding themselves receiving a share that they are not allowed to sell and that merely produces them an income of ninepence at the end of each six months.

As a matter of fact there is already appearing among the staff a very definite tendency to be reluctant to part with shares. In this, of course, they are well-advised, for there is every likelihood that the shares will receive in fact an absolute punctual dividend and will be saleable in a few years time for a price substantially better than they will fetch at present. But it would not have been surprising if people, who are for the most part quite unused to the idea of being shareholders at all, should have been unable to feel the reality of these and of other motives for holding.

This is the only reason for which we have felt some regret at what we consider to be the nec

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Flannel Blazers - -	18/6 to 37/6	Pullovers - - -	6/11 to 35/-
Plus Four Suits (2 *piece*)	59/6 to 5 gns.	White Sweaters - -	7/6 to 18/6
Week End Suits, *Jacket, Vest, Trousers, Plus Fours*	79/6 to 115/6	Socks - - - -	1/- to 4/6
Lounge Suits - -	49/6 to 7 gns.	Golf Hose - - -	3/6 to 14/6
Sports Lounge Jackets	18/6 to 35/-	Tennis Shoes - -	3/11 to 10/6
Sports Shirts, *with "Two-way" Collar*	4/11 to 14/6	Folding Felt Hats -	3/11, 5/6
One-piece Sports Garment, *Shirt and Shorts*	7/6 to 18/6	Soft Felt Hats - -	5/- to 30/-
"Solus" Shirts - -	4/11 to 12/6	Tweed Caps - -	1/11 to 10/6
Neckwear - - -	1/- to 6/6	Lightweight Macs - -	15/6
		Lightweight Suit Cases	22", 24", 26" 5/-
		Bathing Costumes -	2/6 to 12/6

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MONEY MARKET.

HEAVY CASH MOVEMENTS PENDING.

SATURDAY Afternoon.

No material change has occurred in the Money Market during the past week. At the outset there was again a distinct shortage of funds created by previous heavy gold exports and by the market's small holding of May bill maturities, and the rate for fresh day to day money occasionally touched 3½ per cent.

The bulk of the business, however, has been arranged 2½ to 2¾ per cent., with week-end advances obtainable on cheaper terms, lenders, both yesterday and again to-day, accepting down to 1½ per cent. for new money until Monday.

Discount rates have weakened a little, in spite of the retention of the Bank Rate at 3 per cent., owing to the prospect of easy money for a time in view of the imminence of the large Government disbursements in connection with the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the 5 per cent. War Loan, and a demand for bills by the banks.

The feature in the bullion market has been a fresh collapse in the price of silver under renewed and substantial sales from the East. Current quotations are 17 7-16d. for cash, and 17 5-16d. for future shipment, compared with 18⅛d. and 18 9-16d. respectively a week ago.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. May 31	May 24
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	123.92-.95	123.93-.95
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.35½-.36½	20.36½-.37
Brussels,ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.81-.81½	34.82¼-.3/4
Amst'rd'm,chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.03-.08⅛	12.08⅛-.3/8
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.76	92.72-92.76
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¼-3.7/4	375-3.7/4
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	39.92-39.94	39.85-39.87
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50½	108¼-108⅜	108⅛-.3/8
Switz'rl'nd,sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.11-.11¼	25.12-.12¼
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.15¾-.16	18.16-.16⅛
Stockholm,sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.11-.11¼	18.11-.11⅛
Copenhagen,s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16¼-.16⅜	18.16-.3/4
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	192¾-.193¼	192½-193⅛
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.43-34.47	34.45-34.48
Alexandria,sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97.7/8-97.3/4	97.7/8-97.3/4
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	163¾-.7/8	163⅞-164
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Calcutta, T.T....	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 4.7/8d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Shanghai, T.T....	Tael.....	—	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 10d.
Singapore, T.T..	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3.7/8d.	2s. 3⅝d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.85.31/32-.32	4.85.31/32-.32
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86-.86⅛	4.86⅛-.1/4
Rio de J., T.T....	Milreis ...	16d.	5⅛-5.1/32	5⅛-5.1/32
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	42.3/4-42⅛	42.1/4-.2/8
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.91	39.94
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	44⅛-.45	44⅞-45⅜
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	12.87½	12.81¼

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

H. C. P.—Cannot recommend the publication.

A. B. A.—See little attraction in keeping these.

C. O.—Do not accept the present price for your stock.

BARD (Colne).—Would not sell either at present prices.

R. B.—It is not customary to give the names of brokers.

E. D.—Would sell Holt's Brewery and International Tea.

J. C. R. (Devon).—Regret that no recent information is available.

M. L. M.—Advise you to accept the offer for Glasgow General Omnibus shares.

COTTON.—(1) Further purchase of these should turn out well. (2) Cannot advise averaging.

NIB.—The transfer of the quotation is no reflection upon the quality of the security. Would not sell.

SEA SIDE.—Doubtless you have now received the report and balance-sheet, which explains the position.

B. P.—You may get a better opportunity to realise Columbia Graphophones. H.M.V. are a reasonable speculative investment.

NEMO.—(1) The stock is not quoted. Possibly you may get an offer for it if the negotiations for absorption are renewed. (2) Better sell these.

E. A. E.—(1) See no reason to sell Third Canadian Investment Trusts. The company has made a promising start. (2) Keep Anglo-French Banks.

W. A. C.—Anglo-South American Banks should be held. The "B" shares are quoted at 26s. 3d., and their dividend is limited to 10 per cent. Would not exchange.

W. T. P.—(1) to (4) As speculative investments prefer Power Corporation of Canada and Abbot's Investment. (5-6) Would not average either at the moment. (7) Better sell. (8) Have a poor opinion of this concern.

J. D. M.—The guarantee expires in November, and, in view of the small balance carried forward last time after the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend, there is some doubt whether this can be maintained. They are a fair commercial risk.

FLEETING.—(1) You might hold on for the present as a speculation. (2) Debenham Securities appear moderately valued. (3) Gold Fields Rhodesians are a fair holding for dividends, but there is no special reason to look for much advance in their price.

EXETER.—If you refer to Argentine Estates of Bovril 6 per cent. Debentures or Preference, both can be freely dealt in. There is no need to sell these or Central Electricity 5 per cent. stock, which is quoted at 100. Would not take present prices for New South Wales stocks.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

CURIOUS.—There is no income-tax liability in respect of bonus allocation on life insurance policy.

TYLING.—You are assessable this year on *this* year's War Loan interest but on basis of amount received during last year.

S. S.—Tax under Sch. A is payable on every house by occupier and deductible from any rent which occupier pays. You cannot claim exemption.

JAFFA.—You are entitled to allowance in respect of one-sixth of total income if you are more than 65 years of age, and this one-sixth should be calculated on total income including Building Society interest.

M. T.—You are entitled to claim relief in respect of daughter who lives with you to look after you on account of age and infirmity. You can claim for any of the six past years during which daughter has been so employed.

BONNINGTON.—1927-8, £200; 1928-9, £180; 1929-30, £480; 1930-31, nil; 1931-32, £160; 1932-33, £380. This is, however, hypothetical income-tax question, and this column is intended for advice on actual difficulties.

CRO.—A director becomes liable for tax on director's remuneration as from date when appointed and in first year of office will be assessed on actual remuneration of that year. In last year of office assessment will be adjusted to actual remuneration of last year or part year.

W. S. P.—Liability in respect of pay whilst on furlough will remain same whether you buy house in England for family to live in or whether you rent furnished house. You will be liable to tax on pay which you yourself receive whilst you yourself are in England. Your wife will not be liable to tax on remittances you make to her out of pay whilst serving abroad.

BILLY.—(1) You are not liable in respect of profits made by buying and selling stocks and shares unless you carry on financial business. If merely ordinary member of general public dabbling in stocks and shares profits and losses do not affect income-tax liability. (2) You are liable for tax on income arising abroad whether remitted to this country or not if it arises from rents, stocks, shares, or securities. If it arises from other sources you are liable on remittances only.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

A recital will be given by Rheinhold Gerhardt, the eminent baritone, on the National programme to-day. Bishop Charles Gore will give the address at a studio service this evening, and Mr. Henry Ainley will make an appeal for the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30 a.m. (1,554.4 metres.)—Time and Weather.

3.0.—Church Cantata (No. 43), Bach "Gott Fahret auf mit Jauchzen" ("God is gone up with a shout"); Isobel Baillie (soprano), Gladys Ripley (contralto), Walter Glynne (tenor), Keith Falkner (bass); Wireless Chorus; Wireless Orchestra; relayed from Guildhall School of Music.

3.45.—Children's Service, conducted by Canon C. S. Woodward, relayed from St. John's Church, Westminster.

4.15.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; John Thorne (baritone).

5.30.—Recital by Rheinhold Gerhardt (baritone).

6.0-6.20.—Milton, 4—Comus, 2, read by George Rylands.

6.30-7.45 (1,554.4 metres).—Service, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh.

8.0.—Service, conducted by Bishop Charles Gore, from a Studio.

8.45.—Mr. Henry Ainley appeals for Actors' Benevolent Fund.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Wireless Symphony Orchestra: Antonio Brosa (violin).

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Wireless Military Band; Anna Tibell (contralto); Seymour Whinyates (violin).

5.0-5.30.—Society and Politics in the Old Testament, 4—Now therefore, behold the King whom ye have chosen, by Canon S. C. Carpenter.

8.45.—National.

9.0.—Regional News.

9.5.—Tom Jones and Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Ben Williams (tenor), relayed from Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.—London Regional.

5.0-5.30.—London Regional.

8.0.—Service, conducted by Bishop of Pertoria, relayed from Town Hall, Birmingham.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Midland Wireless Chorus and Orchestra; Emilie Waldron (soprano); Geoffrey Dams (tenor); James Howell (bass).

10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—4.0.—National 4.15.—City of Sheffield Police Band, relayed from Police Headquarters, Castle Green, Sheffield; Rispah Goodacre (contralto). 5.30-6.20.—National. 8.0.—Service from Leyland Road Wesleyan Church, Southport, conducted by Rev. A. Price Hughes. 8.45.—National. 9.5.—Concert with interludes of Organ Music from Manchester Cathedral; Albert Murgatroyd (baritone); Alfred Barker (violin); Lucy Pierce (pianoforte). 10.30.—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres). — 3.0. — National. 4.15. — Manchester. 5.30-6.20.—National. 8.0.—Manchester. 8.45.—National. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres).—3.0-6.20 and 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—British-French Week; Bristol's "Entente" Concert; Rouen Municipal Band; Madame Georges Dupan (soprano); Herbert Parsons (pianoforte), relayed from Colston Hall, Bristol. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres). — 3.0.-6.20. — National. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Glasgow. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—Symphony Orchestra: Esther Coleman (contralto); Gethyn Wykeham-George (violoncello). 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20 and 8.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres). — 3.0-6.20.—National. 8.0-8.45.—Studio Service conducted by Rev. George Ford; the Cathedral Choir; Address by Rev. A. G. B. Herring 8.50-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Service relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh; Address by Rev. Professor Archibald Main. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Glasgow. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—(Relay of Cork programme.)—8.30.—Carillonade from St. Colman's Cathedral, Cobh. 8.45.—Sam Joy (baritone). 9.0.—P. O. Laoghaire (Trad. Violin Solos). 9.15.—J. Hennessy (soprano). 9.30.—Station Orchestra. 9.45.—J. Hennessy. 10.0.—P. O. Laoghaire. 10.15.—Sam Joy. 10.30.—Station Orchestra.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BARCELONA (349 metres, 8 kw.).—9.10.—Orchestral Selections. Spring March (Filipucci). Waltz Boston, Ideal (Balart). Minuet from the Third Symphony (Haydn). Spanish Serenade (Glazounoff). Dance of the Apprentices from "The Mastersingers" (Wagner).

BERLIN (418 metres, 4 kw.).—5.30.—Festival of the German Choral Union. 8.30.—Concert of Operetta Music from Works of Eysler, conducted by Composer.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—5.—Dance Music. 8.15.—Gala Programme of Official Army Marches.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—1.40.—Talk in English, "June in London." 4.—Copenhagen Orchestral Society. 9.55.—Orchestral and Soloist Concert. 10.55.—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390 metres, 3 kw.).—7.35.—"Alcina," Opera (Händel), from Karlsruhe. 10.45.—Dance Music, from Baden-Baden.

HUIZEN (1,875 metres, 6.5 kw.).—2.10.—Band Concert. 7.50.—"Fra Diavolo," Opéra-Comique (Auber).

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 15 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—1.—Orchestral Concert. 8.45.—"The Twilight of the Gods," Opera (Wagner).

LEIPZIG (259 metres, 3 kw.).—6.30.—Chamber Music Concert. 8.—"Ali Baba," Opera (Cherubini).

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—6.30.—Dance Music. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Guignol. "La Fête a Madelon." Play (Crozière). 8.—Café Concert

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 9.2.—"La Tosca," Opera (Puccini).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 30 kw.).—4.—Choral Concert from Karlstad (218 metres). 10.10.—Chamber Music. String Quartet No. 4 in D minor Op. 20 (Haydn); Cassation, Serenade for Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (F. Mehler).

TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.).—7.40.—Overtures to Tannhäuser" (Wagner), "The Mastersingers" (Wagner), and "The Thieving Magpie" (Rossini). 8.15.—Song Recital. 9.—Operetta Music.

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—7.15.—Instrumental Concert 8.32.—"L'Amante Nuova," Operetta (Ostali). 10.40-11.40.—Orient Line Concert for British Listeners.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—11.30 a.m.—Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. 6.25.—Song Recital. 6.50.—Trio No. 2 in G major, Op. 1 (Beethoven). 8.—"The Blue Danube." Orchestral and Vocal Selections.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

1ST DVN.—At 10.30: Appl.—Proprietary Articles Trade Assn. and ors. v. Atty.-Gen. of Canada and ors. (pt. hd.).

2ND DVN.—At 10.30: For Judgt.—Petn.—Haradass Acharjya Chowdhuri (since dec.) and ors. v. Sec. of State for India in Cncl. and ors. Appls.—Sec. of State for India in Cncl. v. Saro J Kumar Achar jya Choudhury and ors. For Hrg.—Rajendra Prasad Bose and anr. v. Gopal Prasad Sen.

Court of Appeal.

CT. I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Fr. Chanc. and Prob. and Div. DVNS.—Appl. Mtns.—Expte.—Appl. Fr. Chanc. Dvn. (Fin. List).—Cincinnati Grinders, Inc., v. B.S.A. Tools (pt. hd.).

CT. II (SCRUTTON, GREER and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Fr. K.B. and A. Dvns.—Appl. Mtns.—Expte.—Appls.—Fr. K.B. Dvn. (Fin. and N.T. List.)—For Judgt.—Mayor, etc., of City of London v. L.C.C. For Hrg.—Sedgwick (Revenue Officer) v. Camberwell Asst. Ctee. (pt. hd.); Revenue Officer, Dudley Asst. Area v. Lloyds British Testing Co.; Bancroft (Revenue Officer) v. Manchester Asst. Ctee.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

L.C.J.'s CT. (AVORY, TALBOT and HUMPHREYS, JJ.).—At 10.30: Applns.—Rex v. James Clarke; John Hawtin; Sydney Herbert Rush; Daniel Kenneally; George Richard Thompson; John Crane; Edwin George Summerbell. Final Appls.—Rex v. Graham Wood; George Hill; John Curran.

Chancery Division.

CT. I (EVE, J.).—At 11: Mtns. (Unopp. First).—Gramophone Cabinets, Ltd.; Anglo-Scottish Securities, Ltd.; Foundation Co., Ltd.; Evos Doorways, Ltd.; Lacco Proprietors, Ltd.; Bolivia Concessions, Ltd.; Alpha Film Corporation, Ltd.; Metals Coating Co., Ltd.; Peto-Scott Co., Ltd.; Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Broadmount Investment Trust, Ltd.; Service Productions, Limited; Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.; Marshall Bennett Brothers, Ltd.; Fylde Hotels and Restaurants, Ltd.; W. S. Bowden, Ltd.; Wm. C. Leitch Brothers, Ltd.; British Acetate Silk Corporation, Ltd.; Braceborough Spa, Ltd.; Sittang Valley Rubber Estate, Ltd. (pt. hd.); British and Benningtons, Ltd.; Fairfield Denny and Co., Ltd. Mtn.—Hyams, and Daw, Ltd. Adjd. Smns.—Sovereign Shipping Co., Ltd.

CT. III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Chbr. Smnses.—A to D.—Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Cnsl.—Re Benjamin, dec. Bender v. Benjamin); re Bishop, dec. (Veitch v. Bishop); re Bond's Will Trusts, re Trustee Act, 1925; re Potts' Will Trusts, re Trustee Act, 1925.—without Cnsl.—Re Cliff, dec. (Cliff v. Cliff); re Chambers, dec. (Harris v. Clarke); re Chelmsford Club, re Cos. Act, 1929.—To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master HOLLAND.—With Cnsl.—Re Morris, dec. (de Foublanque v. Morris); re Johnstons Trusts and Trustee Act, 1925; Ingram v. Patterson; re Griffin's Settlt. (Griffin v. Griffin); re Foundation Co., Ltd. (British Steamship Investment Trust v. Co.; re Same; re Jonn Barker and Co., Ltd., and Co.'s Act, 1929; re Ellis, dec. (Ellis v. Ellis); re Ealand's Settlt. (Ealand v. Ealand); re Naval Colliery Co., Ltd. Gwaun-cae-Gurven Colliery Co. v. Co.); re Heywood, dec. (Heywood v. Hurst); Homan v. Reed. Without Cnsl.—Re Suffrin's Settlt. (Suffrin v. Suffrin); re Gilbert, dec. (Crisp v. Parker).—To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z.—Master MOSSE.—With Cnsl.—Re Wightman, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925, re Womersley, dec. (Womersley v. Womersley); re Wilson Settlt. (Public Trustee v. Stevens); re Stone, dec. (Bullett v. Crooker); re Woolderburn, dec. (Myall v. Smart); re Isabella Wilson, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925.—Without Cnsl.—Re Southwold Waterworks Co. and re Co.'s Act, 1929; re United Alkali Co., Ltd., and re Co.'s Act, 1929. To foll. S to Z Dvn.—Not before 2: L to R.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Cnsl.—Re Eliza Dowsland, dec.; Lloyds Bank, Ltd., v. Brooke-Hitching; Marriott v. Clarkson; Same v. Same; re Wm. Mitchell, dec.; re Janet E. Miller, an inf., and re Trustee Act.

CT. V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—In Ct. (as Chbrs.).—At 11: Chbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HUMFREY.—With Cnsl.—Re Howell, dec. (Eldridge v. Howell).—Without Cnsl.—Re Meischke-Smith (an inf.). To foll. Chief Master.—A to D.—Master RIDSDALE.—With Cnsl.—Re Dixon, dec. (Mead v. Arthur); re Anglo Canadian Lands (1912) Park v. Co.); re Dewsbury Ex-Service Men's Social Club (United Services Fund v. Co.); re Cooper (infs.); re Brigg, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925.—To foll. A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master KEEN.—With Cnsl.—Re Hampstead Cricket Club; re Hall Lewis and Co.; re Evans, dec. (Evans v. Evans); re Gibbes, dec. (Parker v. Gibbes). To foll. E to K Dvn.—L to R.—Master H. W. Jelf.—With Cnsl.—Re Masters, dec. (Harris v. Masters); re Routledge's Settlement and re Trustee Act, 1925.—To foll. L to R Dvn.—S to Z.—Master CHANNELL.—With Cnsl.—Re Troyte-Bullock's Settlement (Troyte-Bullock v. Troyte-Bullock); re Woodbridge, dec. (Port v. Port); re Westwick, dec. (Farndale v. Clegg); re Temple, dec. and re Trustee Act and re Settled Land Act; re Stone, dec. (Partridge v. Stone).

CT. II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30: Assd. Adjd. Smnses.—Re Hogg and Carr's Patents and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919; re Western Electric Co.'s Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919; re Jay's Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919; re the British United Shoe Machinery Co.'s Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919; re Cullum's Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919. Not before 11: Wit. List. Pt. II.—G. Ricordi and Co. (London) v. Clayton (pt. hd.).—At 3: In Ct. (as Chbrs.).—Ret. Adjd. Smnses.—Re Curzon Settled Estates; re Settled Land Act, 1925 (pt. hd.); re Scarsdale Settled Heirlooms; Scarsdale v. Curzon (pt. hd.).

CT. IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.45: Sittg. in Brptcy.—Jdgt. Smnses.

LC.'s CT. (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30: Wit. List, Pt. II.—20 Leavey v. O'Flaherty (pt. hd.).

King's Bench Division.

L.C.J.'s CT. (Div. Ct.) (AVORY, TALBOT, and HUMPHREYS, JJ.).—Not before 2: Crown Paper.—Revenue Officer, Staincross, v. Asst. Ctee. for Staincross Asst. Area and J. W. Whitehead; Revenue Officer, Dewsbury, v. Asst. Ctee. for County Borough of Dewsbury and Ernest Burrows.

CT. VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 11: Spcl. Juries.—Non-Jury by Consent.—African Selection Trust v. Came (pt. hd.).

CT. IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11.—Revenue Paper.—Union Cold Storage Co. and D. H. R. Adamson (H.M. In. of Taxes).

CT. IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 11: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Foster v. Squire; Jordon v. London Motor Vehicle Co., Ltd.

CT. VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Comml. Smnses.—Attd. by Cnsl.—Steamship Fuel Corpn. v. Llewellyn Merrett and Price. Not Attd. by Cnsl.—Damps. Attic St. Joseph v. W. H. Renwick and Co.; National Bank, Ltd., v. Syrett. Not before 11: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Theodor Gelberg v. Pottasch; Spencer and anr. v. de Derteuil.

CT. VI. (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Knight v. Hickman; Kay v. Redburn.

CT. V. (CHARLES, J.).—(Chbrs. J.).—Not before 2: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Slatters and anr. v. Medwin; John Maddock and Co. v. Low Loaders.

TO JURORS.—Special Jurors smnd. for K.B. Ct. VII. are discharged from attendance. Common Jurors smnd. for K.B. Ct. VI. must attend in that Ct. at 10 to-morrow. Common Jurors smnd. for K.B. Ct. III. are discharged from attendance.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.

CT. I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Admlty. Smns.—Prob. and Div. Smnses.—Not before 12.30: Applications to make absolute the decrees nisi in 85 causes.—Undfd. Div. Causes, including 20 cases procdg. in Dist. Registries. Prob. Mtns.—Lautour orse. de Latour, G., dec.; Furness, R. H., presumed dec.; McArdle, J. S., dec.; Allen, T., dec.—Div. Mtns.—Carlish, I., v. Carlish, A. Prob. Actns.—Dr. Barnardo's Homes v. Dawson; Waddingham v. Waddingham and anr.—Undfd. Div. Cause.—Mulholland, D. M., v. Mulholland, J. E. (pt. hd.).

CT. III. (BATESON, J.).—Admlty. Smns.—Admlty.—Mar Rojo—1930. Fo. 16: Owners of s.s. Windermere v. Owners of s.s. Mar Rojo (pt. hd); Bristol City—1929. Fos. 396 473, and 1930—Folio 74 (consd.): Owners, Masters and Crews of Steam Tug Erno and other Craft and ors. v. Owners of s.s. Bristol City, cargo and freight; Sappho—1929. Fos. 395, 393, and 1930—Folio 66 (consd.): Owners, Masters and Crews of Steam Tugs Medway, Erno, and other Craft and ors. v. Owners of s.s. Sappho, cargo and freight. Stormcock—1929. Fo. 474: T. and R. Brown and Sons v. Owners of Steam Tug Stormcock.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a. arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ALBERTIC (W. Star) fr. Montreal d. Glasgow, 1.
AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.) f. New York l. Gravesend, 31.
ARABIC (W. Star) fr. New York d. Queenstown, 1.
BARADINE (P. and O.) f. London l. Sydney, 31.
BEAVERFORD (Canadian Pacific) f. Montreal l. Gravesend, 31.
CITY OF FLORENCE (Ell. Hall) Mormugao f. London p. Perim, 31.
CITY OF LONDON (Ell. City) fr. Clyde and Liverpool a. Karachi, 31.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (Canadian Pacific) fr. Montreal a. Mersey, 31.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Canadian Pacific) fr. Montreal a. Quebec, 31.
ELLORA (B.I.) fr. Dar-es-Salaam a. Bombay, 31.
GURNA (B.I.) a. Bombay, 31.
JERVIS BAY (Aberdeen and Commonwealth) Brisbane f. London p. Perim, 31.
KARMALA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Singapore, 31.
KHYBER (P. and O.) f. London l. Hong Kong, 31.
MALOJA (P. and O.) f. London l. Hobart, 31.
MAPIA (Nederland) f. Amsterdam l. Singapore, 31.
MOLDAVIA (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Sydney, 31.
MONTROSE (Canadian Pacific) fr. Montreal a. Havre, 31
NINIAN (Leyland) f. Boston l. Mersey, 31.
OXFORDSHIRE (Bibby) Rangoon f. London p. Perim, 31.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN (Nederland) fr. Sourabaya a. Belawandeli, 31.
SHROPSHIRE (Bibby) Rangoon f. Tilbury Dock p. Gravesend, 31.
STUTTGART (N.D.L.) Bremerhaven f. New York p. Lizard, 31.
WAIOTAPU (U.S.N.Z.) fr. Sydney a. Newcastle, N.S.W., 31.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

HUNTRESS f. Port Natal l. Singapore, 31.
MALABAR f. Singapore l. Melbourne, 31.
MARU KOBE f. Port Said l. Brisbane, 31.
SEMINOLE f. Philadelphia l. Calcutta, 31.
SILVERMAPLE f. New York a. Shanghai, 31.

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AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

LINK WITH MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The administrators of the late Lord Barnby have decided to dispose of the Castle Menzies estate, with Farleyer grouse moor and lodge, and have placed the property in the hands of Knight, Frank and Rutley for disposal at an early date. The estate is one of the best known in Perthshire, and extends to an area of over 11,000 acres. It is situated about two miles from Aberfeldy.

Castle Menzies, which has

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Rev. Prebendary H. F. B Mackay, M.A.; 3.15: Rev. S. A. Alexander, Canon in Residence; 7: Rev. Canon W. H. Carnegie, M.A..

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Bishop of Birmingham; 3: Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D., Archdeacon, Canon in Residence; 6.30: Bishop of Caledonia.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman; 6: Rev. J. R. Smart.

St. Margaret, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11.15: Rev. Lewis Gage-Brown; 6: Rev. Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton; 3: Children, Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Rev. R. C. White.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway Street.—11: Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

Brompton Parish Church.—11: Prebendary Gough. 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.15: Ven. C. E. Lambert.

St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. — 10.15: Children; 11: Rev. R. F. Rynd; 6.30: Rev. E. J. A. Dunn.

Christ Church, Victoria Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Canon W. H. Elliott; 6.30: Rev. E. N. Porter Goff.

Christ Church, Down Street, W.1.—11: Bishop of Kensington; 6.30: Rev. Dr. Farran

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30: Prebendary Gough.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Rev. W. H. Wheatley; 6.30: Prebendary Thicknesse.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15: Children; 6.30: Rev. H. G. G Herklots.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. C. Cheshire; 3: Rev. D. Dearmer; 6.30: Rev. C. Sampson.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6: Bishop Bury.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Mr. Henry S. Souttar, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.; 11.30: In the Crypt, Service for Young People; 6.15: Dr. John Gay.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston, M.A.

St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.—11: Rev. R. Hart-Davies; 6.30: Rev. H. Kingsford

Temple Church.—11: The Master; 3: Rev. R. F. Rynd.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. N. W. A. Edwards, Vicar of St. John, Walworth; 6.30: Lord Bishop of Southwark.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—"Amy Johnson," at 7 p.m. The Rector.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. H. Burne.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—11 and 7: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley, M.A.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, E.C.—11: the Rector; 6.30: Address by Sir Arthur Yapp.

Westminster Cathedral.—12: Rev. H. Day, S.J.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Compline, Sermon, and Benediction: Rev. B. Whelan.

The Oratory, South Kensington, S.W.—10.45: High Mass (Mozart); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7.—Rev. Fergus Ferguson, B.D.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Robert Milne.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30: Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

Regent Square Presbyterian.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.

St. John's Presbyterian, Allan Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Maxwell. (H.C. at 12.)

St. John's Wood Presbyterian, Marlborough Place, N.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

City Temple.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Westminster Congregational, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—11 and 7, Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.; 3.30: Rev. Robert Coutts, "The Wonder of Grace"; 8.30: The Lord's Supper.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk; 6.30: Recital on the Grand Organ, by Mr. Allen Brown, F.R.C.O; 3.30: Kingsway Band Richmond Students.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. T. Pinfold, D.D. (New Zealand).

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2.—11: Dr. Stanton Coit. "The New Call to Women to Become Ministers of Religion"; 6.30: Dr Stanton Coit, "Dean Inge's Two Kinds of Marriage."

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—3.30: Music: Lecture, Noel Curtis Bennett, C.V.O.; 6.30: Prof. Percy Dearmer, D.D.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. Dimsdale Stocker; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Neville; 6.30: Rev. Drayton Thomas; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Kingstone.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "Deity on the Stage."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Levée at St. James's Palace, 11.30 a.m.
Prince George presides at the Jubilee meeting of Mental After-Care Association, Drapers' Hall, 3.
Duke of Connaught visits the Royal Tournament, Olympia.
R.A.F. Rifle Meeting, Bisley (until June 6).
Press Club Derby lunch, Mr. Edgar Wallace presiding, 1.
London Diocesan Conference: Spring session, Church House, 3 and 7 (two days).
Western Australian dinner, Trocadero 7; reception by the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. Angwin, 9.30.
Mr. Baldwin and the Minister of Health attend meeting for the institution of London House as a Hall of Residence for British and Dominion students, Mansion House, 4.

TUESDAY.

The King's Birthday.
Trooping the Colour.
Prince of Wales attends Royal Tournament, Olympia.
London County Council, County Hall, 2.30.
Royal Warrant Holders' Association: Luncheon, Connaught Rooms, 1.
Italian Ambassador presides at annual meeting of the Italian Hospital, 3.30.
Calcutta dinner, Grosvenor House, 7.30.
Institute of Journalists: Luncheon to Sir Ernest and Lady Benn, Criterion Restaurant, 1.15.
Association of British Chambers of Commerce: Dinner to meet delegation from Virginia, May Fair Hotel, 7.30.
Worshipful Company of Loriners: Dinner at Guildhall, 7; Service at St. Lawrence Jewry, 6.

WEDNESDAY.

Derby Day.
Royal Institute of Public Health: Congress, Portsmouth (until June 9).
Royal Counties Agricultural Society and the Hackney Horse Society: Annual Show, Reading (until June 7).
Eastbourne Grammar School: Sir Robert Blair opens new wing, 4.

THURSDAY.

Prince of Wales unveils Statue of Marshal Foch, Grosvenor Gardens, 11.30.
League of Nations Union (City of London Branch): Luncheon, Guildhall, 1.15.
American Chamber of Commerce in London: Luncheon to meet delegates from Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Victoria, 1.15.
Sir Frank Benson's address on "Shakespeare and Resurrection," Kensington Town Hall, 8 p.m.
Association of Education Committees: Annual meeting, Eastbourne (two days).
Anglo-French Luncheon Club entertain M. Gabriel Pierne, Criterion Restaurant, 1.30.

FRIDAY.

Lincoln Diocesan Conference: Chapter House, Lincoln.
City of London School: Presentation of Beaufoy and Mortimer Prizes by Sir John Simon, M.P.
National Association of Head Teachers: Conference, Scarborough (until June 10).

SATURDAY.

Canterbury Cathedral Festival of Commemoration opens with Service of Thanksgiving, 3.
Royal Society's annual visitation Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
National Association of Local Government Officers: Annual Conference, Lowestoft.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

CONVENTIONS.

A convention is simply an agreement; for our purpose it is a *generally known* agreement on procedure in bidding or play. As time goes on, conventions get more and more complicated. The Bridge player in these days who relies on evolving accurate procedure from his i. er consciousness rather than from a study of conventions will be hopelessly outclassed. He must realise that an intellectual advance in any line means more elaborate procedure which has to be acquired by study.

Take the example of the "eleven" rule. It took many years to evolve the lead of the fourth best and the "eleven" rule associated with it. Similarly with other leads; they are the accepted results of a long period of experiment and discussion. Every recognised feature of bidding as well as play passed through the experimental stage before finally becoming the accepted (i.e., agreed or *conventional*) procedure. Many matters are still (and always will be) in the experimental stage. This is partly due to changes in the method of scoring and bidding. The system of play has for some time past been pretty well stabilised. It is in the bidding of the newer game, Contract, that all energies are for the moment concentrated with a view to stabilising and standardising procedure.

TEAM-BIDDING.

In bidding, far more than in play, the partners are dependent on one another. What appears correct bidding for the individual on his thirteen cards may be very faulty bidding for the partnership on twenty-six cards. The past three years have been spent in more elaborate experimentation on partnership bidding. The outstanding feature of the newer game of Contract is the paramount importance of partnership bidding when compared with the best efforts of the individual who can see no further than his thirteen cards. As a nation we are second to none in individual brilliancy, but when it is a matter of team-work—of partnership bidding—we are too much inclined to throw off conventional shackles and assert our individuality at inopportune moments. The only road to success in Bridge is strict adherence to conventions in bidding now that team-work and not individual fancy is the all-important matter.

SOME UNSETTLED POINTS.

The difficulty at the moment with this newer game of Contract is that there are so many situations where there is no standardised (i.e., conventional) procedure, and where, in consequence, alternative views may be taken. Here are some instances:—

(1) Z (dealer) has bid "One Heart." What is Y to say, holding Spades, A, Q, x; Hearts, Q, x, and some unimportant Diamonds and Clubs? He should, of course, say "One Spade." At this stage he is simp giving information and not denying anyth g. If his Hearts were Q, x, x (one over "normal expectancy"), the best information he can give now is to support Hearts forthwith. This seems the best procedure, but ideas on establishing a suit forthwith or later are as yet far from standardised.

A DEFINITE MEANING GIVEN TO A "NO-TRUMP" BID.

(2) Z (dealer) bids "One No-trump." What is Y to infer from this bid? Does it mean that Z has a uniformly distributed hand and no suitable "approach" bid? The bid of "One No-trump" should have a very definite meaning. It should mean a guard in all suits, or, at any rate, guards in three suits, with a minimum of Q, x in the fourth; otherwise there must be some safer (approach) bid possible on the hand. There are as yet, however, no very settled ideas on the exact character of the "No-trump" bid, and many make the bid on three guarded suits, and come to grief when opponents lead the unguarded suit. The use of the "No-trump" bid in early stages fogs the situation, and is usually a sign of want of trust in the partner's ability to assist in finding the best declaration by showing his strong suits.

THE MOMENT FOR A FORCING BID.

(3) Z (dealer) bids "One Diamond." Y holds Spades, K, Q, 10, x; Hearts, Q, 10, x, x; Diamonds, K, x; Clubs, A, x, x. What is he to bid? He has distributed strength in all four suits, and can convey this information best by bidding "No-trumps." The hand is too strong for "One No-trump," and he must bid at least "Two No-trumps." This bid of more than is necessary is a forcing bid in that it warns or forces the partner to keep the bidding open. This is a matter which requires standardising. What strength must Y possess to make a "forcing" bid? Y should reason thus: "My partner has made an opening bid showing two and a-half Quick Tricks; we have in all, then, fully five Quick Tricks, which at double valuation mean a game in "No-trumps" or a major suit. I must then make sure (by using a forcing bid) that my partner does not drop the bidding." Two and a-half Quick Tricks normally justify a double raise. Whether for original or subsequent bids the procedure for employing a forcing bid requires standardising, the idea behind it being always that a game declaration should be made on the hands

WHEN TO PASS ONCE DURING BIDDING.

(4) Z (dealer) bids "One Diamond." Y has Spades, Q, x, x; Hearts, J, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, K, Q, 10, x, x, x. What is he to say? He has less than "normal expectancy" in Diamonds, and should try to deny the suit, but can he bid Clubs? It would most probably be better for the side if the hand were played in Clubs, but that is not the point here. It is a matter of what may follow a bid of "Two Clubs." Z will assume that Y has a good supporting hand and a Quick Trick in Clubs, and may find his way to a game declaration in something with disastrous results. It is misleading for Y to bid his Clubs at this stage. In the interests of sound team-bidding he must *pass one round* of bidding. This procedure, however, is also far from standardised. As every voluntary bid is an encouraging bid, such bids must not be made on less than a certain minimum of Quick Tricks. Two Quick Tricks are about the minimum on which a supporting hand can have reasonable hope of game; on less than this an encouraging bid may be made on favourable distribution, but generally speaking, it would not lead to game. Y's hand above has really only one Quick Trick; it would be misleading and risky to make an encouraging bid on it. The very minimum for a supporting bid is one and a-half Quick Tricks.

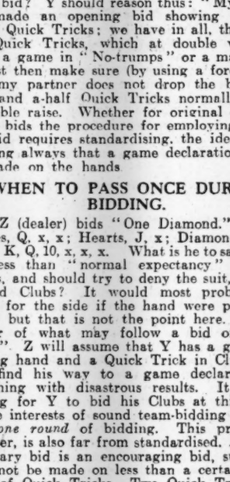
THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING

The examples given above (without considering the bigger question of opening conventional bids) will make clear how far modern Bridge is in advance of the older game in complexity of conventions. They will also show what a great advantage two players holding the same conventional views will have over two other players who are bewildered at each stage in interpreting each other's bids. No natural brilliancy can overcome defective training in up-to-date conventions. This is where American players have the advantage over others. They are trained in conventions with machine-like precision. Individually they are no better than others. They do not specially shine in surroundings where freer bidding prevails. They have, however, demonstrated the triumph of team-bidding over individual effort.

For this reason all games which are arranged between British and American players, even when of a semi-private character, will be full of interest to those who delight in criticising the accuracy of conventional bidding, and it will be necessary for British players in such games to suppress individual tendencies and agree on the full detail of all points of conventional bidding so as to be on an equality with their opponents in their uniformity of interpretation of such bidding.

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY.

In the following end game of six cards the declarer required five tricks out of the six to make game. The reader should try how he would play the hand as declarer before reading the description of play below. Hearts are trumps, and dummy has the lead. There is no special difficulty in the play.



In actual play Z led out Y's Queen of Diamonds and discarded a Spade. He must now lose a trick in Clubs and a trick in trumps. Had he discarded a Club in his own hand on Y's Queen of Diamonds and then led out the King and another Club, ruffing the small Club, he could then have got back to dummy by

Continued at foot of next column.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

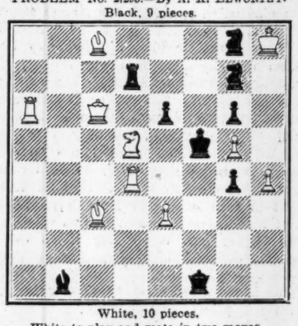
Solution of Problem No. 2,294 (by B. J. de C. Andrada): 1. R—QKt4! B x R; 2. Q—R4! B x R; 3. Q—QR4 mate! If Black plays, 2. . . . P—Kt4, 3. Q—R5 mate. Or, 2. . . . any other move; 3. P—B7. If 1. . . . P—Kt4; 2. Q—KR sq, etc.

The point of the problem is, how to get rid of the R, at R4, in order to make way for the Queen, to R4. But the important point is, how? If, for example: 1. R—R5, B—Kt5! 2. Q—R4, P—Kt4! Or, 2. Q—QR sq (?), Kt—B2; or, B—R6; or, R—B sq! If 1. R—K4, P x R; 2. Q—R4, P x P (ch)! If 1. R—QB4 (?), B—Kt5; 2. R—B7 (?), Kt x R. And if 1. R—R4, then, again, B—Kt5; 2. Q—R4, B x R.

The nearest "try" is, 1. Q—K2, or, Q—KB sq, cleverly foiled with, Kt—B2! 2. P x Kt, R—Kt sq! 3. P x R (Q) (ch), B—Q sq. 1. Q—QR sq (?) fails against Kt—B4; 2. Q x B, Kt—Q2! 3. Q x R (ch), Kt—Kt sq.

PROBLEM No. 2,295.—By A. K. ELWORTHY.

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,293 are acknowledged from H. T. Asche, W. H. Carter, Emily Chase, Ethel Jessie Cook, and Vane.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,294 have been received from Sciram ("A fine and difficult problem"), J. F. Powell ("An excellent poser"), Shay ("Looks so simple, until one really examines the various possibilities!"), Sapere Aude ("The short mates do not mar the beauty of the very clever key-move"), F. Hurst ("A tricky problem!"), A. F. Scott ("Clever deception"), Tramp ("Very tough, and complicated by the numerous tries"), Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, V. H. Sladen, S. D. Gibson, R. H. Thompson, M. E. M. Jago, W. G. Lowe, A. Le Grys, V. G. Walrond, E. A. Lassen, A. Ward, F. P. Younghusband, F. H. Summers, E. F. Cowen ("A fine example of the 'Bristol' theme"), I. M. Brown ("It is interesting to note the defence to 1. R—R5! and why 1. R—QKt4 must be played"), J. E. Vaughan ("Clever and charming"), J. R. Wilson ("A splendid problem!"), Capt. M. Miljevic, Dr. D. F. Fraser, Clephane, Mala, H. W. Meadows, Abdahab, and E. G. Barlow ("Excellent!").

The defence to 1. R—R3 (?) is 1. . . P—Kt4!

INSTRUCTIVE PLAY.

The following closely contested game was played in the Premier Tournament of the recent Chess Congress at Canterbury:—

RUY LOPEZ.

White. F. D. Yates.	Black. E. Spencer.	White. F. D. Yates.	Black. E. Spencer.
1 P—K4	P—K4	17 Q—Q3	Kt—K5 (h)
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18 KKt x Kt	P x Kt
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	19 R x P	B—B4
4 B—R4	P—Q3	20 Kt x B	P x Kt
5 Castles (a)	B—Q2 (b)	21 R—K8	Kt x QP
6 P—B3	Kt—B3 (c)	22 R—R3	P—R3 (i)
7 R—K sq	B—K2	23 B—B2	P—B4 (j)
8 P—Q4	Castles	24 B—K3	R—B sq
9 QKt—Q2	R—K sq	25 R—Q sq	Q—Kt3
10 Kt—B sq	B—KB sq	26 B x Kt	P x B
11 Kt—Kt3	P—KKt3	27 B—Kt8 (k)	QR—Q sq
12 B—Kt3	B—Kt2 (d)	28 K—R sq	KR—R sq
13 Kt—Kt5!	R—KB sq (e)	29 Q x BP	R—K2
14 P—KB4!	P x QP	30 R—Kt3	Q—QB3 (m)
15 P x P	P—Q4 (f)	31 Q—Kt4!	Resigns
16 P—K5 (g)	B—Kt5		

(a) Rather early. 5. P—B3, is more in order.
(b) Failing to profit by: P—QKt4; 6. B—KT3, Kt—R4!
(c) And here, P—KKt3; followed by B—Kt2, is the better play.
(d) Having lost two moves, and position.
(e) Another move lost; R—K2, was, at least, as good.
(f) Something had to be done, in order to gain more freedom.
(g) If P x P, Kt5, regains the pawn.
(h) If Kt—KR4, 18. Kt x Kt, B x Kt; 19. P—K6! B x P (ch); 20. K—R sq, P—B3; 21. P—K7! Kt x P; 22. Kt—K6! Or, 20 . . . P—B4; 21. P—K7, winning the bishop. And if 17 . . . Kt—K sq, then, 18. P—B5! with a winning attack.
(i) More hopeful was, Kt x B; 23. Q x BP, Q—Q8 (ch).
(j) Again Kt x B was best; 24. Q x Kt, Q—Q5 (ch); 25. B—R3, Q—K5; 26. Q x P, QR—B sq; 27. Q—Kt3, R—B7. Or, 26. Q x Q, P x Q; 27. B—B5, KR—Q sq; 28. R—K sq, R—Q7; 29. B—R3, P—KB4; 30. P x P e.p., B x P; 31. R x RP, K—Kt2; 32. R—B3, B—Q5 (ch); etc.
(k) Not 27. Q x BP (?), P—Q6 (dis. ch)!
(l) If Q—Kt3, then, 29. P—K6! P x P; 27. R x P, and wins.
(m) Immediately fatal. There was now, however, no saving move, although, 30 . . . K—R sq, would have lasted a little longer. Mr. Yates's conduct of this game was (barring too early castling) precise and instructive.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,323.

(The Last of the Quarter.)

Princess and robe to one and all
May name of famous Springs recall.

1. Confections mixed with labour should assist
   You in your search for ancient colonist.
2. "Look round thee," wrote the poet, "Here's
   the place"—
   The person then addressed you have to trace.
3. To slender rod of whalebone fish unite;
   Bearded and European is the light.
4. "Stony" and "swift." Discover, if you can,
   First of the pair named by a mighty man.

SILEX.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,322 AND ANSWER.

"O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!"

1. All other men in height did he excel,
   He and his sons in battle fighting fell.
2. City in land where it was never seen,
   Sister to one with name of warrior's queen.
3. Published in '66; though here disguised,
   The novel should not be unrecognised.
4. The master here could not stand ridicule,
   The youthful poet was expelled from school.

PAX.

1. S A U L
2. C A R O N I A
3. O R S E M A N
4. T W Y F O R D

NOTES.—Proem. Scott, The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto 6. Light 1, First Book of Samuel, chapters 9 and 31. Light 2, On, in Caria; On was a city in Egypt. Caronia and Berengaria, sister ships, Cunard line; Berengaria, wife of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. 3. The Headless Horseman, by Mayne Reid. 4. Pope, aged nine, was expelled from Twyford for writing a lampoon on his master.

Acrostic No. 1,321 (*King Pawn*).—Answers were received from 131 solvers, of whom 125 gained full marks.

In No. 1,321, the names of a few other princesses are accepted for the second light.

For the third light of No. 1,320, the spelling "Charmian" cannot be admitted; the whole point of the first line would be nullified.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

With No. 1,323, printed above, the spring quarter comes to an end. A new series of acrostics will start next week, and will run for thirteen weeks. Prizes to the value of £10 will be awarded to the most successful solvers. The rules will be published in full, and competitors are requested to read them carefully, for every quarter a few solvers penalise themselves by infringing them.

Several of the acrostics of the quarter now ending have been very difficult. In contrast to this, the next series shall be less arduous, and more suited to summer months and holiday weeks.

Continued from preceding column.

leading a trump, and could have discarded his own losing Spade on dummy's last Club. A could then make only his Queen of Hearts. Z's hasty discard of a rather obvious losing Spade lost him the game.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. M. W. inquires what the dealer, at the score love-all in the rubber game, should bid on Spades, K, J, 10, x, x, x, x, x; Hearts, A; Diamonds, A; Clubs, x, x, x. Answer: There is no need for a pre-emptive bid of more than "Three Spades," as the hand has good outside strength

PALL MALL inquires what should the dealer, at the score love-all, bid on Spades, J, 5, 4, 2; Hearts, 4, 2; Diamonds, A, K, 6, 3; Clubs, A, 5, 3. Answer: "One No-trump," as the hand is sufficiently strong for this bid and has an appropriate distribution. "One Diamond" is also a sound (approach) bid on this hand.

H. P. W. G. inquires how a hand containing the four top honours in Spades and nothing else of importance should be valued for bidding purposes. Answer: The score is in this case immaterial. This hand is worth exactly four tricks, leaving nine tricks with the other three players. The partner's share of these is three tricks, making a total of seven tricks, which would justify a dealer's bid of "One Spade."

T. A. inquires what B, holding Spades, A, Q, x, x, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, J, 10; Clubs, 10, should say after the following bidding at the score love-all in Contract Bridge: Z (dealer), "One No-trump"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "No Bid." Answer: B's hand is too good to allow Z to make a partial score unchallenged. Z has only made a small bid and his partner has passed, so that there is no fear of YZ getting up to a game bid if B keeps the bidding open. B should say "Two Spades."

A Question for every Real Sportsman

WILL YOU GO TO THE DERBY *without* **Barts** *"Bring-me-Good-Luck"* **Mascot?**

DASHBOARD PLATES.

No. 1.—Goldoid, all-yellow metal—hollow	5/-
No. 2.—Ditto, solid	10/-
No. 3.—Oxidised Silver on white metal—hollow	5/-
No. 4.—Ditto, solid	10/-
No. 5.—Hall-marked Silver—hollow	15/-
No. 6.—Ditto, solid	30/-

All with screws. *Post free.*

No. 7.—DASHBOARD PLATES. Beautifully enamelled, in varying colour combinations 10/- With screws. *Post free.*

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THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW

GREAT APPEAL ON BEHALF OF

HUMANITY

FROM the historical panorama of the past there emerges the proud and established fact that St. Bartholomew's is, for all the English-speaking peoples, the Mother of Hospitals and the Cradle of Medical Science and Teaching.

As a great universal centre of medical teaching, learning and advance for 800 years, Barts has been the source of an unceasing stream of highly trained doctors and nurses, serving humanity in almost all parts of the world. To-day there are some 4,000 Barts doctors on the staffs of innumerable hospitals, teaching at Universities and Medical Colleges, and in general and consulting practice. Similarly, the army of Barts nurses, filling many of the highest posts in their profession, are found serving humanity all over the world.

To-day there is grave risk of Barts failing to maintain and advance her world-wide service, for lack of the funds vitally needed for reconstruction, adequate accommodation and up-to-date equipment, to keep pace with the rapid progress of medical science.

BARTS URGENT NEEDS.

The number of in-patients cannot be increased without more wards. At present, for example, in complicated maternity cases there are beds for only 16! There remains the tragic condition of 1,150 surgical cases alone on the Waiting List. Out-patients' attendances have doubled since the War, rising steadily from 229,750 in 1918 to 442,998 in 1928. In the course of years, patients of every nationality from the ends of the earth come to Barts.

Barts has resolutely faced her problems and drawn up a comprehensive scheme—for extensive reconstruction of hospital and medical college buildings mainly erected 200 years ago, to secure the best planned, most up-to-date, increased accommodation, for the most complete modern apparatus and equipment, and for the most efficient universal service.

A beginning has been made by the erection of the two new Surgical Blocks of six Operation Theatre Suites and Wards for 250 surgical beds, probably the most complete provision for surgical work in the world. They have been built in faith; their cost has yet to be met. In your own interests, and in the interests of suffering humanity, can you stand aside and fail to respond to Barts urgent call? The mother hospital serves one and all without distinction of race, creed or class. It is to one and all, without distinction, that she appeals. Paradoxical as it may sound, Barts is no-one's property, because she is everyone's property; she is the possession of all peoples, of humanity. For she was born in the ancient Capital City of Mediæval England, at the birth and in the birthplace of the English tongue, the common enduring heritage which binds together the English-speaking peoples in every quarter of the globe.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW FOR THE EMPIRE

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

HERR MOISSI AND THE GERMAN PLAYERS.

By JAMES AGATE.

Globe. Monday, May 26.

"THE LIVING CORPSE."

Revival in German of Tolstoy's Play.

First, while there is room for it, let me say something about the remarkable setting to this production. The programme gives us no information on this subject, though the wise ones present wagged their heads and murmured: "Reinhardt!" Reinhardt or no, whoever produced this play showed himself to be a master of common sense. Light and shade were used for their proper purpose, light to illuminate the things which ought to be illuminated, the actors for example, and shade to obscure that which ought to be obscured, corners of rooms, wainscoting, and so forth. The scenery was largely non-existent; yet the little bits one was allowed to see pre-supposed the rest more realistically than a whole army of scene-painters could have contrived. When it was necessary to suggest luxury in Moscow somebody pushed forward a marble fireplace which stood out from nothing in particular, like a cottage-piano at an angle. By itself, nothing. But add three chandeliers, one behind the other, *and two actors*, and the trick was done! When the ante-room to a crowded café had to be presented all they did was to let you see part of a chandelier having three tiers of four, six, and eight globes respectively. The eye has its logic as well as the mind, and eighteen gas-jets abundantly pre-supposed the company in the next room.

When high life in an expensive restaurant must be set forth a single mirror, tarnished, but of the right size, was all that was needed; an arbitrary slab of noisome wall sufficed for the eating-house of the poor. In the art of making thirty shillings go a long way Herr Reinhardt has obviously no equal, though we should perhaps bear in mind that the stores from which he draws his scenery are largely those of the imagination. This method has its limitations, of course, since with this particular lighting people would have to breakfast at midnight! The second scene of the fifth act in Tolstoy's play should discover the verandah of a sunlit bungalow; Herr Reinhardt coped with this scene by omitting it. Nevertheless, the setting to this play showed him, or whoever actually set it, to be a world-master.

Pure Acting.

Our visitors, or some of them, have the quality of their scenery; they are more real than the real thing, and this in virtue of something which for want of a better word we must still call the actor's temperament. Lacking this quality, the English actor substitutes brains and technique, and so *with the aid of time* builds up a character. In the case of the player who is actor by temperament as well as art—and no actor would be tolerated on the foreign stage who was not both—the time factor is done away with, for such a player, when he steps on to the stage, is already what the less volatile artist needs time to become. All the French, German, Russian, and Italian actors that I have ever seen possess this natural quality of the actor.

It is by virtue of this quality that in the present play Frau Hedwig Pauly has told us all about Anna Pavlovna, Lisa's mother, before she has put the first lump of sugar in her coffee. So, too, Fräulein Charlotte Schultz has told us almost everything about Fedya's neglected wife in that first short journey between door and tea-table. Presently she begins to speak, and the emotion in view of what is to come is quite rightly only a trickle, though its volume would be accounted by any English actress as a sufficient culminatory third-act torrent. If you want a master of quietism, then I suggest that Herr Hans Schweikart, who plays Karenin, Lisa's second husband, will do to be going on with. Everybody at some time or other has had the experience of feeling the world to stand still while he takes stock of some magnificent comedian; Herr Wilhelm Diegelmann, as Fedya's drunken acquaintance and giant boor, once more provides this experience. There is no getting away from the fact that playing of this quality has not been seen on the English stage since the Russians were here, and will not be encountered again until the French arrive next week.

Cherubic Fedya.

I have to confess that Herr Moissi disappointed me in two ways which have nothing to do with one another. First, by a reading of Fedya which seemed to me to be untenable; and second, by giving an obviously star performance, which, in the midst of the intense naturalism of the other players, had the disconcerting effect of a red-hot poker plunged into a bucket of cold water. In fact, enormously to my surprise, and I think something to his, Herr Moissi's performance just fizzled out in a splutter of histrionics which were none the less histrionics for pretending to portray abnegation. Throughout the play Fedya's drunkenness is insisted upon, and perhaps one should realise that Moscow and Hampstead Garden Suburb are not the same place; it may even be that in Russia physical intoxication and child-like other-worldliness are one and the same thing.

Tolstoy has not made it easy for whoever has to play Fedya. He makes that, according to English notions, prating scrimshanker behave towards his wife and child in a way which Hampstead would rightly regard as mean, and then wander through the rest of the piece in a bed-gown and mask composed in the manner of the late Ary Scheffer, hinting at a moral superiority which Hampstead would rightly regard as suspect. One submits that Fedya, deserting wife and child and consorting with gipsies, though keeping the loveliest of them at a highly proper distance, is really not doing a far, far better thing than ever a drunken Russian has done before, and that it is the business of the actor to show that Tolstoy's idealised saints are not easily distinguishable from practical blackguards. Perhaps it is owing to Herr Moissi's long association with Duse that he tars his world with the same ineffable brush. When Fedya sits up on the gipsy sofa he is a little cherub who has sunk down below, and throughout the play he presents facets of winsomeness like the six heads of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Herr Moissi.

Herr Moissi has been praised for his voice which, as used in this part, turned out to have no middle register and to alternate between two notes only, a low whisper and a high whimper like that of topmost branches in a wind. Two notes to express one continuous mood—a sweet, sickly obsequiousness. Within that mood there were many very skilful variations of temper, which showed that in some other part Herr Moissi may be a very fine actor indeed. But he has played Fedya so often that even if the interpretation of the character be accepted the performance has degenerated into a display. When Fedya begins the piece breaks off like an orchestra yielding place to the soloist in a concerto; when Fedya takes a breather the piece resumes. So Herr Moissi leaned up against the door and on the single word "Ausgezeichnet!" executed a series of variations like a prima-donna taking her last farewell of top-notes. The result of this overplaying was that one delighted in the cadenza and overlooked the character, to the extent that the attempted suicide doubly disappointed: we had forgotten the reason for it, and did not expect it; and when it happened it was not well done.

Bundle of Showmanship.

Nevertheless, one looks forward with renewed interest to Herr Moissi's Hamlet, for it is not possible to believe that we have yet seen the whole or even any considerable portion of his art. Can he terrify or suggest a mentality older than a child's? Can he get a good, rasping ugliness out of that too-honeyed voice? This actor is small in stature and insignificant in appearance. But his fame is great, and I should not be at all surprised if when he has got away from Tolstoy's saccharine naivety he were to spring a tremendous surprise. For the present let me suggest that this Fedya is not a character but a bundle of showmanship of which bits are brilliant, a star-performer's projection seraphic or insufferable according to the view the spectator takes of the higher spiritualities of unwashed Russia. In conclusion, I am bound to say that Herr Moissi did not produce one-quarter of the impression which Pudovkin did in the film of the same name, for he made the play seem a poor thing. Which it isn't.

Queen's. Wednesday, May 28.

"HAMLET."

The Old Vic. Company in Shakespeare's Tragedy.

Mr. Gielgud's Hamlet was fully noticed in these columns three weeks ago, and I shall only say now that, with Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Othello, it is among the finest pieces of Shakespearean acting I have ever seen. This actor is young, thoughtful, clever, sensitive; his performance is subtle, brilliant, vigorous, imaginative, tender, and full of the right kind of ironic humour. It has elegance of body and elevation of mind; it is conceived in the key of poetry and executed with beautiful diction. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is the high-water mark of English Shakespearean acting of our time. Alternatively, for those who reckon in another way, let me tip Mr. Maurice Browne's bringing of this fine young actor to the West End as the most sensational stunt of a phenomenal season.

Miss Martita Hunt gives a beautiful performance as the Queen, and Mr. Brember Wills's Polonius has a tonic property which does that old gentleman a world of good. The staging is excellent, and I permit myself to draw Mr. Browne's attention to the peculiar significance of the line:—

Look here upon this picture, and on this.

Apart from the costumes, which are lovely, it is evident that the Old Vic. Company has spent about ninepence on this production. But the spending of that completely adequate sum has been in the hands of Mr. Harcourt Williams, to whom be all praise.

New. Tuesday, May 27.

"THE LAST CHAPTER."

A Play. By Edith and Edward Ellis.

Edmond de Goncourt postulated an actress who got her best death-scene out of watching her lover die, and Victor Gresham was only running true to artistic form when he cut each of his living mistresses into a novel. These *donzelles*, of whom there were six, objected to the proceeding and expressed that objection in every shade of tulle, lamé, marquisette, chiffon, faille, and gaze de soie. Miss Joyce Kennedy seemed to me to be about the best of the disgruntled bunch, among whom we were invited to look for Victor's murderer, for I should have told you that the piece began with Victor lying dead. Presently, however, Mr. Edgar Norfolk appeared, and as it seemed to me that that was going to be that, I frankly confess to having desisted from the search for the culprit, particularly as critics were invited to disclose nothing, and to slipping off to another play where the sex-interest was of more moderate proportions. To wit, "Hamlet." Let it be said that up to the time of departure the other angry ladies, Mesdames Lydia Sherwood, Grizelda Hervey, Kay Hammond, Jane Amstel, and Dorothy Black, exacerbated brilliantly, and that Mr. Owen Nares dressed and acted the novelist charmingly.

Kingsway. Tuesday, May 27.

"LIBERTY HALL."

Revival of R. C. Carton's Play.

Everything about, in, and concerning this piece is incredible. The author desiring to say that children resemble their parents arranges for one of his characters to remark: "If Nature, the universal photographer, decided to preserve the Chilworth negative . . ." There was a lot more, but before I had jotted the rest down I was interrupted by some other enormity. This piece was produced in 1892 exactly one week before "Widowers' Houses," and its instant popularity, coupled with the tendency of Mr. Shaw's play to make the spectator shy like a frightened horse, only goes to prove that art has many mansions. We still like the old piece to day, though for different reasons.

It is to be believed that Mr. George Alexander had an enormous success of solemnity with the hero; Mr. Deering Wells played him admirably, endearingly, and on Tuesday night with the straightest of faces. Mr. Lawrence Hanray was, I thought, a trifle slow with the old bookseller, though young playgoers must have immensely enjoyed this elaborate study in a now demoded genre. I was unfortunate in not getting a programme, but if Blanche Chilworth was indeed played by Miss Joan Maude, why then I congratulate her upon an excellent assumption of a maidenly preciosity at which the present generation can only guess. If Briginshaw was indeed Mr. George Merritt, why then I congratulate him also upon a study of villainy rapturous and Dickensian. As Crafer an actress whose name escapes me riotously presented us with the nankeen and immortal bosom of Mrs. Crupp.

Is it possible that the management might consider a trifle of cutting? Two and a-half hours sho ld suffice for this play, which is delicious as a *bonne bouche*, though inclined to be tedious if drawn out to a banquet. These revivals are extremely interesting, and no playgoer who wants to be documented about the near past can afford to neglect them.

Strand. Thursday, May 29.

"MOLOCH."

A Play. By Mr. and Mrs. Carter Ellis.

At the end of the first act The Mother, on hearing that her daughter-in-law is to remarry, apostrophizes the photograph of her son killed in the war: "It's all right dear. Mother remembers you!" At the end of the second act she wakes from a dream in which she has re-lived the incidents which led up to that earlier marriage. As the bride for the second time returns from church The Mother, still only half-awake, has the agonising cry: "Where's Ted?" As the curtain falls for the third time The Mother, who has killed her second boy that he may escape the horrors of a new war, cries out that nothing has power to hurt her now, since both her sons are safe.

The foyer during each interval was full of eminent and learned dramatic critics who, with much wiping of spectacles and blowing of noses, demonstrated to one another the æsthetic impermissibilities with which the previous forty minutes had been crowded. Not, on the whole, a convincing exhibition! On these occasions I always take refuge in Dick Phenyl's remark to the effect that having lived with his landlady, Mrs. MacOstrich, for twenty years, nothing would induce him to declare her a low woman. Having wept continuously for the greater part of two hours, I know of nothing that will induce me to declare this to be a low play. There are some heart-strings which are tugged as effectively whether the tugger be poet or ploughboy. The æsthetic thing, of course, when one saw the way the play was going was to get up and go. But there are occasions when art wants putting in its place, and this play provides one of them.

Miss Mary Clare is the mother, and her performance is heartrending.

The little Grafton Theatre, which opened on Thursday last week, has made a good beginning. A play by Miss Velona Pilcher, "The Searcher," a recital of Miss Sitwell's poem, "The Drum," by the author, and the playing of Mme. Lydia Lopokova in a sketch of Molnar, were the main items on the programme. Next Thursday Mme. Lopokova will be succeeded by Miss Penelope Spencer.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES

To-night.—Garrick: "The Living Law" (Lyceum Club Stage Society).

June 2.—Globe: "Hamlet."
Duchess: "The Plough and the Stars" (Irish Players).
Glasgow: "The Command to Love."

June 3.—St. Martin's: "Petticoat Influence."

The Cochran-Browne international season continues—and so does the Shakespeare season. To-morrow Herr Moissi, whose appearance in "Der Lebende Leichmann" has already attracted so much attention, will be seen at the Globe in "Hamlet" (in German, of course). It will be interesting to see what he makes of the Prince of Denmark. Another item on the international programme, the return of Miss Angna Enters, has already been announced. The dates of her matinées (at the Queen's) are now fixed for June 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 24, 26, and 27 (at popular prices). Miss Enters will give several old numbers and a good many new ones.

"Petticoat Influence" will open on Tuesday evening at the St. Martin's Theatre with a cast including Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Jane Millican, Miss Joan Ingram, Mr. Robert Holmes, Mr. Frank Allenby, Mr. Morton Selten, and Sir Nigel Playfair. The author, Mr. Neil Grant, is a well-known Fleet Street man, and is London editor of a group of South African newspapers. He has had several plays done in London, including one at the Criterion called "Thy Name is Woman," in which Miss Heather Thatcher appeared. This production at the St. Martin's will mark the establishment of an amphitheatre, tickets for which may be purchased at the door for 2s. 4d. inclusive and reserved. The theatre has always had a pit but never a gallery.

Jakob Knudsen and the late Sven Lange, Denmark's leading writer on the theatre for many years, are the authors of "The Living Law," which is to be produced by the Lyceum Club Stage Society at the Garrick Theatre to-night. It is based on a novel by Knudsen and was a great success at the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, where it was played under the title of "The Old Parson." Miss Jean Cadell, Miss Peggy Scott, Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton, Mr. Austin Trevor, and Mr. Wilfred Shine are in the cast.

Miss Sara Allgood, Miss Maire O'Neill, Mr. Fred O'Donovan and Mr. Arthur Sinclair will be seen with other of the Irish Players in Sean O'Casey's play "The Plough and the Stars," which will be presented at the Duchess Theatre to-morrow. This will be followed by "Juno and the Paycock," both plays being produced by Mr. Arthur Sinclair.

The Repertory Players will give their final production this season to-day fortnight at the Strand; it will be a play by F. C. Baly dealing with the India question, with the title "Who Knows?" Mr. Bernard Nedell will be the producer.

Princess Beatrice will be present at Lady Newnes's Historical Egyptian matinée at the London Hippodrome on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the Friends of the Poor and the Flinders Petrie Excavations.

Miss Diana Fishwick will appear in a special golf side-show with Mr. Owen Nares at the Theatrical Garden Party on June 20. Lady Peek and Miss Renée Kelly are organising a show in connection with Lancashire cotton, while Mr. Henry Ainley will be selling signed photographs of all the stage "stars," and Mr. Lupino Lane is acting as ring-master in the Comic Tail-Waggers' show of 200 dogs.

Mr. Al Jolson's brother, Mr. Harry Jolson, will be at the Coliseum this week, burlesquing grand opera and giving an original monologue. Another item in the programme will be an ice ballet on artificial ice and a new illusionist, Chefalo, whose company is said to include the tallest and shortest men and women in the world.

Mr. Cochran desires to state that he has not as yet entered into any arrangement for the production of a new comedy by Noel Coward nor any negotiations with Miss Gertrude Lawrence to appear in it.

Mr. Hubert Woodward is to run a season of repertory at the Q Theatre, starting to-morrow with "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Miss Ethel Warwick, Miss Lena Anderson, Mr. Chas. Cornock, and Mr. Edward Ashley are to head the company.

Under the auspices of Cecil Barth and George Minshull, a prior-to-London tour of "The Fifteenth Night" starts shortly. The piece is described as a "military comedy-drama," and is by A. G. Kekewich, a serving Army officer. (Kekewich is, I gather, a Devonshire name.)

The cast of R. C. Sherriff's "Badger's Green" (June 12 is now the definite date) will include Messrs. Horace Hodges, Louis Goodrich, Robert Douglas, Sebastian Smith, and Frederick Burtwell, and Miss Maisie Darrell, Miss Hilda Simms, Miss Kathleen Harrison, and Miss Margaret Scudamore.

"Insult," which, like one or two other plays since the story of the theatre slump, is doing steadily increasing business, reached its fiftieth performance at the Apollo Theatre last night. Another play doing well is "The Silent Witness" at the Comedy, and I hear excellent reports too of "The First Mrs. Fraser" at the Haymarket, "Bitter Sweet" at His Majesty's, and "The Man in Possession" at the Ambassadors.

"The Command to Love," which opens at Glasgow to-morrow, comes to Daly's on Tuesday week. In writing of this play last Sunday, I was made by a printer's error to refer to Mr. Frederick Moses as a member of the cast. It should have been, of course, Mr. Frederick Moyes.

"Darling, I Love You" finished its run at the Gaiety Theatre last night and will now visit in succession the three Greater London Theatres—Lewisham, Streatham, and Golders Green. The Gaiety will reopen towards the end of June with Laddie Cliff's new musical production, "The Love Race," written by Stanley Lupino. In the cast of this are included the five principals from "Love Lies"—Mr. Stanley Lupino, Mr. Laddie Cliff, Miss Connie Emerald, Miss Madge Elliott, and Mr. Cyril Ritchard. "The Love Race" will be played for a week each in Blackpool and Glasgow before its London presentation.

Having launched "The Last Chapter," the Famous Players' Guild are busy with their second production—at the Duke of York's Theatre on Wednesday week, when the Guild will present Walter Hackett's play "The Way to Treat a Woman," with Miss Marion Lorne as the particular Guild star. In this play Miss Lorne has a part as a woman in possession of a secret the solution of which is engaging the attention of high officials in the British, American, French, and German police. Each wants to get it and each claims to know the way to treat a woman. The British police official is played by Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, and the American by Mr. George Tully. All the scenes are laid in London, and, except for one interval, the action is continuous.

Madame Yvette Guilbert will be at the Arts Theatre from Wednesday, June 11, until Friday, June 20. A public licence has been obtained for the performances from Wednesday, June 11, to Saturday, June 14, and from Monday, June 16, to Friday, June 20 inclusive, Sunday night, of course, being for members only. Madame Guilbert is giving three separate programmes during the ten evenings, each quite distinct from the other and containing new songs. Another artist is being engaged for the ten performances, in all probability Mlle. Marguerite Delcourt, the harpsichordist.

D. P.

FILM NOTES.

"ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT."

TOO MUCH SENTIMENT.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

Romance is very dear to the big American heart. It is the commonest and most saleable of commodities. We can tell from these U.S.A. films that it best changes hands in slabs, chunks, hunks, and dollops.

Mr. Joseph M. Schenk evidently chortled with glee when he struck the idea of staging Lillian Gish in Molnar's "Swan," labelling it "One Romantic Night." The airy fairy Lillian oozes sentiment every second, and struggles playfully with a silly story to preserve her premier position as the star. As there happen, alas for her! to be two real worth-while players in the cast in the persons of Conrad Nagel and Marie Dressler, who both steal her thunder, the lead cuts a sorry and secondary figure. Rod La Roque ought to take lessons in English pronunciation: his American accent in this mid-European Prince part is so very much out of place. The New Gallery audiences prefer him silent, I am sure.

This is the kind of night that makes one yawn and yearn for the dawn.

* * *

I am seriously asking myself whether the wretched example of American film heroines such as Joan Crawford, who plays so charmingly luxury-loving sensual little drunkards, and who sets up a fine standard of selfishness, wilfulness, and perversity, will not prove a too degenerating and corrupting influence on our English girls. Ought we to tolerate such exhibitions of dancing young debauchees, described as "New York thoroughbreds," misbehaving themselves like Red Indians on the rampage and trying to persuade themselves and us that the only kind of life that is worth living is that of the Wild Party?

"Montana Moon," at the Empire, shows Western America in a mood which is alleged to be "glamorous," but which to me was strangely reminiscent of the Heath at holiday time. Vulgarity and crudeness, simplicity and improbability circle around a "romance" that comes suddenly upon a cowboy and a rich society wastrel. All ends happily, or at least in that fashion which makes us doubt the future as much as we dislike the present.

I admired the waves in John Mack Brown's hair. Even Miss Crawford's long and extremely "alagant" fingers failed to perturb them. They were superb. So was the singing, if a little ear-stunning. The talk is beautifully clear and the photography first-class.

* * *

At the new Prince Edward Theatre the talkies are now installed. I wonder why great singers are so often the reverse of pleasing to look on. John McCormack is one of the world's finest tenors, but I would just as soon pay a visit to the Agricultural Hall at Cattle Show time as see him cutting the adipose romantic capers he does in this most ridiculous of talking pictures. In "Song o' My Heart" the technical qualities of his voice reproduction are marvellous. The clearness, virility, sweetness, and purity of the notes and tones reach a pitch of excellence never previously noted in this country. But the connecting narrative for the various ballads, prepared by Mr. Tom Barry, is childish, mawkish, and quite unworthy of any singer's reputation. The Fox Film Company ought to be capable of inventing or discovering a better medium for Mr. McCormack's genius. I loved all his songs, particularly "Little Boy Blue"; that moved me greatly. The supporting cast is more than capable. The pick of the bunch is J. M. Kerrigan, whose work at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and in London will be favourably remembered. A first-class comedian; quite a pleasure to watch and listen to.

I hear extraordinary accounts of "The Case of Sergeant Grischa." For various reasons I could not see the trade show, but hope to provide a full report on this version of a widely-read war book next week.

"Hit the Deck" has not hit the public taste quite so hard as was expected. I like Polly Walker and her singing, but these stories of marines who refuse to marry girls because they are "rich dames" want too much swallowing.

"Loose Ends," a British International picture at the Regal, has the advantage of an exciting and interesting plot, and a good British cast, including Owen Nares, Edna Best, Donald Calthrop, Miles Mander, Fisher White, and Sybil Arundale, whilst the bit of the production is made by Adrienne Allen.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

(Continued from page 7, column 3.)

the drama with a kind of impatient sympathy that was curiously effective. Madame Tamara Beltacchi, as Suzuki, seemed to find it difficult to vocalise a single phrase in tune: in the Flower Duet she was so far from the pitch in practically every note that we had the odd feeling not of a mere departure from strict intonation but of a completely new succession of harmonies. Neither Miss Sheridan as Butterfly, nor Mr. Minghetti as Pinkerton, showed voice enough in the first act for either the music or the theatre. Both, however, and especially Miss Sheridan, improved so much as time went on that in the third act they suggested how good they would probably have been had Puccini provided them with a fifth.

E. N.

Recital Notes.

As the sensitive fingers (and thumbs) of Marcel Ciampi move about the keys of the piano they tell eye as well as ear that he is a delicate stylist, even in climax. The method suits the little canvas best. On Wednesday, at Grotrian Hall, Debussy's "Children's Corner" Suite, for example, outshone Schumann's "Kreisleriana."

At Queen's Hall the same evening "the famous" Kentucky Singers were introduced, with the aid of a programme-note written by one who had surely dipped his pen in triple extract of flowers. Here are indeed eight picked negro voices, highly trained, balanced to a nicety, capable of what you will in the way of effects. What they will may not always be in the best of taste. Did the plantation negro know anything of those wonderful harmonies, to say nothing of *bouche fermée*, when the spirituals were "in production"? Certainly he had not dreamt of the Brahms "Wiegenlied" in this connection. But, truly, beautiful singing!

Violin and Piano.

On Monday, at Æolian Hall, Miss Mona Leigh gave her only violin recital of the season. It must always be hard for the player to dissemble preoccupation with particular difficulties, and at times the illusion of perspective tended to evaporate at their approach. Mr. G. O'Connor Morris co-operated at the piano and the organ.

Harry Isaacs, at Wigmore Hall, on Tuesday, played a whole programme of pi no works by Rachmaninoff. Discharging his task with ability and enthusiasm, he yet confirmed the opinion that the short and brilliantly attractive miniature represents the composer's most significant *genre*.

Auguste de Radwan's first appearance, at Æolian Hall, on Friday, showed, if it needed showing, that there are ways open to a pianist of temperament to make familiar music wear a new dress. His way is apt to be thunderous. So it was no wonder that his Chopin sounded strange.

H. B.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

BRAHMS AND WAGNER

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

Someone unknown to me having borrowed my German copy of Specht's "Brahms," I am unable to compare Mr. Eric Blom's English version* with the original. Mr. Blom may seem a little flowery at times, but Specht is a very flowery writer, who never believes in using one adjective or adverb where three will suffice, and is partial to sentences that sometimes seem longer than life itself. But in spite of his flamboyant style, and of an effusiveness that makes him rather over-write each subject upon which he spreads himself, he is a thoughtful and sensitive critic from whom we can learn a good deal—especially as regards Brahms, whom he knew in his youth, with whose circle also he had a certain amount of acquaintance, and into whom, both as artist and as man, he has an exceptional insight.

His general point of view is the one that has rapidly been gaining currency during the last few years. The older Brahmins were inclined to regard their idol rather too exclusively as the heir of Beethoven, the Perseus who saved the virtuous classical Andromeda from the contaminating paws of the wicked monster Wagner. Gradually, however, attention became concentrated on the more romantic elements in Brahms; and then the problem for criticism was to square accounts between the two sides of his nature and of his work. Specht aims at elucidating the problem, as others have done, by tracing a constant interaction between the man and his music. It has long been evident that, for one reason and another, Brahms deliberately suppressed, or tried to suppress, certain forces within him that he felt to be dangerous to him both as man and as musician. It is probable that these self-imposed inhibitions were largely answerable for his occasional acerbities: he vented upon other men his secret dissatisfaction with himself. "The tragedy of a soul and a character so simple, straightforward and healthy, so infinitely manifold and contradictory," says Specht, "is this: he was ever on his guard against the best things in his life, ever in flight before the fairest impulses of his being."

PASSION FOR SELF-CONTROL.

The phenomenon repeated itself in his musical life. For a variety of reasons that it is difficult to analyse in detail, though the general sense of them is plain to all students of him, he set himself—not always successfully—to curb his romanticism and to confine his emotions within the strictest of forms. As Specht says again, "little by little a conscious feeling of antagonism developed in him" towards the "modernists" of his day, the "New German" school of which the leaders were Wagner and Liszt. In time the second, the induced, nature in him became stronger than the first; the mighty effort to tame the more turbulent elements in him culminated in a passion for taming, for self-control, for its own sake. In his earlier works, as Specht points out, "the spiritual and sensuous content invariably creates the one form adequate to it, while later one notes with almost as much alarm as admiration how form conditions the material." For all his power and his sense of self-direction, he is a man fundamentally divided against himself.

The last word has been by no means said on this complex psychological problem; but the essentials of it are now fairly clear. There seems little ground to doubt that for some reason or other Brahms the man had a certain fear of life, and Brahms the artist had a certain fear of allowing more and stronger emotional stuff to gather within him than he felt he could master as a musician. There can be no doubt that in his heart he greatly admired Wagner (a few disparaging remarks in his letters were almost assuredly put in simply to placate the nagging Clara), and that his closing inwards upon himself was in large part due to a secret sense that Wagner covered the field of what may loosely be called the romantic too thoroughly for there to be much scope left for himself or anyone else in it. It was the convulsive effort of a strong nature to make its own inner world for itself. A strong nature, but one not quite strong enough. What was lacking in it can be seen by comparison with Wagner, who never ran away from experience, but drained the cup of life to the last drop, and never constricted his emotions to fit a pre-conceived form, but wrung out of the emotions the form predestined for them.

FORM OF "TRISTAN."

Specht conjectures that Brahms's special dislike for "Tristan" was due to an uneasy feeling of where he himself might have been carried "had he yielded unresistingly to the magic of romantic and erotic intoxications instead of incarcerating the hotly urging febrile voices in the prison of form by an effort of his pitiless will-power," and so on. I can imagine no falser statement of one half of the case. As regards Brahms, Specht is right; as regards Wagner he is lamentably wrong, if he means what his words appear to mean. "Tristan" is no mere romantic erotic outpouring; it is a mighty, shapely classic in which there is at work, from first to last, a pitiless artistic will-power beyond anything of which Brahms was ever capable. Richard Strauss summed the matter up some years ago in an illuminating paradox: the brain that wrote "Tristan," he said, must have been cold as ice. The matter that had to be organised in "Tristan" was as much greater in extent than the matter that had to be organised in a movement of a Brahms symphony as it was tenser and fierier in substance; and only an artistic nature of the most stupendous power and self-control could ever have been capable of the feat. When certain people talk of a Brahms movement, great as it may be, as embodying in some special way the essence of the principle of form, and of a work like the "Ring" or "Tristan" or the "Meistersinger" as being merely the point-to-point clothing of episodes and emotions in appropriate music, one really wonders how they can have spent so many years in the practice of music without understanding the rudiments of what is vital in form.

WAGNER'S VICTORY.

The problems of form that confronted Brahms were trifles compared with those that confronted Wagner. But Wagner solved his problems without making a fuss about them and without running away from every emotion that might seem at first sight to be too torrential to be canalised in form. He had neither the fear of life nor the fear of art that Brahms had; he was big enough to face any emotion and any subject with perfect confidence in his own power to tame it, to give it organic shape.

Unfortunately we know little about his way of working, and Wahnfried could do the world no greater service than by publishing his sketches for one or other of his greater works. But we do know, both from the internal evidence of the music itself and from certain passages in Cosima's diary, that on those mornings when he shut himself up in his study for work he fought such battles with the stubborn demon of form as no other musician but Beethoven has ever fought in the whole history of music. And he invariably emerged victorious, and that without having taken half the fight out of his enemy by insisting on a limitation of the field of contest. He was prepared to accept the whole fulness of life and bend it to his artistic will. It was Brahms's tragedy that, great as he was, he was not great enough for that. It is just possible that there was more in Nietzsche's gibe about "the melancholy of impotence" than even Nietzsche thought. Wagner was too big, too conscious of his strength, as an artist too self-harmonious, to need to practise a Brahmsian self-suppression; and Brahms, in his heart of hearts, probably knew it.

* "Johannes Brahms." By Richard Specht. Translated by Eric Blom. (J. M. Dent and Sons. 21s.)

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN.

The repertory of the Italian season being what it is this year, our main interest naturally centres in the performers. Only singing of a superlative kind could justify the production of certain of the operas in this year's list; and it remains to be seen whether this justification will be forthcoming. We have had no hint of it yet, except in the work of Mme. Ponselle, for whose sake "Norma" is always well worth hearing. (These remarks, of course, do not apply to such operas as "Aida" and "Madam Butterfly," which can get along quite well without international stars.)

"Norma" brought us a fine bass in the person of Ezio Pinzi, whose Oroveso was as impressive as that somewhat faded old character can now be made. (By the way, it is not generally known that the youthful Wagner, in order to ingratiate himself with the great Lablache, wrote an extra aria for the part of Oroveso. This was published a few years ago. It would add piquancy to the production if the management could arrange for its inclusion in some future performance of the opera.) Mr. Pinzi was also a splendid Ramfis in "Aida" on Wednesday. Mme. Ponselle's Norma was as remarkable as ever. There are people who do not greatly care for her voice, and it has to be admitted that there are peculiarities in her production. These do not worry me, however; I am conscious of them, but they have a strange fascination for me, as an oddity of manner or of speech may have in the case of someone whose general personality appeals to us. What is beyond dispute is that Mme. Ponselle can play upon her voice as a violinist upon his instrument, that she has an innate sense of musical style, and that she gives dramatic life to whatever part she takes. She was ably seconded in "Norma" by Mme. Minghini Cattaneo, who was also the Amneris in "Aida." The texture of this lady's voice is a little worn, but for anyone who can listen *through* the voice, as it were, to what is at the back of it, she is a fine artist who gives meaning and dignity to whatever she does.

The Pollione in "Norma" was a newcomer, Tullio Verona. His voice affected me only negatively: there was nothing in it to dislike, and nothing to be thrilled by. His acting was rudimentary. Economy in gesture is all very well, but Mr. Verona carries economy to the point of parsimony. Not that he is sparing with gesture in the point of quantity; the trouble is that practically all his movements can be reduced to the one formula—an alternate use of the flexor and the extensor muscles of the right arm.

"Andrea Chenier."

Against "Andrea Chenier" I have not a word to say, except that there is not a musical idea in it that rises above the fifth-rate, and that it exudes at every pore all the tricks and all the banalities of Italian opera at its worst. For Tuesday's audience the opera meant, of course, just Mr. Gigli, who was making his first appearance in England. When I last heard Gigli, some five years ago, he had an agreeable lyric tenor which he used with some art. The voice now seems to have become more powerful in parts, but at the same time harder and coarser; in other words, it is going the way of most Italian-opera tenor voices. Gigli obviously relies mainly on the power and the beauty of his upper register to dazzle his audience. Of the finer virtues of singing there was hardly a trace on Tuesday. As a rule he deploys his tone on one of three planes—the mezzo forte, the forte, and the fortissimo. But the planes are for the greater part of the time isolated from each other; there is none of that gradation between them, and still less of that subtle shading of the line of a phrase, that are the marks of first-class singing. As an actor, he is an Italian tenor. The large house was apparently so pre-occupied with Mr. Gigli that it had hardly eyes or ears for the Gérard of Mr. Inghilleri, which was far and way the most satisfactory thing in the performance. Here was singing in which a connoisseur could delight, and in addition a subtle study of character. Miss Sheridan sang very agreeably as Maddalena.

"Aida."

The great thing in "Aida" was the Amonasro of Mr. John Brownlee. It was the first time I had seen this young man in opera, I think, and I was not prepared for such a combination of gifts. His voice is one of great beauty, and of power without violence; and his Amonasro had an extraordinary intensity both of physical and of mental life. It is refreshing to see an actor in Italian opera who can make us believe that such a character could really once have walked the earth. Miss Eva Turner, besides showing us the enormous power of her fine voice, tuned it down at times to a very appealing and searching quality. But she was too often inclined to sing out in the Italian manner for mere singing-out's sake, without thought for what must have been in Verdi's mind when he wrote his music. This was particularly the case in the colloquy with Amonasro in the Nile scene; it is not in accents so hearty as these that a nostalgia that is eating the heart away would express itself.

I often wonder whether Italian or Italianised singers have any ear for the refinements of texture in harmony or for the niceties of orchestration: one would think that the mere colour of Verdi's incomparable scoring in this scene would effect a sort of spiritual tuning-in on the part of the singer—that no one would turn on, for example, the power and the colour that are appropriate to a brighter orchestration to these plaintive oboe and clarinet tones and that marvellous colour, in which Verdi excels, of the wood-dove tones of the flute in its lower register. But it is hardly to Italian opera as it is usually sung that we would go, as a rule, for the last subtleties either of singing or of dramatic imagination.

Misuse of the Voice.

The old belief that it was Wagner-singing that ruined voices is seen for the absurdity it always was when we compare the singing we have just heard in the German season with the bulk of that we are now getting in the Italian. The general sense of the German singer that he is taking part in a drama and representing a character, not merely vocalising for the applause of an audience, saves him from that constant misuse of the voice that sooner or later makes it impossible for the average Italian singer to be effective except at fortissimo, for the finer and subtler qualities of the voice have all been crushed out of it. As an illustration I would cite Mr. Francesco Merli, who sang Radames. At its full power his voice is splendidly bright and resonant; but unless the music calls at the moment for this sort of resonance he has nothing whatever to give us that a sensitive listener wants to hear. When will some of these people realise that there is a point beyond which mere power of tone defeats its own purpose? There were moments in the "Aida" ensembles when the singers could surely be heard in Soho; but for all that one had no such feeling of the elements being let loose upon us as we have, for example, in Schorr's storming at the Valkyries in the third act of the "Valkyrie," though Schorr never for a moment substitutes shouting for singing.

A word of praise is due to Miss Josephine Wray's excellent singing of the Priestess's part in "Aida," and to the curious significance that that admirable actor Mr. Octave Dua somehow managed to impart to the few words allotted to the Messenger.

"Madam Butterfly."

"Norma," "Andrea Chenier," and "Aida" were all conducted by Mr. Bellezza. Mr. Barbirolli had charge of "Madam Butterfly" on Friday. In spite of his vigorous handling of the orchestra, the performance as a whole was not one that did very much credit to Covent Garden. The best thing in it was Mr. Dennis Noble's Sharpless: Mr. Noble sang excellently, and moved about in

Continued on page 8, column 5.

THE GALLERIES.

FRENCH ART IN BRISTOL.

REVOLUTION OF TASTE.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Bristol is to be congratulated on having secured one of the most interesting and widely representative collections of Modern French Art that has yet been seen outside London. The exhibition, which is to be opened to-morrow at the Royal West of England Academy, has been organised under the auspices of the Association Française d'Expansion et d'Echanges Artistiques, and is consequently of a semi-official character; and the loans from France, supplemented by works lent by British collectors, include examples illustrating the development of painting and sculpture in France from Rodin and the Impressionists to the present day.

Covering the period of some fifty years of artistic activity, this collection also illustrates the revolution of taste that has occurred in the last twenty-five years. "The fame and influence of such artists as Cézanne, Renoir, Degas, Gauguin, Seurat," says the writer of a foreword to the Catalogue, "are acknowledged by students of modern art everywhere: in Berlin, Prague and Stockholm, not less than in the United States and Japan." That is perfectly true. Yet in 1905, when a fund, largely subscribed to by readers of the Sunday Times, was raised to purchase an impressionist painting for the nation, Degas, Renoir, Monet and Cézanne were equally unacceptable, and the furthest the National Gallery would go was to accept a Boudin, and his "Port of Trouville" was accordingly bought and presented. Thousands of pounds might have been saved if the French works now in the Tate Gallery had been bought then instead of in later years.

HIGH STANDARD.

To-day our collectors and museum authorities are more inclined to go to the other extreme, and to accept any painting that comes from Paris as an indisputable masterpiece. The Bristol Exhibition is the more valuable because so large a part of the exhibition has been selected by French connoisseurs, and therefore it indicates present French standards of taste not confined to any one school. Passing over for the moment the examples of such deceased masters as Cézanne, Degas, Gauguin, Monet, Renoir and Seurat, attention may be directed to the works at Bristol by Bonnard, Derain, Dunoyer de Segonzac, Marie Laurencin, Marquet, Matisse, Signac and Vuillard, which demonstrate the strength and variety of French painting to-day.

The sculpture includes works by such accepted masters as Joseph Bernard, Bourdelle, Degas, Despiau, Maillol, Pompon, and Rodin; there are engravings by Braquemond Laboureur, and Lepère, among others; drawings by Forain, Maurice Denis, and Segonzac, and fine glass by M. Marinot while a group of Sèvres porcelain and tapestries from the Gobelins and Beauvais illustrate the continuity of a great artistic tradition in the state manufactures of France. It may be doubted whether any other nation could display so high a standard of achievement in so wide a variety of contemporary artwork, and the collective effect of the exhibition should stimulate artistic appreciation throughout the West of England.

LOMBARD ART.

An apology is due to the Burlington Fine Arts Club for the unfortunate crowding out last week of my concluding remarks on the principal feature of its current exhibition illustrating "Art in the Dark Ages." This is the case containing "Treasure from a Lombard Chieftain's Grave," which so surprisingly reveals the lavish use of gold and enamel in the regalia of a Lombard chieftain of about 600 A.D. This treasure, lent by Messrs. Durlacher Bros., includes about two dozen objects, chief among which are a unique gold-mounted helmet of iron, an iron spearhead with band of red cloisonné enamel on a gold base, a gold shield boss, also with red enamel, a sword, two gold-mounted daggers, a solid gold spur (weighing 13 oz. 40 grains troy), and, most wonderful of all, a gold collar, consisting of six curved and almost oblong plates. The centrepiece of this is embossed with a court scene, showing a bearded figure enthroned between two soldiers and with an allegorical figure on either side. It is hoped that this scene may eventually lead to the identification of the original owner of the panoply

The gold mount of a horse-collar (S.17) must surely have been a spoil of war, for it is entirely different from all the other objects in style and handling. It has every appearance of being the product of an old and slightly weary civilisation rather than of a race of young semi-barbaric craftworkers. Consequently it may tentatively be described as an example of Byzantine rather than of Lombard art. The chieftain's connection with Eastern, and not Western, Christianity is indicated by the inclusion among the treasure of a gold Greek cross, with equal arms; and Mr. Reginald A. Smith considers the treasure as a whole to show Gothic elements which point to South Russia. There can be no doubt that this unique exhibit, which shows Lombard art at its best, has an important bearing on the archæology of Europe in the Dark Ages.

OLD MASTER DRAWINGS.

Two very important exhibitions of drawings by Old Masters are still to be seen respectively at the Savile Gallery and at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi's galleries. The first is especially notable for its astonishingly fine group of drawings by Tiepolo, for a superb Claude drawing of a "Storm at Sea"—which has a swirling arabesque of line comparable to the design of an ancient Chinese master—and for particularly fine examples of Boucher, Gaspard Poussin, and many other masters. The illustrated catalogue is an exquisitely produced *edition de luxe* which all students of drawings will treasure.

The exhibition at Messrs. Colnaghi's is limited to drawings of the Dutch School, and includes some delightful landscape works by Isaac van Ostade, Jan Breughel, and Van Goyen, and also some figure compositions by Samuel van Hoogstraten (30, 31) and Theodore Rombouts (26), which are exceedingly instructive as illustrating the influence of Rembrandt respectively on a younger and a much older contemporary.

HANSLIP FLETCHER.

The London drawings of Mr. Hanslip Fletcher are so familiar to readers of this journal that it would be superfluous to do much more than mention that a collection of his original works is now on view at the Foyle Art Gallery in Charing Cross Road. The selection now shown covers a period of many years, and includes drawings of many once-familiar buildings which have disappeared. Consequently it is an exhibition which has a definite historical value in addition to its artistic interest.

THE ALBERT HALL ECHO

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—In reading Mr. Newman's notes on the recent concerts of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, I was interested to observe that he was again forced to use that expression "from where I sat" in relation to the impression the music made upon him.

I had not paid much attention to the phenomenon of the echo hitherto, but on Wednesday last, during the opening concert, I noticed that it was particularly bad, interfering notably with the performance of the Eroica Symphony. On the succeeding Friday, however, it was far less noticeable, and one may perhaps assume that it had either relented or taken a busman's, or echo's, holiday. As I occupied the same seat on each occasion, I also am entitled to say that this was apparent "from where I sat," and it would be interesting to know if this seeming variability can be explained, and whether a census of experiences spread over a period would afford any satisfactory explanation.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

"A SPENSER IN A CASSOCK."

"The Golden Grove." Selected passages from the sermons and writings of Jeremy Taylor. Edited by Logan Pearsall Smith. (Oxford University Press. 10s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

The task of the anthologist is not in the case of Jeremy Taylor what it is in that of Donne, Leighton, South, Barrow, or Fuller, a matter of diving for pearls or breaking quartz for gold. Nearly every page Jeremy Taylor wrote is simple and beautiful. There is melody and there are metaphors even in "Ductor Dubitantium," a book Dr. Johnson hardly dared to read, dreading its searching severity, though the modern reader is more likely to be struck, as Gosse was struck, by its "wearisome prolixity, its hammering at nails which are already up to their heads in every instructed conscience." Indeed, there was such harmony of mind and temperament in this great divine that his words and sentences moved as if to music: "a Spenser in a cassock" is Lowell's description of Jeremy Taylor, and it is a good one.

Coleridge spoke of his "great and lovely mind"; and Lamb wrote:

> Bishop Taylor has more and more beautiful imagery and . . . more knowledge and description of human life and manners than any prose book in the language; he has more delicacy and sweetness than any mortal, the "gentle" Shakespeare hardly excepted. His similes and allusions are taken, as the bees take honey, from all the youngest, greenest, exquisitest parts of nature, from plants and flowers and fruits, young boys and virgins, from little children perpetually, from sucking infants, babies' smiles, roses, gardens—his imagination was a spacious garden, where no vile insects could crawl in; his apprehension a Court where no foul thoughts kept "leets and holidays."

Gosse has noted the extraordinary happiness with which Jeremy Taylor invariably wrote about light and water ("Jeremy Taylor," English Men of Letters Series). This selection might have been four times as long without including inferior passages—and yet it is perhaps too long.

Fading Splendour.

The truth is, Jeremy Taylor is a monotonous writer; nothing could well be more misleading than to compare him with Shakespeare, even in regard to his "delicacy and sweetness." He uses the same metaphors and comparisons again and again. As Mr. Pearsall Smith says, anyone who undertakes to read the massive tomes of this "Shakespeare of divines" (the phrase is this time William Mason's, the friend and correspondent of Gray) "is likely to meet with no small disappointment." . . . "It is no superfluous task for a modern student," Mr. Pearsall Smith continues, "to fix his attention now and then on the fading splendours of these ancient reputations. Although he may hardly hope to restore their pristine lustre to such writers, he may yet find elements in their work which are of enduring value; and by disengaging these from the dead matter which surrounds them and calling attention to their quality and interest, he may help to keep alive the renown of these 'ever-memorable' authors, whose names are famous, but whose works are no longer read." He had already performed this service for us in the case of Donne's Sermons ("Donne's Sermons," Oxford University Press); and, as in the case of that book of selections, the preface he has given us to this one tells us all we want to know about the writer, and prepares our ears to listen for the harmonies of Jeremy Taylor's prose and our eyes to catch the flashings of a softly radiant imagination.

Taylor's Life.

Jeremy Taylor was born in 1613 at Cambridge. He was the son of a barber, and in disposition and mind he was as fastidious and courteous as the aristocratic Fénelon, a divine whom he resembled in suavity of speech and in a love of classical allusions. He was a wonder in his youth. When twenty-one, chance gave him the opportunity of preaching in St. Paul's, and from that pulpit he astonished not only by the sublimity of his discourse, but by the grace of his address and the beauty of his person. "He made his hearers," says his friend, George Rust, who preached his funeral sermon, "take him for some young Angel, newly descended from the Visions of Glory." He was, Rust tells us, "of a most sweet and obliging Humour, of great Candour and Ingenuity," one whose "Soul was made up of Harmony, and he never spake, but he charm'd his Hearer, not only with the clearness of his Reason, but all his Words, and his very Tone, and Cadencies were strangely Musical." Such a description agrees perfectly with the impression made on the reader by his style; Buffon's definition of style itself as something *qui vient de la douceur de l'âme*, a definition so inadequate for general application, might have been made to describe that of Jeremy Taylor.

He was a man born to rise without contention to the highest honours, for all his aptitudes were accompanied by the great gift of care and his nature disarmed envy; but he was born in times of civil and religious contention. As a young man he was taken under the protection of Archbishop Laud, and in 1635 he became a fellow of All Souls. He married three years later, and on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 he followed the King in his campaigns for two years as Chaplain-in-Ordinary. In 1645 he retired to South Wales, but the war, which was hideous to him, caught him again. The Royalists were defeated before Cardigan Castle, and Jeremy Taylor was imprisoned in it.

A Holy Friendship.

He was released through the influence of the Earl of Carbery, who became his patron, and whose wife, if a "spiritual director" may be said to have one, his Muse. For her he wrote the "Holy Living" and the "Holy Dying," and for her friend and neighbour, "The Matchless Orinda," his "Discourse of Friendship." The home of the Carberys was called Golden Grove; it seems exquisitely appropriate for the sequestered shelter where for a few happy years Jeremy Taylor's devout imagination flowered. This holy friendship and spiritual devotion was the inspiration of his genius. "It was," says Mr. Pearsall Smith, "in the sunshine of Lady Carbery's admiration that—if we may allow ourselves so profane an image—her chaplain spread before her the fan of his splendid talent, rich with colours dipped in heaven and many tinted eyes. When this sunshine is darkened at her death, the display is over, the glittering round is folded up; the radiance begins to fade from Jeremy Taylor's pages, and their fine gold is dimmed."

Lost Peace of Mind.

As a disciple of Laud he was a strong believer in episcopacy and in institutional religion; he loved ritual and ceremonial as aids to devotion. During the eclipse of the Church and persecution under the Commonwealth his dejection was profound. After Lady Carbery's death and the death of his own wife he remained a few more years in Wales, occasionally visiting London, where he made a friend of John Evelyn, preaching in secret to small congregations of Anglicans and Royalists. He married again a woman who was said to be the illegitimate daughter of Charles I., and after the death of two of his children moved to London.

The next year, 1657, he received through the patronage of Lord Conway a modest post in Ulster, but, as can be imagined, he was not at home among Ulster Presbyterians. And when the Restoration came, although it was a resurrection from the tomb of his hopes and brought him the bishoprick of Down and Connor, he was never to taste again the peace of mind necessary to his spirit. He found himself engaged in perpetual and bitter conflict with those over whom he had been placed in authority; and he who had advocated religious toleration with a liberality which had shocked his fellow Anglicans found himself compelled to use the law against his opponents. He drove them into prison, hiding, and exile. He must have loathed having recourse to measures which in his "Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying," printed when he was chaplain to Charles I. (1647), he had described as unreasonable and iniquitous. He did not long survive his victory, dying at the age of 54 in 1667.

Music of His Prose.

This anthology of selections is not the result of hasty sifting. For more than thirty years Mr. Pearsall Smith tells us his ears have echoed "like the sound of far off bells" the music of Jeremy Taylor's prose. When I spoke of this anthology being too long, I had in mind the reader who desires only a collection of poetic passages, or those which show him a master of the music of language. This anthology also represents his thought as a theologian and as a churchman and the nature of his religious genius, which was neither that of the mystic nor the thinker but the power to interpret a peculiar temper of heart compact of joy and charity in the Pauline sense of the word.

It is the tender and "festival spirit" of his religious life that he expressed so perfectly, the glittering peace of an innocent content. Thus when he writes of Lady Carbery he might have been writing of himself when he says, "in all her Religion, in all her actions of relation towards God, she had a strange evenness and untroubled passage, sliding towards her ocean of God and infinity, with a certain and silent motion." Many, if not most, of his most magical phrases are born of a regard for little things such as is only possible to the happy, to whom "their deliciousness is vast and full of relish." His prose lyrics on the rose and the lark are too familiar to quote, but here is one passage less familiar in which the grander music of his prose is audible to all ears. Jeremy Taylor has been describing his idea of Christ's Kingdom where "our society shall be Quires of singers, and our conversation wonder; contemplation shall be our food, and love shall be the wine of elect souls"; then, turning to the condition of man on earth, he continues:

> In this world we see it is quite contrary; we long for perishing meat and fill our stomachs with corruption; we look after white and red and the weaker beauties of the night; we are passionate after rings and seals and inraged at the breaking of a Crystall; we delight in the society of fools and weak persons; we laugh at sin and contrive mischiefs; and the body rebels against the soul and carries the cause against all its just pretences; and our soul itself is above half of it earth and stone in its affections and distempers; our hearts are hard and inflexible to the softer whispers of mercy and compassion, having no loves for anything but strange flesh and heaps of money and popular noises, for misery and folly; and therefore we are a huge way off from the Kingdome of God, whose excellencies, whose designs, whose ends, whose constitution is spiritual and holy, and separate and sublime and perfect.

THE SOFT PEDAL.

"My Life." By Leon Trotsky. (Butterworth. 30s.)

Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

Despite certain redeeming features, to be spoken of more at length presently, this book will be a sad disappointment to the majority of its readers. There is no individual now living, with perhaps the exception of Signor Mussolini, who has had so remarkable a life experience as that which has fallen to the lot of Leon Trotsky. And in one respect Trotsky's career has been more remarkable than that of the Italian premier. Both began life at almost the bottom of the social ladder, both, by sheer force of personality, attained to a bewildering altitude of power. But whereas Signor Mussolini still holds the height he has gained, Trotsky, like another Wolsey or Machiavelli, has had the enormous additional experience of a fall as rapid as his ascent was toilsome. He has completed the curve of which Mussolini has but accomplished the initial arc. Consider his career as outlined in the notice printed on the jacket of this volume:—

> Arrest at 19 as a revolutionary; two years in unspeakable Tsarist prisons: exile in Siberia; escape; Switzerland, London, Paris; a return to Russia for the unsuccessful revolution of 1905; then another prison cycle, a second exile, an incredible escape by reindeer; then the war, and Paris; expulsion to Spain, arrest, and forced deportation to New York. Then, the revolution! Next, internment in a British concentration camp near Halifax; Petrograd at last; a few turbulent months, a second revolution; then tremendous power. Soon, growing dissension and intrigue; after Lenin's death sends Trotsky to a third exile and deportation. And to-day, at 50—the age at which most men are just coming into their widest powers—Trotsky is marooned on an island.

Gift of Humour.

Such, briefly stated, has been Trotsky's career, and such a career, we can but think, told by him who has lived it, should yield a book of entrancing interest. So, in the hands of a literary artist, it would have done. Not that, in a strangely limited way, Trotsky is not a literary artist. He might be compared to a pianist who can only play in the minor key and with the soft pedal down. His opening pages, dealing with his reminiscences of childhood, are delightful: they have the charm of the prelude to "David Copperfield." But the whole book is written in the same key, and Trotsky recounts events which, handled by Dickens or Dumas, would thrill the reader to the marrow, as if he were describing a nursery tea.

One literary gift, indeed, he possesses in excelsis—that of humour. "I feel splendid," he said to a friend who visited him in prison. "I sit and work, and feel perfectly sure that I can't be arrested. You will allow that under the conditions in Tsarist Russia that is rather an unusual sensation." His final chapter, "The Planet Without a Visa," in which he narrates how he has been refused bare breathing-room by every civilised government in the world, and contrasts the professions of some so-called "revolutionary" politicians with their practice, is a feast of fun, as delicately malicious as a page of Anatole France. One closes the book with a question in one's mind as to whether a man inspired with so tranquil a courage, so serene a belief in the justice of his views, and still well on the sunny side of 60, may not be seen again in a position very different from that he occupies at present.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA

"India: Peace or War?" By C. S. Ranga Iyer. (Harrap. 7s. 6d.)

"Swaraj: the Problem of India." By Captain J. E. Ellam. (Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by LORD MESTON.

Here, on the eve of the Simon Commission Report, we have two books typical of the extremes between which the Commission have had to steer their difficult course. Neither of the authors would plead guilty to extremism; but their presentations of the Indian problem are fiercely divergent and their solutions poles asunder.

Mr. Iyer is an old friend. Posing as a moderate, he has given us, in less than three years, three stout volumes of red-hot nationalism. "I do not hold with these Swarajists myself," he is always telling us, "but I warn you that they are terrible fellows, and unless you concede their claims, woe betide you." This he repeats so often and with such gusto that his moderation sounds a trifle hollow; and in his present essay he makes it clear that his heart, like that of so many of his comrades, is with the Extremists, and it is only his personal dislikes that keep him out of their camp. Of the elder Nehru he writes pleasantly as a "crazy leader" and a "March hare"; of the younger Nehru as a "political pendulum"; while both are "like the proverbial animal in the lion's skin." Remove his private antipathies, however, and Mr. Iyer will speak for nationalism as a whole. What it wants, he tells us, is freedom in three stages:—

> First, Provincial autonomy and simultaneous substantial responsibility in the Central Government;
> Secondly, Home Rule in British India, including control of the Army;
> Thirdly, Dominion status for the whole of India—i.e., British India and the Native States—under the control of a Central All-Indian Supreme Parliament.

The first stage must be granted at once, and the other two put in preparation, unless we declare for war. What exactly he means by war he does not say, having written before the recent cowardly atrocities.

Attack on Indian States.

Apart from the light which it throws on Moderate psychology, the chief interest of the book is its attack upon the Indian States. "Take away," cries Mr. Iyer, "the protecting arm of Britain from these mediæval Maharajas, and their subjects, who have been groaning under their unspeakable meanness and tyranny, will overthrow them in one single week." But he is as merciful as he is dogmatic; all he proposes is that we should turn our English Civil Servants out of British India into the States, where they will teach the Maharajas to become constitutional monarchs, and thus prepare the way for a united and federated India, "the greatest democracy the world has seen." For a clever man, Mr. Iyer talks remarkable nonsense.

Captain Ellam's Remedy.

Smarting under such provocation, Captain Ellam comes out with some "plain ungarnished facts," and a plea for the strong hand. He races us through Indian history, not always with scientific accuracy, to prove that the country has always prospered under a strong ruler, and has fallen to pieces under a weak one; his conclusion being that our own infirmity of purpose is the sole danger in India to-day. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were a blunder. Dominion status would mean independence for Hindus alone. The Moslems would be goaded into the reconquest of India; and Swaraj would culminate in "civil war from one end of the country to the other." He is justly indignant at the lies and abuse which characterise the Swaraj campaign against British rule; but it is especially on the Brahman that the vials of his wrath are poured. If India ever had a Golden Age, as in Asoka's time, the Brahman destroyed it; Brahman intrigue overthrew Buddhism; Brahmans plotted the Mutiny of 1857; and the Brahman priesthood are at the bottom of the present troubles, because "their caste position, and the superstitions that support them, are menaced by the introduction of Western education and civilisation."

Plain speaking, which Captain Ellam follows by his simple remedy for the present discontents. He would repeal the Act of 1919, abolish the legislatures, appoint a Royal Viceroy, enlarge the British Civil Service, restore personal rule, start with a dictatorship, and transfer a score of the leading irreconcilables to the Andamans for life. Thereupon all trouble would vanish, leaving India with a chance of making a beginning with genuine Swaraj. He is doubtful if his advice is likely to be followed; but the only alternative he foresees is revolution and red ruin.

East and West.

The hard truth is that in India we are dealing with two incompatibles, of which these books are symbols. On the one hand we have the spirit of Western progress, eager to endow India with its own elastic social system, its own political machinery, all the advantages it has secured for itself by centuries of struggle against prejudice and ignorance. On the other hand we have a static social system which resents change except along its own lines, and is rooted in a philosophy of life which is in many ways diametrically opposed to ours. This inevitable conflict of methods and ideals is what Sir John Simon and his colleagues have been asked to compose. Neither Captain Ellam nor Mr. Iyer offers much help in the task; all they do is to indicate some of its difficulties.

IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

"It Isn't Far From London." By S. P. B. Mais. (Richards. 7s. 6d.)

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> It is one of the chief joys of walking in England that it is almost equally enjoyable in all weathers. Most of the walks recounted in this book were taken in February and March, when the Meteorological Office prophesied deep depressions, icy blasts or deep snow, and were, as weather forecasts in this country nearly always are, wrong.
> The simple truth is that the weather in England is very nearly always ideal for walking. The wise man takes no notice of the glass or the sky or whatever anybody says. He just makes up his mind to go, and goes. He should, however, go sufficiently well equipped for all contingencies. I nearly always take a heavy overcoat, a pair of field-glasses a camera, an inch-to-the-mile ordnance map, a "Highways and Byways" guide, a notebook several oranges, a whisky flask, and a volume of Cobbett or some other author who fits in with my open-air mood.

Good advice, all this, except perhaps the *heavy* overcoat. At any rate, whether in Surrey, Sussex, Berks, or Bucks, Mr Mais is an ideal companion, and as he reminds us of the excellent unspoilt country within thirty or forty miles of London, he reminds us in the spirit that others have seen these beauties in the past. He takes us, for example, over the ground of John Hampden, Gray of the "Elegy," Milton, Burke Lamb, Walton, and many more. He mingles literature and history with his glowing and colourful descriptions, but he also—and that is our main debt to him—enables and inspires others to go and recapture the spirit of English beauty for themselves.

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HEROES IN UNDRESS.

"King Edward VII. and His Court: Some Reminiscences." By Sir Lionel Cust. (John Murray. 12s.)

"The Congreves, Father and Son." By Lieut.-Col. L. H. Thornton and Pamela Fraser. (John Murray. 15s.)

"Romance of the Peerage." By Horace Wyndham. Nash and Grayson. 21s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

Since Mr. Lytton Strachey set the fashion there has been a growing tendency among biographers to de-heroise their subjects by stripping them of every rag. That is a method which a man of the late Sir Lionel Cust's traditions and temperament was incapable of adopting. But he often encountered King Edward in his actual shirt-sleeves, or in his dressing-gown. This "close up" permitted him to see the King as few of his other biographers saw him—he speaks of the "great gaps in Sir Sidney Lee's biography." Yet, though he had no illusions about His Majesty, who "knew himself to be a not naturally receptive brain," he decides that Edward VII., "King—Master—Friend—was a great King," and he feels that "his name will live in history."

Sir Lionel encountered his hero in two capacities, as "Surveyor of the King's Palaces and Works of Art," and, later on, as a Gentleman Usher. The first was a trying experience, for during Queen Victoria's long reign and seclusion the "demoralising effect of the negation of control and veto on change"—for example, Prince Albert's medicine glass remained on the table by his bedside—had crowded the royal palace with an extraordinary collection of "junk," while the poorness of bathrooms and other convenience made it necessary for visitors to be "almost mediæval in their habits." The King frankly told Sir Lionel: "I do not know much about Arrrt, but I think I know something about Arr-r-angement." If, as Sir Lionel says, he was "overripe," having come to the throne "with a vitality already debilitated with years of waiting," he flung himself into this task of "arr-r-angement" with tremendous gusto, for, with his extraordinary passion for detail, he enjoyed sitting in a room full of workmen and giving directions in person.

Queen Victoria's Taste.

The bad taste which is so often described as "Victorian" began before the Queen was born, for, though her grandfather, George III., and her uncle, George IV., collected art that was precious even in their own day, the furnishing of Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace in her uncle's time was entrusted by the Royal Commissioners to contractors "who took advantage of the situation in the simplest way" by producing vulgar furniture, a great part of which has had to be scrapped. But Queen Victoria had certainly odd tastes, such as the collection of marble busts (some of which were "toned down" by King Edward's orders with tea!) portraits in china of her beloved dogs, and casts of the hands and feet of some of her children.

The book sparkles with good stories and some amusing contretemps which bring out the intense humanness of the King. Thus Sir Lionel tells us:—

> The King would send for his devoted personal servant, Mr. Chandler, and begin to scold him unmercifully about something, either before me or in another room, and I learnt to understand that this was pent-up anger which he had to let out and for which Chandler acted as a whipping boy, a safety valve, knowing just the moment when his royal master had finished his explosion, after which the King with his usual cheerful cordiality would set to work to arrange his pictures with me or tell me how to do it.

Once the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York rushed into the King's luncheon room at Buckingham Palace while he was smoking and looked shyly at the guests.

> At last the boys got fidgety, and one of them—I think the elder boy—said: "Now, then, Grandpa, you must not sit too long here, or else you'll keep Mr. Hansell (their tutor) waiting." The King was immensely amused at receiving this command, which he very shortly after obeyed with due humility.

Sir Lionel, whose life is charmingly sketched by his widow, has produced quite the most intimate view of King Edward which has yet appeared.

The Congreves.

If King Edward had been a reader of books, which Sir Lionel regrets he was not, he would almost certainly have loved "Tristram Shandy," and that would have been a link between him and General Sir Walter Congreve, who always carried "my Uncle Toby" and the Bible with him, even in the Great War. Soldier though he was, Congreve was essentially an undress man in life. Thus the ascetic strain in his family made him hate all luxury, and "any sort of snobbishness, pretentiousness or lack of sincerity made him shut up like an oyster." Yet, when he met Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener at Poperinghe in July, 1915, he thought the Prime Minister the "oddest figure" he ever saw:—

> He had a green trilby hat, badly fitting flannel suit, brown canvas shoes with rubber soles, and an old tie with turned-down collar, no gloves or stick. But I liked his face, and he amused me a good deal. I asked him how things were going, and he said with a side-long smile, almost a wink, "Oh, pretty well."

Congreve's military career, told by Colonel Thornton largely in the terms of his diaries, was so fine—he won the V.C. at Colenso when he was seven-and-twenty—that one regrets it did not fall to his lot during the Great War to command an independent Army in the field.

His son, Billy, delightfully sketched by his wife, now the Hon. Mrs. William Fraser, who is a daughter of Mr. Cyril Maude, made an even deeper impression than his father. Sir Henry Wilson declared that his was the finest record in the war—he was the first of all the Army to be awarded the V.C., D.S.O., and M.C., and Sir Philip Gibbs described him as "the beau ideal of knighthood."

Undress Episodes in the Peerage.

Mr. Horace Wyndham has chosen undress episodes in the lives of ten peers, ranging from the Duke of Bolton, who married Lavinia Fenton, the actress, in 1751, to the 5th Viscount Bolingbroke (died 1899), whose matrimonial adventures used to worry the peerage editors. He retells the forgotten story of the attack by Grenville Murray on Lord Carrington, afterwards the Marquis, of Lincolnshire. Among his other subjects are the 6th Earl of Aberdeen; the gambling Marquis of Hastings; the Plymouth Brother, Baron Congleton; and poor Belle Bilton. There is a lot of very curious reading in Mr. Wyndham's book, which shows once again that truth can be stranger than fiction.

THEY'RE OFF!

"The Romance of the Derby Stakes." By Alan Macey. (Hutchinson. 10s. 6d.)

"Miracles of the Turf." By Campbell Russell. (Long. 5s.)

The Derby, of course, is everybody's race; Mr. Macey has put all the romance of the great event into his book, so that the most uninstructed person can enjoy this Epsom chronicle. He has, indeed, written a complete history of the race from its beginning in 1780 down to the present day; his characters range from noblemen to jockeys, his incidents from tragedy to such happy moments as that day in 1909 when King Edward's Minoru won by the shortest of heads. Here we meet Diomed, the first Derby winner, who spent the last ten years of his life in America, where he was so much prized that "there was almost as much mourning in the old colony land at his demise as there was at the death of George Washington." We read, too, of the Running Rein fraud; of the career of that prince of jockeys, Fred Archer; of such lucky owners as Sir Joseph Hawley, Lord Falmouth, and John Gully. The book is, in short, extraordinarily readable and entertaining.

Mr. Campell Russell, owner-trainer and rider, had a success with his "Triumphs and Tragedies of the Turf." "Miracles of the Turf" is a further volume of stories of the same kind. Its friendly anecdotal manner should bring it innumerable readers.

NEW FICTION.

WHEN EDWARD RULED

"The Edwardians." By V. Sackville-West. (Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.)

"Strange Combat." By Sarah Salt. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

"The Man Without a Necktie." By Arbib-Hauser. (Stanley Paul. 7s. 6d.)

"Famine Alley." By Prudence O'Shea. (Marriott. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

"The Edwardians" is a stately and memorable book. It is at once a picture of English society as it was in the last days of its true greatness, and an explanation of its forthcoming disintegration. Its authenticity is beyond question. More important, its story is dramatic, and its portraits graciously alive. (The fact that none of them is "entirely fictitious" lends additional piquancy to the novel.)

The time is 1906, when the big houses have not yet been turned into country clubs or museums, and when wealth by itself is as yet only knocking on the sacred door. True, a "smart set" has made its appearance, but "publicity" is still the unforgivable sin. Yet the magnificence is fading, and actually there are those in high places who are beginning to look doubtfully at themselves.

With Knowle very obviously for her model, Miss Sackville-West introduces us to semi-feudal Chevron, where Sebastian, its young duke, is not too happy. He loves the old house and everything in it, but he can be envious of a casual visitor like Anquetil, the explorer, who cares nothing at all for starchy tradition. For a while, however, he follows the rules laid down for young men of his caste. His *liaison* with the beautiful Lady Roehampton is conducted with some measure of discretion, and there is no public scandal when what all society has known reaches the ears of her husband. Lady Roehampton merely retires to the country.

Sebastian is partially disillusioned, and still more so when an attempted "episode" with a doctor's wife gives him a glimpse of a world outside of which he is wholly ignorant. He is just about to resign himself to a really "suitable" marriage, when Anquetil's return from the wilds gives a fresh impetus to his desire for freedom. It is just then that he realises what must inevitably happen to such Chevrons as remain, and it is just here that the novel quite properly closes.

I found the book to be of absorbing interest. The intimate daily round at Chevron itself, both above and below stairs, the tiny peeps at King Edward, the superb assurance of those about him, the little hints of the mutinies that are to come—as when Chévron's carpenter's son dares to leave the parental bench to try his fortune in the motor trade—all are extraordinarily well done. Once or twice, it is true, Sebastian himself is made to speak in too theatrical a fashion—"Spare me those phrases" sounds rather too stilted even for 1906—but in general the book is beautifully written. I do not wonder that it is the Book Society's most recent choice.

AN OUTSPOKEN BOOK.

I can hardly imagine a greater shock than the one which a reader of "The Edwardians" will receive on taking up Miss Sarah Salt's new story, "Strange Combat." What an extraordinary contrast! In the place of Sebastian and Sylvia Roehampton you have a woman journalist of to-day madly in love with a professional boxer. Andrew Rogers is a singularly beautiful young man, but that is about all that can be said in his favour. He is content to be "mothered" by Jane, and is not above taking her money and sharing (quite platonically) her flat. But when, in her cups, she is goaded into framing a public and fully-deserved insult, he takes a very horrible revenge.

This is a truly terrible book. Even the smartest of Edwardians would have been aghast at its outspokenness. It hides nothing at all. But it is also a very brave book. It is even a queerly beautiful book, for you feel that this is the kind of thing that does happen, and it is the kind of thing that is not always easily understood when a mere newspaper report gives its details. Miss Salt not only makes you believe in her Jane and Andrew, but creates the impression that you are taking an actual part in their tragedy. Here, indeed, is life, raw and (literally) bleeding: not a novel for all tastes, but a stinging and unforgettable book, easily the best that Miss Salt has yet written.

AN ALIEN IN EUROPE.

The authors of "The Man Without a Necktie" are mother and son—an unusual but not unique collaboration. It is their first novel, and it has already been translated into several European languages. (In what language it was originally written I do not know.) Its theme is as old as the hills, but it is treated in a way that is commendably fresh. An Indian from Brazilian forests, educated by a Frenchman in exile, comes to Europe "to learn wisdom." Unfortunately, he meets the "wrong" people. They attempt to make money out of him on the stage. They behave in what seems to him to be a wholly uncivilised and unreasonable way. His love for a married woman in Paris nearly leads him into crime. In the end he is killed in Marseilles after endeavouring to give to civilisation the very message upon the reception of which it has always prided itself.

This book is good to read. Moacir's adventures in Italy and France are picturesque. He himself is a moving figure. The irony of the authors, moreover, is not unduly stressed, and there is no exaggeration in their portraits. It might easily have been made a gloomy book; on the contrary, there is an invigorating air about it, and the translation is good. It is a novel which I can heartily recommend.

THE STAGE DOOR.

"Famine Alley" is the story of a Gaiety Girl in the Edwardian era—a first novel by one who was once a Gaiety Girl herself. It is never particularly exciting, though it reads like the truth. Stage stories have an unenviable habit of being too like each other. Miss O'Shea gives some interesting peeps behind the stage door, and drags her beautiful heroine down to the depths before she permits her a taste of happiness. She succeeds, too, in giving something like life to the girl, but an accurate memory and an easy pen are not by themselves capable of producing anything like a great novel.

PAST AND PRESENT.

"Coronet." By Manuel Komroff. (Harrap. 8s. 6d.)

"The Ancient Wheel." By Barbara Goolden. (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.)

Two symbols of decadent aristocracy give continuity to the long panorama of "Coronet." The story begins in Renaissance Florence. It breaks off, only to be taken up again in the Napoleonic era; in 1849; in 1900; and finally in the year after the Armistice. When it opens a golden coronet is being made for a French Count, and a silver whip mended for a Russian Prince. Coronet and whip, emblems, in the author's mind, of the power and oppression of aristocracy, give the tale unity, always bringing evil with them; now the scene is the retreat from Moscow, now the death-bed of Chopin, now the wedding of a Chicago pork-packer's daughter, but ever the sense of fatality and decay is present. The book is a striking achievement; a little over-weighted, it is true, but finely designed.

In sharp contrast is Miss Barbara Goolden's novel "The Ancient Wheel." Miss Goolden keeps her story strictly to the present, showing us a group of men and women struggling to escape from their circumstances, yet finding at the last that they have thrown off one set of bonds only to assume another. Pauline Ottershaw leaves her German husband, who has been unfaithful to her, and goes to Myles Leigh; but Myles, himself the victim of a neglected childhood, finds that he in his turn begins to neglect his little son for the sake of his mistress. Miss Goolden has shown the irony of her situations with skill, and the characterisation is delicately and yet strongly done.

AND STILL THEY COME.

"Merry Hell." By Thomas Dinesen, V.C. (Jarrolds. 7s. 6d.)

"Cannon Fodder." By A. D. Haslam. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)

"Haunting Years." By William Linton Andrews. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by W. GORDON WILLIAMS.

To the writing of war books there is no end. Yet how dull they mostly are, even as war itself is dull, the reading public must surely be beginning to realise. The three examples before us, however, at least present an interesting contrast in the mentalities of different types who joined the temporary Army.

In "Merry Hell," by Thomas Dinesen, a Dane who with considerable difficulty joined the Canadian Forces and eventually won the Victoria Cross, we see the bull-man type, entirely fearless, largely lacking in imagination and possessed of more brawn than brains. The sort of man who went into the army with the idea that war would be a pleasant adventure, and a bombing raid on the enemy trenches jolly good fun. A third of the book is devoted to early training which, since Mr. Dinesen is clearly possessed of the herd instinct, he appears to have thoroughly enjoyed. But when all is said and done "Merry Hell" is duller even than most war books.

In "Cannon Fodder" Mr. Haslam introduces as his central figure (by no stretch of imagination can we call him hero) an extraordinarily unpleasant young school-teacher devoid of any religious, patriotic or other decent feelings, possessed of an inordinately high opinion of his own superior intelligence and a marked dislike of his fellow men. For a long time he stayed out of the army for purely selfish reasons and because the terms of enlistment offered insufficient inducement, and when eventually he did join up his main object was to avoid as far as possible any trouble or danger to himself. One is slightly amused by the cynical attitude of Mr. Haslam's character to start with, but amusement quickly gives place to nausea, and it is with a sigh of relief that one finally parts company with so unpleasant a person, and joins the happy band of comrades in "Haunting Years."

A True Picture.

In this admirable little book Mr. Andrews presents as true a picture of the war as we are likely to read, and he writes with such charm, simplicity and genuine feeling that long before we reach the end of it we feel we are on terms of Christian-name friendship with him. Obviously not possessed of any great physical strength (though he does not mention this fact) Mr. Andrews left a good job to join as a private in the earliest days of the war. His one great fear, like that of so many of us in those early days, was the fear of being afraid and showing it, but his indomitably cheerful and happy spirit carried him through to the end. He does not disguise the fact that there was some drunkenness and some vice to be seen in the Army, nor does he exaggerate it to make sensational reading, but rather condones the faults of those around him and dwells on all that is good and fine in them. "We should," he writes, "have been astounded if we could have foreseen the impression of sexual anarchy among us which was to be produced by novelists after the war. The general moral conduct of the men I knew was up to this time as good as it would have been at home." And what Mr. Andrews says of the Black Watch, to which he belonged, others of us could say with equal truth of our own regiments. Certainly "Haunting Years" comes as a very pleasant antidote to many of the war books that have been published recently, and at least one reader is grateful to Mr. Andrews for this excellent piece of work and congratulates him upon it.

DRAMA OF CRIME.

"The Underworld of Paris." By Alfred Morain. (Jarrolds. 18s.)

The days are past when Sherlock Holmes could be treated as a purely fantastic character. M. Edmond Bayle, who contributes to M. Morain's book a chapter on "the scientific detective," tells us of a body which, from such clues as "numerous grains of coal, sand, sawdust, and sharp fragments of stone, and a small piece of yellow cardboard about two millimetres long" found in the hair, was proved to have spent a period of time in a cellar, which was finally identified and led to the conviction of the murderer. But the scientific method, as M. Bayle admits, does not reckon with the human element. It is the human element with which M. Morain is mainly concerned. As head of the French Department of Criminal Investigation he has had an unrivalled opportunity of watching the drama of crime and punishment; nobody in search of macabre reading could do better than take up this book. The truth about Landru; the story of the Bonnot gang; the murder of President Carnot; the case of Mata Hari—these are some of the excitements to be found in "The Underworld of Paris." Here are such monsters as Vacher the shepherd-killer and Jeanne Weber the Ogress, such notorious criminals as Eyraud, who hanged his victim, and Dumolard, who murdered servant girls for their belongings.

SURTEES.

"The Novels of R. S. Surtees. Facsimile of the Original Edition. Vols. vi.-x. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. £17 10s. the set of 10 vols.)

"Although you be Dickens lovers, I might almost say because you are Dickens lovers," said Mr. Stanley Baldwin at this year's Dickens Birthday dinner, "you ought to know your Jorrocks and you ought to know your Surtees." There is indeed much in the broad jovial humour of Surtees and in the extravagance of his characterisation that relates him to the author of "Pickwick," although the common impression that the latter book was inspired by "Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities" rests on slender evidence. Surtees, of course, worked on a smaller scale—he never attempted a definite plot—and in a narrower circle, but in his sparkling delineation of men and manners in the hunting field he stands in a class by himself, and his place among our classics of humour is assured. Always he wrote with a genuine love and knowledge of "the sport of Kings," and with a keen desire to maintain its best traditions—he excuses the selection of so characterless a character as Mr. Sponge for a hero because it might serve to put the rising generation on their guard against specious promiscuous acquaintances, and against the mercenary illegitimate offshoots of the sport.

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CRICKET PROBLEMS.

"Cricket." By Neville Cardus. (Longmans. 3s. 6d.)

Reviewed by the REV. C. A. ALINGTON, D.D. (Headmaster of Eton).

On a cold, damp day of early summer, when a north wind makes life unpleasant, there can be no better employment for a cricketer than to read Mr. Cardus's latest book on the national game. Cricket well deserves its place in the National Heritage Series, for the English boy has no more unique or more assured inheritance, and Mr. Cardus was most certainly the ideal author to expound it to him. He sees cricket with the eye of a lover and of an artist, and an artist who can relate the pleasure of his favourite game to pleasures derived from very different pursuits: for him an innings by Macartney is a *scherzo* in a battle symphony; Maclaren at the wicket recalls the prose of Gibbon, just as W. G. Grace the immortal figure of Dr. Johnson, while Parkin introduces into cricket the atmosphere of the jazz musician.

To read his book is to be in the company of great men—the greatest of all, whose theory of cricket was summed up in the words, "You put your bat to the ball"; the magical Indian prince, investing the English game with an Oriental light; the demoniacal Spofforth, the inimitable George Hirst, and the perennial Rhodes. And if his book is a study of character, it is also a chronicle of mighty deeds, of which one example must suffice. In August, 1902, England, needing 244 to win, lost five men on a difficult Oval wicket for 44. Jessop rose to the occasion: he "promptly took the match out of the reach of reason and science; he played it into that world of melodrama where anything can happen and where virtue is always triumphant." He scored 104 in an hour and a quarter, and earned the victory, though Hirst and Rhodes had still 15 to make for the last wicket. That is the kind of exploit which makes cricket a game for the gods.

Anti-Prig.

Mr. Cardus sees cricket with the eye of an artist, not with that of a moralist. He is a little impatient with those who regard it as the typical school of manly virtue, and has no wish that his cricketer should be a prig. He is not without sympathy for those stratagems, just within the letter of the law, by which the great W. G. Grace used to lure his victims to their ruin, and recalls with appreciation the reply of a Gloucestershire cricketer to the suggestion that he ever cheated, "Not he! The Old Man cheat? No, sir! He was too clever for that." In a similar spirit he repels the charge sometimes levelled against our Australian visitors that they have introduced a dour and realistic spirit into cricket. After all, as he reminds us, Lancashire and Yorkshire did not need to learn from Australia to take their cricket seriously. The absence of cant from Australian cricket is, to his mind, less dangerous than the flood of sentimentality sometimes let loose on English Test cricketers in hours of crisis.

A Decline in Genius?

As one reads his pages it is difficult not to agree with him that English cricket has since the war lost some of its sparkle, and equally difficult to suggest the reason. Our greatest cricketers are growing old, and the crop of genius has not been plentiful among the young. It is depressing to think that "safety first" may be in process of becoming a national motto. Nor is it pleasant for a schoolmaster to read, and to be unable to deny, that the public schools and universities have since the war been curiously unable to produce cricketers of really first-class merit. The genius of A. G. Steel as a boy belongs to the legendary age, but Spooner, R. E. Foster, and J. N. Crawford were his rivals in a later day, and Maclaren, Ranjitsinhji, F. R. Foster, Hobbs, Richardson, Trumper, and Hill were all dominating figures at an age when they might have been still at a university. To-day it is easier to compile a first-class side of men over forty than of men ten years their juniors.

Gentlemen and Players.

Akin to this is the decline of amateur cricket as a whole. Mr. Cardus is the last man to attack the professional cricketer; some of the most attractive pages in his book are those in which he describes the painful struggles of the town-bred enthusiast, the "composition" ball the coat which served as an ally to the stumper, the solitary bat whose possession conveyed so mysterious a right; professionals arouse his enthusiasm as surely as amateurs, and he rises to lyrical heights when he speaks of Woolley, George Gunn, and Wilfrid Rhodes. But he feels, and feels truly, that the amateur can contribute something to the game which the professional can very rarely give, and that in the golden age he set an example which is in danger of being lost. It will be a great day for English cricket as a whole when the Gentlemen can again face the Players at Lord's with some reasonable prospect of success.

The No-Ball.

I have said enough, I hope, to encourage all lovers of cricket to read Mr. Cardus's delightful book. Let me end by inviting them to consider one or two small problems concerning their favourite game. The first deals with the curious position of the no-ball. Under the existing rules such a ball is recorded against the bowler, and, if it is scored off, appears also in his analysis. There is nothing to prevent a score-sheet from reading: "Extras 2 (X bowled five no-balls)," which seems on the face of it absurd. It is a minor inconvenience that the scorer may be called upon to record an over of seven or eight balls in his analysis. Would it not be more logical and more convenient to say that when a ball is scored off it becomes a ball within the meaning of the act? It does already, to some extent, for a batsman may be run out off any stroke he makes from it, although he may not be caught. Surely this penalty is enough, without continuing to deny its existence. As I see it the no-ball is a gift to the batting side of one run; if the batsman is content with so small a mercy, well and good: he has the further opportunity of trying to increase his own score without risk. Is it too much to ask that if he does so try, and succeeds in his attempt, he has converted the no-ball into a real ball, which can then figure in the analysis as one of the six balls of the over? I propound this problem for the consideration of the expert.

One further problem: umpires frequently call "One short"; is this a defensible decision, or is it not, in point of fact, inevitable that a batsman who runs one short run has also run two, as he has never reached the opposite crease, and might, indeed, never have got near it? The activity of his partner can surely have no bearing on the problem, for it is essential for the getting of a run that both batsmen should cover the necessary distance.

INFALLIBILITY.

"History of the Papacy in the 19th Century (1864-1878)." By J. B. Bury. Edited, with memoir, by R. H. Murray. (Macmillan. 10s.)

Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.

The great controversies on religion and theology in which our grandfathers delighted have been superseded, we are often told, by the discussion of the problems of sex. Who, then, would have believed that in these degenerate days two important books on theology would be published almost side by side within two or three weeks? But so it is. Recently there appeared Father James Brodrick's review of the "Vatican Council," by Dom Cuthbert Butler (Longmans), which may be described as the blast. To-day we have to consider the counterblast. Professor Bury wrote with no official authority beyond that of his name and office. His book is merely the reproduction of a set of lectures which he gave as Regius Professor of History in 1908, and it has the disadvantages that are to be found in almost all books of lectures. The division into seven chapters of exactly equal length is arbitrary and unsatisfactory. The quotation of authorities is excessive and rather wearisome; the treatment of the subject is severe to the point of dryness. But nothing that Bury wrote could ever be unremarkable, and those who desire to judge for themselves as to this question of Papal Infallibility which has had so strange an influence on modern thought cannot do better than read, first, Abbot Butler's account of the Vatican Council, and secondly Professor Bury's book.

Modern Pestilences.

The title of the book is slightly misleading. It is not so much a history of the Papacy in the 19th century as an account of the Pontificate of Pius IX. The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was proclaimed at St. Peter's in 1854. Ten years later came the famous Syllabus of Errors, in which the Papacy put itself in direct opposition to the whole liberal movement of that day.

> Socialism, Communism, secret societies, Bible societies, societies of liberal clergy; such pestilences are often and in the severest phrases condemned in th Encyclicals of 1846, 1849, and 1863, and in the Allocutions of 1849 and 1854.

So runs one of the paragraphs in the Syllabus. Bury's comment is short and characteristic:—

> What is common to these things is that they are pestilences in the eyes of ultramontanism.

But the definition of the Immaculate Conception and the issue of the Syllabus were, in his view, only the first items of a single consistent policy, of which the definition of Infallibility in 1870 was the climax; and the greater part of the book is devoted to a critical account of the Vatican Council and of the definition of this famous doctrine, which was carried in the teeth of so much opposition by the influence of the Pope and was, in fact, his supreme achievement.

History and Theology.

To many people it will seem surprising that a historian of Bury's eminence, who is honoured through Europe for his amazing knowledge of ancient times, and especially of the later Roman Empire, should have cared to take part in this modern controversy. For men like Gladstone or Manning—to take the most familiar example—it was natural enough; since Gladstone spent all his life in controversy, and was as much interested in ecclesiastical as in political questions, and Manning was one of the protagonists of the Ultramontane party, it was inevitable, you may say, that those giants of fifty years ago should hurl pamphlets at each other. To-day, however, times are altered: the atmosphere is calmer and more serene. What, then, it may be asked, could have induced a Regius Professor of History to descend into the dust and heat of the theological arena? But those who argue thus can have little knowledge, says Dr. Murray, who edits this book, of the "catholicity"—but is that exactly the right word?—of Bury's mind, of the wide range of his knowledge, and of his passion for historic truth.

Freedom of Though:.

To Bury history was not merely a subject of study, but a force for stripping the bandages of error from the eyes of men and advancing the cause of intellectual and political liberty; and ultramontanism, as he called it, was the enemy. No conciliation, he said, was possible between the dogmatic point of view and the historical principle. When he was asked what made him turn his attention to the recent history of the Papacy, he replied, in his characteristic way: "I consider it the other side of the history of the freedom of thought." And how thoroughly he turned his attention to the subject a perusal of this book will show. It proves, as the editor says, that Bury was as much at home in the world of the Vatican as he was in the world of Constantinople. He has not only studied the standard authorities, but he has read the pamphlets and the newspapers of the time. He is as familiar with the writings of the Jesuits as with those of Acton or Dollinger. You may disagree with his conclusions; you may dislike the hardness of his style; but you cannot disregard the force of his argument. The book also contains a short but very interesting memoir of Bury's life.

SUBMARINE AND LINER.

"The Romance of the Submarine." By G. Gibbard Jackson. (Sampson Low. 6s.)

"The Romance of a Modern Liner." By Captain E. G. Diggle, R.D., R.N.R. Sampson Low. 6s.)

Reviewed by COMDR. A. T. STEWART, R.N.

In the quest for stimulating titles the word romance seems to exercise a strange attraction on authors. In particular those who write of the sea and ships fall easy victims to its spell. It seems to matter little that their employment of the word entirely divorces it from its original meaning. The sense implied is that of story or description. It suffices that the ships move on or under the sea to endow them with romance, although they are but inanimate masses of machinery in structures of steel. A multitude of prosaic facts combined with a modicum of fable is presented in picturesque rather than technical phrases that appeal without unduly straining the reader's intelligence. The resulting book may have merit or it may be mere publicity. In the hands of a writer with a thorough grasp of his subject who avoids the threadbare *clichés*, sometimes a classic is achieved. Conversely, limited knowledge of technical detail and professional phraseology leads only to pitfalls and mars painstaking effort.

In "The Romance of the Submarine," Mr. Jackson traces the development of underwater craft from the time when they existed only as figments of imagination, through their halting stages of experimental failure, to their present successful establishment as powerful instruments of war. The subject is essentially a highly technical one of extraordinary interest. In his treatment of it the author writes in a popular journalistic style marked by repetition. While the photographs that illustrate his text are distinctly good, the inclusion of a number of crude pen and ink sketches is at least unwise.

The Aquitania.

An admirable description of the Aquitania written by her captain enables the reader to gain an insight behind the scenes of the working of the organisation of a modern transatlantic liner. The story of the ship is told with many fine illustrations of the stages of her planning, building, and trials. During the years of war she served as armed cruiser, transport, then hospital ship, and again as transport.

The great liner is rightly described as a floating city. At the service of her passengers are all the modern marvels that science has devised for their safety, comfort, information, and speedy transit. It is interesting to read of, and reflect on the ingenuity and human effort that is thus efficiently utilised within the limits of the structure of a gigantic liner.

EARLY CHINESE ART.

"History of Early Chinese Art." By Osvald Siren. Vol. I. The Pre-Historic and Pre-Han Periods. Vol. II. From the Beginning of the Han Period to the End of the Six Dynasties. Vol. III. Sculpture. (Benn. £3 3s. each.)

Reviewed by FRANK RUTTER.

The British public—always a little uncertain of its chronology about matters prior to 1066—is more than ready to take for granted the extreme antiquity of Chinese civilisation. A popular author, writing a "thriller" round the theft of a porcelain vase, made one of his characters say that a vase of the K'ang-Hsi period (i.e., A.D. 1662-1723) was "made four thousand years ago," and this monstrous assertion not unfairly represents the attitude of the man-in-the-street towards Chinese pottery.

But the unique thing about Chinese civilisation is not so much its antiquity as its continuity. So far as can be ascertained at this stage of our knowledge, civilisation began earlier in the Mediterranean basin than in the Far East, but it had a shorter history in Egypt and in Crete. But for the crime of the Fourth Crusade, the three stages of Greek civilisation—the Minoan, the Classical, and the Byzantine—could tell a story as glorious and as long as that of China, but since the Latin Crusaders scotched this civilisation and then left the Ottomans to stamp it out, the age-long civilisation of Greece had its continuity irreparably broken in the middle of the fifteenth century.

China—possibly owing to its exclusion of that religion of brotherly love professed by the Christian nations of the West—has been more fortunate, and, despite much civil war and foreign invasion, its civilisation has been unbroken from long before the Shang Dynasty, which began in 1766 B.C., till the opening up of China to the doubtful blessings of European influences in the middle of the nineteenth century.

The Beginnings.

Expert Sinologists will say we begin too late by starting with Shang matters. The date usually given for the first Chinese Emperor, Fu Hsi, the supposed inventor of picture-writing and the calendar, is 2852 B.C. to 2738 B.C., and before him there are legendary figures. Of the culture of the Shang Dynasty we have ample evidence in known bronzes and jade carvings, and, thanks very largely to the excavating of the Swedish China Commission, the world now possesses pottery, painted and unpainted, as well as bone and bronze objects, dating from still more remote periods. Numerous examples of these are superbly reproduced in the plates of Dr. Siren's first volume. This Stockholm professor confesses it is impossible as yet to advance any definite date from which we can reckon the beginning of Chinese art and civilisation; but, commenting on the ceramic discoveries of Dr. J. G. Andersson while excavating in Kansu, Honan, and Shansi, he tells us—

> the earliest specimens may date from the middle of the fourth milennium, which in China is regarded as the close of the Neolithic Age.

Though a specialist of high repute, Prof. Siren is a man of encyclopædic knowledge, and his text is so clear-cut and simple in style, so entrancingly wide and inspiring in its range, that his History appeals quite as much to the general reader of intelligence as to students. Most characteristic of the writer are the fascinating passages in which he discusses the chief decorative motives—conventions symbolising cosmic forces—which recur through Chou and other early Chinese pieces, and compares these with almost identical patterns found in early Mexican and Central American art.

Superb Achievements.

To the Chinese the Chou Dynasty (1122-255 B.C.), the age of Confucius and the longest dynasty in its annals, is the Classical Period of the nation; though it was the following Ch'in Dynasty (255-206 B.C.) which gave this geographical area, "which in magnitude may be compared with the whole of Europe," the name by which it is known. Longer and more important artistically was the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D.), with which Dr. Siren begins his second volume. Then the enlightened encouragement of imperial scholars led to superb achievements in pottery, jade, bronze, and ironwork, as well as embroideries and silk brocades. On all these Dr. Siren has something helpful to say, and his text is again embellished with impeccable reproductions of carefully selected masterpieces. The Swedish author traces Central Asiatic influences during this period, and concludes the volume with a survey of the art of the Six Dynasties, in which he remarks that—

> the most striking expressions of the peculiar style of the period are found in the minor bronzes. . . . The forms are always intensely alive, though not by any close imitation of nature, but rather by a kind of abstract innervation, which was the particular contribution of the Northern Wei people to the evolution of Chinese art.

The Chimæra.

Volume III. deals with sculpture in stone, bronze, and wood, and ranges from pre-Chou and Chou examples, through the great T'ang period, to conclude with some Ming examples of the early fifteenth century.

It was in the Han period (202 B.C. to 221 A.D.), Professor Siren tells us, that the true Chinese genius for sculpture began to show itself, especially in representations of animals; and he considers in detail that peculiarly Chinese creation, the Chimaera. Usually a mixture of lion and winged dragon, with as many as three pairs of wings, its body decorated with scales of feathers in low relief, this mythical creature has for its crowning horror an immense bearded head with fiercely gaping jaws through which protrudes a long and sinisterly curving tongue. It is one of the curiosities of Chinese art that the invention of this sinister figment dates from a time when the sculpture of animals was superbly realistic. To say that this third volume is as stimulating as its predecessors, and as superbly illustrated should be a sufficient recommendation, but it should be added that the encyclopædic erudition of the author is again revealed by his passages elucidating the modifications of style in Sui and T'ang sculptures due to Persian and Indian influences.

SOCIETY FROM AN ARMCHAIR.

"—And the Greeks." By Charles Graves. (Bles. 7s. 6d.)

Equipped with Mr. Charles Graves's tireless work the typist and the busman may take a millionaire's holiday and vicariously taste the delights of ski-ing at St. Moritz, losing a few thousands at Monte Carlo, watching the gambols of the gigolos on the Riviera—or even admiring the spectacle of Mr. George Bernard Shaw poising eighteen feet above the Mediterranean in "a pair of diminutive white cuts," hurling himself "forwards and outwards," and, after a loud splash, reappearing and "swimming strongly on his back towards the setting sun." For Mr. Charles Graves (who is, of course, the brother of Mr. Robert Graves) is enormously social. He has played golf with Mr. Louis Rothschild and been given a suit of clothes by "G. B. S." He has tried Deauville, Le Touquet, Dinard Biarritz, Cairo, the Lido, Cannes, and Southend. He can furnish a guide to London's smart restaurants, or supply clues to "the cross-word puzzle of the paragraphists' veiled references." He can direct the sightseer to a spot where there is—

> . . . the possibility that the Prince of Wales will be playing on the golf course just ahead of you in the afternoon, and that Lord Birkenhead will be playing *chemin de fer* at the same table as you the same night, and that Sir Philip Sassoon may be playing *boule* in the next room.

The great thing is that Mr. Graves seems to have enjoyed all his experiences; so that his book is written with verve and enviable high spirits. Mr P. G. Wodehouse, who contributes an introduction, and Jan Stanislas de Junoska-Rosciszewski, who provides some mischievous caricatures, help on the fun—which, when all is said and done, goes faster and more furiously when Mr. Graves visits Blackpool or Margate than when he resides in any Continental Paradise.

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ORIGINS OF THE WORLD-WAR.

"British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914." Edited by G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley. Vol. VI. Anglo-German Tension. Armaments and Negotiations, 1907-1912. (H. M. Stationery Office. 17s. 6d.)

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

"Good relations with Germany are to be had by any Power with which she is afraid to go to war, and by no other." This is the stark and uncompromising summary of the pre-war situation as it presented itself to the eyes of an observer so acute and informed as Sir Eyre Crowe. The contents of Volume VI. of the "British Documents on the Origins of the War" may be regarded as an extended commentary on this text. The years covered by this further instalment of an invaluable work are perhaps the most critical of the period which intervened between the accession of the Kaiser William and the outbreak of the world-war. The editors of the British Documents have adopted the plan of arranging their material not in chronological order, but under subject headings. That is also the method adopted by the editors of "Die Grosse Politik"—the monumental collection of German Documents. The French archivists, on the contrary, are arranging their documents in strict chronological sequence. For each method there is a great deal to be said. But it is an unfortunate, though unavoidable, consequence of the method preferred by Messrs. Gooch and Temperley that in the volume before us we have not got the whole story of these critical years.

Von Tirpitz's Policy.

The war-crisis really began, as we now know, in the Balkans. The Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (as King Edward was one of the first to perceive) started the ball on the downward slope which led to Armageddon. But of that aspect of the diplomatic struggle we have no glimpse in the present volume. It has, indeed, been already dealt with in Volume V. In the instalment of Documents under review attention is concentrated on the relations between Great Britain and Germany. German policy during this period was, in large measure, dictated by Von Tirpitz, who was determined to give Germany a navy which would enable her to curb the insolence of the dominant Naval Power. No arguments, however patiently urged, no demonstrations of friendliness, though manifestly sincere, were permitted, in the least degree, to deflect Von Tirpitz from the accomplishment of his set purpose. The German Embassy in London might warn the military and naval chiefs in Berlin that they were on the wrong tack; that England might be won but could not be coerced; but it was all to no purpose.

Count Metternich (German Ambassador in London, 1901-1912) laboured assiduously to convince his fellow-countrymen that they profoundly misunderstood English psychology, but he laboured in vain. The view prevalent in naval circles in Germany was that the best, nay, the only, chance of winning English friendship was to build battleships faster than we did! "Fear," as Metternich bluntly told them, "would never drive the English into our [i.e., German] arms; but into facing us fully armed." The Kaiser's comment on one of Metternich's despatches is entirely characteristic of German opinion: "The poor fellow is beyond help! We are not to arm and England will remain good humoured. That is all!" The only thing which seems to have made any real impression on Von Tirpitz was a speech of Mr. Churchill's at Glasgow, February 10, 1912. Von Tirpitz, writes a Berlin correspondent,

> is said to admit privately that the speech illumines so clearly the hopelessness of German ambitions to outstrip Britain at sea that he fears his proposed Supplementary Naval Bill may be in imminent jeopardy.

On the other hand, the Haldane mission to Berlin and similar efforts to reach an understanding with Germany were treated simply as evidence of weakness and fear on the part of Great Britain.

Germany's Error in Psychology.

Another point which emerges very clearly from a study of these documents is this: that Germany never had the least intention of coming to any agreement with England as to naval disarmament, or even as to the retardation of naval construction, except in return for a pledge of general neutrality. In plain English, Germany would retard her ship-building programme only if England was prepared to break the *ententa* with France. That Germany should ever have imagined that this was a possibility affords further proof of her inability to understand the psychology of the peoples with whom she was dealing. That is, indeed, the dominant impression left upon the mind by a study of these documents. The same impression emerges quite as clearly from "Die Grosse Politik."

Not the least interesting part of this volume are the appendices. One of these contains two most interesting despatches from Sir Edward Monson to Lord Lansdowne giving an account of King Edward's epoch-making visit to Paris in 1903. These despatches properly belong to Volume II of the series, but they were not found until after its publication, and their inclusion in the present volume, though out of place, is amply justified by their intrinsic interest.

Another appendix contains an extraordinarily interesting Report from the British Naval Attaché in Berlin, Captain Philip Dumas, R.N., dated February 1, 1907, and discussing the "probable uses of the German fleet in the case of a war with England."

The full text of Sir Edward Grey's speech on Foreign Policy addressed to the members of the Imperial Conference in May, 1911, is given in another appendix. For the first time the Responsible Ministers of the Dominions were, by that speech, admitted to the *arcana* of European diplomacy, and, in a sense, were prepared for the crisis which overtook the Empire three years later.

Lord Salisbury and the Eastern Question.

A less pertinent but hardly less interesting appendix contains a letter written by the late Lord Salisbury to Mr. E. B. Iwan Muller in August, 1896. The interest of this letter lies mainly in Lord Salisbury's pungent criticism on the policy pursued by his predecessors Canning and Palmerston, but it also throws an important sidelight on a matter which has been much agitated, of late, in historical circles in Germany, viz.: Lord Salisbury's views on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. From this letter it is clear that Lord Salisbury thought that we had persistently "put our money on the wrong horse." He laments the perpetuation of the feud with Russia: "The French and German *peopls* both hate us," he writes; "The Russian people do not." Still more does he lament our refusal to come to terms with Russia in regard to the Eastern Question before the Crimean War.

> If we had only listened to the Emperor Nicholas when he spoke to Sir Hamilton Seymour, what a much pleasanter outlook would meet us when we contemplate the Continent of Europe.

The reference here is, of course, to the proposal of the Tsar Nicholas that England should annex Egypt, Cyprus, and Crete, and give Russia a free hand in the Balkans. German authorities, notably the Kaiser himself, have always maintained that in the famous interview at Cowes in 1895 Lord Salisbury suggested to the Kaiser the partition of the Ottoman Empire. No direct refutation or confirmation of the story appears to be available in this country But the extract quoted above from the letter to Mr. Iwan Muller does at least afford some indirect evidence that Lord Salisbury's thoughts were not altogether averse to some such solution of the immemorial problem of the Near East.

Once more Dr. Gooch and Mr. Temperley must be cordially congratulated on the skill, independence, and tact which are displayed in the editing of this important work.

TECHNICIANS OF ANTIQUITY.

"The Technical Arts and Sciences of the Ancients." By Albert Neuburger. Translated by Henry L. Brose. (Methuen. 42s.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

Perhaps we are not as grateful as we should be to our inventive ancestors. Virgil, however, assigned some of the highest places in Elysium to those

> inventas . . qui vitam excoluere per artes,

alongside priests and poets. Time has devoured most of their names, but fragments of their handicraft survive. Their earliest forerunners were such primitives as were not satisfied, in a phrase once used by Lord Balfour, to dress in a skin and live in a cave. At the Renaissance their achievements were overshadowed by the newly revealed beauty of ancient art and literature and the acknowledged priority of the mental sciences. Yet even then, according to Dr. Neuburger, the craftsmen of the day were becoming aware of the remarkable technical accomplishments of the ancients, and seeking to apply them to their own purposes. Leonardo da Vinci furnishes a notable example.

To the scrutiny of these accomplishments Dr. Neuburger has devoted twenty studious years. Ours is a technical age, and there must be many who will gladly avail themselves of the fruits of his research. His work is characterised by Teutonic thoroughness, and is very fully illustrated. Among the subjects treated are metallurgy, agriculture, pottery, weaving, mechanics, heating and lighting, drainage, shipbuilding, and architecture; the devotee of any of these pursuits will find copious information as to the progress in them attained by antiquity, and will occasionally be surprised at the degree of proficiency achieved. Again, Dr. Neuburger does not shirk difficulties. How did aqueducts originate, what is the significance of pyramid measurements, how did the three banks of oarsmen in a trireme manage to keep time? These are specimen problems which he seeks to solve.

Roman Fortication.

Such a book as this can enlarge one's vision. Let us take an object which is familiar to many travellers, the Porta Nigra at Trèves. This majestic gate, a visible reminder of the force and dominance of Rome, formed part of the wall which once encircled the Roman settlement on the banks of the Moselle. Anyone can readily imagine that the windows which pierce its massive front were intended for the discharge of missiles against assailants; but once the bridge was stormed and the gateway forced, the enemy, as far as one can see from the structure as it is to-day, would have the city at his mercy. But the author's knowledge corrects that impression. Behind the gateway, it appears, lay a courtyard, barred and bolted on the further side, which was likely to prove a veritable death-trap to the invader, who would find himself taken in the rear, since the windows of the gateway opened on this courtyard also. The Roman art of fortification was not so simple as it seemed. Trèves affords a further instance, its amphitheatre, whose first object was diversion, being built into the system of encircling walls in such a way as to make it also a means of defence.

A Certain Crispness.

It is hardly possible to cover so vast a field without slipping, but there is a certain crispness in the translator's way of emphasising the few errors he has detected. "A blunder," "a gross exaggeration," "I do not know on what evidence this extraordinary statement is based," such are his outspoken comments. Dr. Neuburger's statement that in pre-classical times the Greeks painted themselves all over in the manner of our British ancestors is certainly startling; and it is clearly erroneous to say that pottery is coeval with the beginnings of the human race. As to soap, when Dr. Neuburger assigned its first mention to Pliny, he had overlooked his Theocritus, for when Praxinoë sent her tiresome husband out shopping he forgot the nature of his errand, and brought back a packet of salt instead of the rouge and soap she wanted.

JEAN CALAS—MURDERER OR MARTYR?

"The Calas Case." Translated from the French of Marc Chassaigne by Raglan Somersby. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

M. Marc Chassaigne has written an extremely interesting book, of which Mr. Raglan Somersby has accomplished an excellent translation for the benefit of English readers, to which Mr. Hilaire Belloc has provided a brief and somewhat pugnacious preface. M. Chassaigne with admirable candour confesses that after a most careful and long-continued consideration of the Calas tragedy and its sequelæ he is quite unable to sum up the story to anything like a satisfactory total. His reader, he says, will—

> in the light of his private prejudices, know how to make his choice between one or other of three possible theories. . . . If I look at either of them separately, it seems so improbable and in such direct contradiction to the evidence given at the trial, that for my part my preference always goes to the two which are not at the moment the object of my scrutiny.

Mr. Belloc would appear—he is not very lucid on the matter—to believe that Calas was really guilty of the murder of his son, while owning to a lurking doubt. And there Mr. Belloc is unquestionably within his rights. But when he would have us believe that Voltaire's principal object in taking up the business was 'the ridiculing and degrading of the Established Church of his country,' exception may be taken to such a statement. That Voltaire was glad to find any possible excuse for attacking the Church is a quite undeniable fact, and that he jumped rejoicingly at the chance afforded him by the Calas case is another. But his motive in demanding the rehabilitation of the Calas family was not hatred of the Church, but that pure and lofty love of justice and hatred of its opposite which were the finest traits of a curiously complex and not always admirable character.

DOUBTS IN A MURDER TRIAL

"The Trial of Alexander Campbell Mason." Edited by H. Fletcher Moulton. (Bles. 10s. 6d.)

This further volume in "Famous Trials" is provocative, for it suggests that Mason, sentenced to death seven years ago for the murder of a taxi-cab driver at Brixton, and then reprieved, was convicted on evidence which, in the light of further information, should not have been accepted. The evidence of Eddie Vivian, with whom Mason had been associated in burglarious enterprises, directly contradicts Vivian's own statements to Police Superintendent Carlin as revealed in that officer's recently published reminiscences. The conflict is on vital details, such as Mason's movements just before the murder and how he became possessed of a revolver. Mr. Fletcher Moulton asks these pertinent questions:—

> Has the attention of the Home Secretary ever been called to Superintendent Carlin's story? Has the Superintendent ever been asked officially whether the statements he gives were, in fact, made? If not, surely it is full time that this were done.
>
> And if the superintendent's account proves to be a true one, and it is shown that Vivian made statements utterly discrediting his own evidence—what then? That, of course, is a question for those who advise his Majesty, but it may perhaps be allowable to consider what effect this new evidence would have had if it had been before the Court of Criminal Appeal. I think few lawyers would have any doubt on this point. The jury must have been very greatly influenced by Vivian's story, and if this witness were utterly discredited out of his own mouth, the Court of Criminal Appeal could hardly have done other than quash the conviction.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton does not deny that there was other evidence which implicated Mason—the jury were only seventeen minutes in coming to the unanimous conclusion that he was guilty—but his lucid analysis of the case in his fifty-six pages of brilliant introduction does not rule out the possibilty of a miscarriage of justice.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

KING EDWARD VII. AND HIS COURT.
By Sir Lionel Cust. (John Murray. 12s.)

LEIGH HUNT.
By Edmund Blunden. (Cobden Sanderson. 21s.)

HOW ABOUT EUROPE?
By Norman Douglas. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)

THE EDWARDIANS.
By V. Sackville-West. (Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.)

We often hear wonder expressed at the number of books published, but what about the books written that cannot find a publisher? I am reminded of this by a letter I have got from Mr. Harrap, who tells me that 900 manuscripts were submitted for the prize novel competition his firm instituted with two American firms, and not one was selected! The lure, of course, is for the fortune that falls to "best sellers," with all sorts of rights—though why some of these "best sellers" catch on is quite beyond me.

* * * *

Speaking of publishing, I hear that Herr Ludwig is irritated by the statement that he is over-writing. His publishers, the Putnams, show that he has some justification, for his thirteen books have been published in fourteen years in Germany, though they have been crowded into four years in this country.

* * * *

A remarkable study of modern kingship, under the title of "The King's Majesty," from the brilliant pen of Mr. R. H. Gretton, will be published by Faber and Faber on June 5—why not on June 3, the King's birthday? The question of where sovereignty lies is also described by the economist, Professor C. R. Fay, in his book "Youth and Power: a social approach to some economic problems," which Longmans give us at the end of the month.

* * * *

Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Journal, 1929," which gives a vivid picture of the life of to-day and many of its activities, will be published by Cassell next week. I hear that a limited edition of seventy-five signed copies is already over-subscribed, like the complete edition of Mr. Shaw's works.

* * * *

Mr. Oliver Madox Hueffer calls the metropolitan borough which has suggested to him "Some of the English," to be published this week by Benn, "Romwell." I wonder if he knows that the Elizabethan beggars described by Harman in his "Caveat of Common Cursitors," just reprinted by Routledge, called London "Romevill"? His brother, Ford Madox Ford, has written for Constable a book on "The English Novel."

* * * *

Mr. Walter de la Mare has written an introduction to a curious little book by Mr. Frank Kendon called "The Small Years," which the Cambridge University Press publishes this week. It is the story of a small Kentish village during the 'nineties of last century, and the end papers show a delicious pencil sketch of it.

* * * *

Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is being so hard pressed in Parliament, will probably have something to say for himself in the study of his life by Mr. Will Hall, M.P., which Skeffington will publish in the autumn. His colleague, Miss Wilkinson, is giving us through Philip Allen a volume of "Peeps at Politicians," with caricatures by Low and Matt.

* * * *

Meantime another politician has plunged once more into fiction, for Mr. G. D. H. Cole and his wife have written a mystery book called, "Burglars in Bucks," which has been selected this month by the Crime Club, and will be published by Collins. Mr. Cole began writing these mystery books in 1923 with "Brooklyn Murders," as a variation to his serious work on economics.

* * * *

Intensely English as he was, Dickens has always made an immense appeal to the outside world, and will form one of the three writers, the others being Balzac and Dostoeffsky, whom Stefan Zweig discusses in "Three Masters," which Allen and Unwin publishes this week. He holds that the three complement each other.

* * * *

Interest in the past is growing at such a rate that I am not at all astonished that the Methuens are starting this week, under the general editorship of Mr. T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, a new series called "The County Archæologies," beginning with one on "Middlesex and London," by Mr. E. C. Vulliamy.

* * * *

The list of curious book titles is increased by the appearance of a humorous Hutchinson book by Mr. B. L. Jacot called "Frogs Don't Grow Feathers," while Pauline Beery has chosen the title "Stuff" for an Appleton book, which tells the story of the materials in the service of man. Another curious title, "Westcott's Fear," is used in a Heffer book to show that, although Bishop Westcott was against the Reservation of the Sacrament, it was due to him that Reservation came about.

J. M. B.

BIDDING AT CONTRACT BRIDGE.

"How to Bid at Contract Bridge." By Madeleine Kerwin. (Knopf. 3s. 6d.)

Miss Kerwin has written a very good and compact little book. The standards of strength required for the various bids are clearly and concisely defined. The book is recommended to Contract players who wish to check the accuracy of their bids at a moment's notice, and who have neither the time nor the inclination to read lengthy volumes. The information given throughout the book is sound and in keeping with the principles advocated in the SUNDAY TIMES, with the exception of the preference expressed for the original "Two"-bid.

The reviewer holds that the Vanderbilt Club (played properly on three and a-half Quick Tricks, with a forward response on two Quick Tricks—not absolutely bare) is at present the best original forcing bid for British players. The "Two"-bid requires more technical handling, and the opportunities for making it are too infrequent. Players should, however, all learn how to handle this bid, and should specially note the strength of responding hands.

There is a good deal of valuable information given on responses to other bids, and there is an interesting chapter on the Passing Goulash.

AN AFRICAN ODYSSEY.

"By Way of the Sahara." By Owen Tweedy. (Duckworth. 8s. 6d.)

When Mr. Tweedy was invited to join a friend in a journey across Africa from the Southern Sudan to Algiers which was to be accomplished in a small car, he had not seen the car. He did not make its acquaintance until he reached Rejaf at the beginning of the trip. It was not merely a small car: it was "nothing but a common or garden Grocer's Van such as all of us have met in country lanes at home": the bolts of the roof had fallen out, and the windscreen was "held in by a tintack." Nothing daunted, the two travellers, accompanied by Mohammed Boon (surely the most competent gunbearer in the world), had the van reconditioned and set out on their adventures. Across the Belgian Congo and French Equatoria they went, to Lake Chad and Northern Nigeria, taking their experiences en route with the utmost gaiety: and finally they entered on the perilous stage of the Sahara with its sandstorms and its treacherous ruts. More than once disaster stared them in the face. But in the end the wilderness was past, and the grocer's van drove triumphantly into Algiers. The story of its journey is excellently told by Mr. Tweedy, and there are numerous photographs.

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"GENERALS DIE IN BED."

COLONEL'S PROTEST.

PLEA FOR CENSORSHIP OF WAR BOOKS.

From Lieut.-Col. COLIN HARDING, C.M.G., D.S.O.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—I have read "Generals Die in Bed," by Charles Yale Harrison, with so much concern and astonishment that I feel compelled to make some comment on its contents. I do so with some confidence, for I was closely allied with Canadian troops during the War, having served in the First Canadian Division in France early in 1915, when I was holding the rank of Second-in-Command of a regiment posted to that Division.

I take grave exception to the title which Mr. Harrison has thought fit to give his production. If it means anything at all, it is the intention of the author to convey the impression that our Generals during the War did not play the game. In my opinion there is no evidence whatsoever to support this implied malicious indictment, and, that being so, the slur is in my opinion most reprehensible.

SLUR ON BRAVE TROOPS.

I quote from the opening chapter, when the men are in barracks, and are soon to embark for England. The author is a private, and the remarks which he makes apply to his own unit; he says:—

> Some of us are lying on our bunks. The heavy odour of stale booze and women is in the air—the room is fouled with the odours of dissipation. . . . Our train is to leave Bonaventure Station at eight. At four the officers try to get the men in shape. More than half the battalion is drunk. It takes an hour to line the men for parade outside the barracks. Men are hauled out of their bunks, and strapped into their equipment. They stare vacantly into the faces of those who jostle them.

Now, I would ask whether these remarks apply solely to the unit in which he was a private, or whether the picture portrayed is typical of other units which comprised the Canadian Expeditionary Force on the eve of their departure for overseas? If Mr. Harrison says that his description is typical of those gallant men who travelled thousands of miles to serve their King and country, then I would beg leave to doubt his veracity; and if he says that the regrettable condition of his unit was exceptional, then I would inquire why in the name of goodness, after waiting twelve years, he has thought fit to publish an incident which is calculated to smudge the honourable memory of those 56,625 Canadian soldiers who lost their lives in the Great War, and discredit the services of those who have survived.

I have neither the time nor inclination to follow in detail the movements of the writer and his battalion through their months of sojourn in and out of the trenches in France. During that time there were deeds of gallantry which give one joy to peruse; there are also other and many incidents recorded which discredit to some extent the good work of the battalion, and it is to one of these regrettable incidents that I shall now refer.

LOOTING OF ARRAS.

In the latter part of Mr. Harrison's book it is alleged that he reveals for the first time the looting of Arras by Canadian troops, and a subsequent attack on the English military police who were sent to stop this looting. This incident apparently occurred in April, 1918:—

> The battalion arrived close to Arras just before dawn, and the men climb down from their lorries, both hungry and tired. They have no food, and in this condition they proceed towards the city of Arras, where there is not a single soul in sight except the marching troops. On both sides of the street are shops. One of the troopers kicks up a loose cobble-stone and throws it through one of the shop windows. The soldier then stepped through the window and comes out with a basket full of cigarettes.

The author says:—

> Some of the men burst into the church and took all gold and silver ornaments. They send for the M.P.s. We will give them what for when they come.
>
> In the morning we awake with champagne hang-overs. Soldiers are scurrying about carrying sacks of looted provisions; a detachment of Military Police approach the town. The police are our traditional enemies. We organise a volunteer defence corps. We post ourselves on the roofs of houses. We are armed with rifles, machine guns, hand grenades. As the police canter close to the town they are met with a burst of rifle fire. Two horses are hit. The M.P.s draw rein and about face. This is our first victory over the police. Their retreat is greeted with cheers. We celebrate the event by going back to the main streets and drinking more wine.

These are some of the author's comments in his book on the looting of Arras, which, as I have said, he declares are now made known by him for the first time. I am not in a position to say whether or not the statement in this book of this most regrettable act of insubordination is correct or not, but if this is so I should like to know by whose authority he now divulges these *ex parte* disgraceful details.

"NO PRISONERS" CHARGE.

Astounding as is the revelation of the looting of Arras, this revelation is dwarfed by the writer's statement in chapter twelve of his book, under the name of "Vengeance." In this chapter we read that in midsummer, 1918, the battalion, which was made up to battle strength, was out at rest. I note that the unit is described by the author sometimes as a battalion, at another as a company! A parade of four battalions was held, at which the Brigadier-General read a paper dealing with the torpedoing of the Llandovery Castle, and he is alleged to have made the comment "that no instance of barbarism in the world's history can equal the sinking of this hospital ship," and also it is alleged that indirectly he suggested vengeance for this act when the battalion next goes into the firing line. We are also told in this chapter that the colonel of the author's battalion speaks out, and says:—

> I am not saying to you not to take prisoners, that is against international rules; all I am saying is that if you take any we will have to feed them out of our rations.

Now, it would appear to me that, unless the author of this book took copious notes at the time of this parade, he could not possibly have remembered the contents of the paper which the Brigadier-General is alleged to have read to the parade, nor could he remember the comments of the various speakers. As a result of what transpired at the parade an unmistakable impression was alleged to have been given that no prisoners were to be taken, and the author even says: "It has become an unofficial order; it is an understood thing."

The battle takes place, and we read of a hideous account of the deliberate shooting down of hundreds of German prisoners at the alleged instigation of superior officers as a revenge for the sinking of the Llandovery Castle. The battle in which it is alleged that the slaughter of defenceless German prisoners occurred proceeds.

The author, wounded, eventually leaves for England, and on his journey discovers that the Llandovery Castle is said to have contained munitions of war as well as wounded soldiers, and consequently draws conclusions distinctly unfavourable to his superior officers.

In concluding this letter I would again like to emphasize the fact that I am not in a position to say to what extent the author's statements can be relied upon, but to me it would appear that, whether true or not, such books as this should undergo an authoritative censorship before they are offered to the general public, for I cannot but regard this and other war books which I have recently read as a slur on the ex-soldier and a grave deterrent to the peace of this and other countries which we all have in view.

COLIN HARDING, Lieut.-Col.,
Late Commanding 15th Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Reading.

OUR PARIS LETTER

END OF POLITICAL HOLIDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Parliamentary holiday is now almost over, and on Monday the legislators in both the Senate and the Chamber will resume their labours. Preparations for this were officially begun to-day, when a Council of Ministers was held at the Elysée, during which M. Tardieu submitted to the President of the Republic the speech which he is to deliver at Dijon to-morrow. There is nothing very striking in the programme which the French Parliament is to get through during this second session of the current year which will end in July. The principal items are: A measure concerning national equipment (electricity, railways, etc.), Colonial loans, and the ratification of agreements with the Compagnie Française des Petroles.

The main interest of the forthcoming session, however, lies in the intrigues and discussions now going on behind the scenes, for there are certain very delicate questions of reshuffling of parties on hand at the present time. The Socialists have absorbed in their ranks a certain number of Radical Socialists, and are expected to absorb a few more. An effort to ensure greater political stability has been made by the Alliance Democratique and by the Federation Republicaine, both of which bodies are bent upon a concentration of the central parties without giving way too much to the Left. The Radicals have looked with some anxiety upon the policy of attrition now being pursued by their colleagues on the further Left, and there is a strong tendency among them to encourage the idea of strengthening the Centre. Among the Socialists, on the other hand, there is a notable inclination to move still further to the Left. At the latest meeting of the Socialist Federation of the Seine the extremists easily carried the day. The events of the next week or two as regards party shufflings will well repay any time spent upon them by students of political manœuvres.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUTURE.

In one year from now M. Gaston Doumergue will have completed his seven years term of office as President of the Republic, and many people are hoping that he will consent to accept office for another seven years. But there are certain signs that he has no such intention. During his Presidency he has only once visited his home at Aiguevives, the pretty village near Nimes where he was born, but there is great activity now in the twenty-roomed house which is his domicile when he is an ordinary citizen. Painters, gardeners, and plumbers are busy about it, for he wants to find it neat and up-to-date when he leaves the Elysée palace. That is one of the signs that he who has held the highest office in France fully intends to seek repose when his term is finished.

There are other signs. M. Doumergue is a true democrat who cannot be spoiled by honours. In a letter which he wrote recently to the nephew of a blacksmith who is his neighbour he declared that on leaving office he would make a trip abroad—probably to South America—and then settle down on his own little estate, to enjoy the roses which he himself planted and look over his own vineyard. He will not be allowed to settle so inconspicuously as he would wish, however, for the inhabitants of his village are already planning the erection of a statue to their "Monsieur Gaston."

MORE HASTE LESS SPEED.

We move much more quickly than our ancestors did, and on this account it is popularly supposed that we are saving time. A study of traffic conditions in Paris, however, shows that we are not gaining time anything like so quickly as most people suppose. It is just fifty years since a line of omnibuses, each drawn by three horses, began to run from the Gare Saint Lazare to the Place Saint Michel. A bus left the Gare Saint Lazare every six minutes, and each vehicle had accommodation for forty passengers. The average time occupied by the journey was twenty-five minutes. Now we pride ourselves on our speedy motor omnibuses. On the same line a motor-bus leaves every five minutes, but the average time of the journey is half an hour—five minutes longer than the old horse-drawn buses took.

Of course our motor-buses can put up far higher speeds than their horsed ancestors, but the modern craze for speed has so crowded the roads that any vehicle using them anywhere near the centre of the capital is compelled to limp along in short stages. Every two hundred yards or so it is held up by a crossing stream of traffic, thus losing valuable time, which theoretically it should gain by its superior speed. Even pedestrians may not travel so quickly as they did fifty years ago, for they now have to wait at every busy crossing until a traffic policeman clears for a moment a lane through the stream of motor-cars. The man who wishes to go quickly in Paris must travel underground. Otherwise he runs a serious risk of going underground anyhow.

CRUSADE FOR BEARDS.

A serious attempt is now being made in France to revive the popularity of the beard, which can no longer be considered as one of the national characteristics of the Frenchman. America is being blamed for this, for critics allege that the American idea that a man to look young and energetic must be clean-shaven has taken root in the French mind. Our modern world certainly thinks more of youth and energy than of patriarchal dignity, and so many fine beards and whiskers have fallen under the sweep of the safety razor. Those who are urging their fellows to grow more beards point out that in ancient Gaul the beard was the symbol of authority and power. No slave was allowed to grow one, and the local lord would tolerate no beard in his district that was more luxurious than his own. And was not the beard held among the Gauls and the Vikings as an essential sign of manhood? The "beardless youth" was a person of no consequence.

The promoters of the movement are prepared to content themselves with a compromise. They do not even demand that the Frenchman should hide his chin and throat under a hirsute forest, but they do insist that he should at any rate cultivate sufficient beard to prove that he can grow one, and in this connection they point out the distinction which a "goatee" or "imperial" can lend to an otherwise quite ordinary countenance.

BULLFIGHTS IN FRANCE.

It has just been made clear by a practical experiment that there is no danger of the sport of bullfighting taking root in the northern part of France. A series of bullfights organised at Melun, within thirty miles of Paris, roused the indignation of so many people that the original programme had to be toned down until the "fights" were spectacles which any inhabitant of the Midi or of Spain would describe as pure pantomime. They have shown that when the blood and cruelty are eliminated there is little attraction left in bullfighting. As a result of a storm of protests it was decided by the Melun authorities that no bull should be either wounded or put to death. So we had matadors armed only with wooden swords, and the cruel banderillos were replaced by gummed rosettes, which the banderilleros stuck on to the bull's shoulders. At the end of each fight a somewhat bewildered bull, wondering, no doubt, what all the fuss had been about, was shepherded back into his stall.

There is about as much chance of holding real bullfights in the north of France as there would be of holding them in London. They are tolerated in those places in the south where they have become a part of local tradition and customs, but even there they are being gradually transformed into exercises of skill, in which the bull suffers nothing more than nervous excitement through the waving of red cloaks and the sticking of rosettes upon his shoulders.

IRISH FREE STATE

THIRD NATIONAL LOAN.

SENATOR CONNOLLY'S NEW PLANK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The second issue of the Third National Loan has been floated with gratifying results. The price was 4½ per cent. at 93¾, and out of a total of six millions almost five are believed to have been taken up by the public. This reveals a full measure of confidence and places our credit high among the Dominions. At one time it was feared that the refusal of the Government to accept the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act and the loss of British trustee status might be prejudicial, but conservative finance and a determination to avoid costly social services has given confidence to home investment.

The forthcoming bye-election in Longford and Westmeath should give a good indication of the popularity of the rival parties. The chief claim of the Government party rests on its record of eight years' good work and the rescue of the country from civil war and impending chaos—work done by constitutional means with the minimum of emergency and penal legislation. Fianna Fail is more inspiring and imaginative. It offers derating with the proceeds of the withheld annuities. To this has been added a further item equally attractive for electioneering purposes, namely, the regulation by the Government of bank interest. This new plank was developed by Senator Connolly in the Senate last week. He argued that bankers were suspect and that banking policy not only in Ireland but all over the world was the root of present economic ills. The first work of his party, if returned, will be to put this right.

A GOLDEN AGE?

The Senator is earnest and industrious and, however fantastic his doctrine, he must be taken seriously, if only because he is destined some day for high office. As he developed his argument—which in effect was that of self-contained Socialism—it became evident that the regulation of bank interest involved in effect the control of the entire banking policy. Armed with these credit resources the party would then proceed to build up industry behind a high tariff wall. This new and golden age is to bear a proper national stamp. It is to be freed from all the vulgarities of modern life—the American cinema, the sensational Press. It is to be Irish speaking, steeped in Celtic lore and tradition, wearing national costume, dancing national dances in and yet not of the modern world. The form of Irish Swaraj reveals the stage of political education the party has so far reached. It also indicates the dangers the country may be confronted with if and when it is returned to power.

LANGUAGE QUESTION.

The debate on the education vote suggests that the Government, or the Minister of Education at any rate, is inclined at last to see reason on the language question. When teachers, professors, professional men, all strong Nationalists and Gaels, voice public protest and call for a halt and inquiry there must be much uneasiness within. With Home Rule in the past tacit acceptance of the creed was a test of patriotism, and only the more independent ever dared to differ or protest. Hitherto the position has been much the same with Irish, so the promise of the Minister to hold inquiry is a strong indication of the power behind the present protests.

DUBLIN'S STATUES.

The historian of the future will find matter of interest in the recent vicissitudes of public statues in our capital city. King Billy, to whom Viceroys, and Lord Mayors later, did homage, who was unseated by rioters and restored by Lord Mayor Daniel O'Connell and the Corporation, now lies truncated in some Corporation yard. Even the pedestal has been removed. George the First, who used to peep at the passers-by over the wall of the Mansion House garden, lies hidden in some back-yard, where he can be seen by a curious few from certain back windows on Stephen's Green. The modern memorial in Leinster Lawn to Collins, Griffith, and Kevin O'Higgins is still only a shell of lath and plaster and unworthy of the men and the cause they championed. In Stephen's Green the memorial to Thomas Kettle has got no further than the pedestal and the name. The bust has been completed, but the authorities do not consider the inscription suitable for a public garden. Strangely enough, the lines of the pedestal are those of a miniature cenotaph and the absence of the surmounting figure does not appear incongruous. Last, but not least, our national war memorial is held up by political difficulties and objections about the site.

EMPIRE DAY.

The Crown, representing as it does the sole symbol of Dominion unity, it is only natural that special significance should attach to outward ceremony. When, therefore, on Empire Day, London was beflagged, the empty flagstaffs (for there are two)—on York House, the office of our High Commissioner in London—becomes a matter for comment and surprise. It must either have been accidental or deliberate. If the former, some statement would be reassuring to many loyal Irishmen who value their country's good name. If the omission was deliberate, the motive is none the less unintelligible. To acknowledge in the conventional way an accepted association of nations would appear not only natural, but proper. To ignore such a ceremonial in a friendly capital is a distinct lapse in manners. The Irish Free State has made full use of its freedom under the British Commonwealth. It has taken a prominent part at the Imperial Conference. The Government has acknowledged the fair treatment it has received since the Treaty. It surely might recognise in a generous spirit the few symbols of unity which involve so little and yet mean so much.

AN ACCELERATED SERVICE.

Visitors to Ireland entering by the Port of Dublin are shortly to have the benefit of an accelerated service by the Liverpool route. It will be possible to arrive in Dublin in time to catch the 7 a.m. mail to the South, where free conveyance for passengers and luggage from boat to train will be provided across Dublin, as is already done at Liverpool. It is also said that the departure of the night boat will be deferred to after 10 p.m. For travellers to London this route will still be appreciably slower than by Holyhead, but it has the advantage of an unbroken night's rest, with the disadvantages of a long sea journey and liability to fogs in the Mersey and Liffey. In any case the competition between the two services in the interest of the public is as welcome as it is, in these days of pools and combines, unexpected.

"JOHN COMPANY."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Of all the versions offered to explain the origin of the term "John Company" none agrees with that told to me when I was in India. Here it is:—

In the reign of Charles I. a company was formed in London with exclusive right to trade with India, whose ruler was then Akbar. The Dutch, who at that time held dominion of the sea, were already trading in the East, and much friction arose.

In the end the English were forced to give way to the superiority of the Dutch, and when Charles I. died the first East India Company became defunct.

During the Commonwealth Cromwell swept the Dutch off the sea, and very soon another East India Company was formed.

At this time the reigning monarch in India was the notorious Shah Jahan. To distinguish the second company from the first it was called the "Jahan" Company. From Jahan it is but a short step to "John."

J. M. HIGGINSON, Capt.
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MOST FAMOUS DERBY.

HERMIT'S VICTORY IN 1867.

INNER HISTORY.

By A VETERAN RACEGOER.

The Derby will be run at Epsom on Wednesday next.

The Derby of 1867 will probably stand out for all time as the most sensational episode in Turf history. It is a Derby that has a page all to itself in the romance of horse-racing and the romance of the peerage, the Derby that made Captain Machell and sent Henry Plantagenet, the twenty-five-year-old Marquis of Hastings, galloping to his grave. Much has been written about it, and it has formed the basis of several sporting novels, with the result that fact and fiction have become strangely intermingled.

It was my privilege to be intimately acquainted with three of the principal figures in this memorable drama. Consequently, it is with some degree of confidence that I am briefly setting forth the inner history of the race. I knew Lord Chaplin personally, and I was frequently the guest of the Marchioness of Hastings (known to her intimates as "Ladybird" and the "Pocket Venus") and her second husband, Sir George Chetwynd, at Grendon; whilst I enjoyed the close friendship of Custance, whom I visited several times on his deathbed at Leicester. Never shall I forget the last occasion. The famous jockey—winner of three Derbys—had completely lost the power of speech, and was compelled to keep a pad and pencil by his bedside to communicate his requirements.

HERMIT'S ACCIDENT.

I will now try to set forth the inner history of Hermit's Derby as narrated to me, partly by Lord Chaplin and partly by Custance.

Nine days before the race Custance was riding Hermit in a mile-and-a-half gallop when, without a moment's warning, the horse gave a deep cough and nearly fell down. Blood oozed from his nostrils, and veterinary examination revealed that he had broken a blood-vessel in his nostrils. Custance and Bloss, the faithful trainer, who had slept in the horse's box each night during the previous three weeks on a little iron bedstead—still on view at Bedford Lodge—came at once to London to tell Mr. Chaplin (as he then was) what had happened. "The Squire" was in favour of scratching Hermit without delay, but both Bloss and Custance were against it, and ultimately their opposition prevailed. The news of the accident leaked out, and the odds against the horse went out to 100 to 1.

DAY BEFORE THE DERBY.

After the accident Hermit did no further work beyond walking in the paddock and two slow canters at Newmarket on the Sunday preceding the race. Nevertheless, he was sent to Epsom on the following day. On the Tuesday Bloss gave him a good gallop over the full course. Coming round Tattenham Corner he got the upper hand of the boy on his back, and, the ground being as hard as iron, he bounded over it like a cricket-ball.

Bloss immediately informed Mr. Chaplin, who was lame at the time and on crutches, as the result of an accident. "He never went better in his life," declared the trainer with enthusiasm. "He wouldn't have blown out a candle at the finish; and what's more, I think he's certain to win the Derby after all."

"So do I," replied Mr. Chaplin, "if he doesn't again break a blood-vessel going up that steep hill at the beginning."

"That's hardly probable, sir," answered Bloss, "for I started him at the bottom."

"Well, if he doesn't," added Mr. Chaplin, "I agree with you: but that is secret between ourselves until the horses have gone to the post."

WHY CUSTANCE RODE THE RAKE.

Mr. Chaplin had a retainer on Custance, who had ridden Hermit in all his two-year-old engagements, as well as in the Two Thousand Guineas. Why, then, did he not ride him in the Derby? That question has often been asked. Here is the true explanation.

After the news of Hermit's accident had become public property, Mr. Pryor, who had a horse named The Rake entered for the race, met Custance in London and asked him whether he would like the mount, as he felt confident that he would win. Naturally, the jockey referred him to Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Prior at once wrote to the owner of Hermit, and the latter consented to release Custance, being reluctant to rob him of the opportunity of adding a second Derby to his laurels. On the morning of the race Captain Machell advised Mr. Chaplin to enforce his claim on Custance, and this he did. Mr. Pryor, however, was obdurate, and laid the matter before the Stewards, who, without calling Custance before them, decided that Mr. Chaplin's letter constituted a release. The upshot was that James Daley got the mount on Hermit.

THE "SNOWSTORM" DERBY.

When Hermit entered the paddock on that bitter June afternoon in 1867, with snowflakes falling on his coat brushed awry, he appeared a rank outsider, and started at 66 to 1. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that snow did not actually fall during the progress of the race. When the flag dropped the despised and scorned Hermit managed to get well away, but as the horses rounded the bend into the straight three of his opponents, Vauban, Van Ainbrugh, and Marksman were well ahead, and the last named was gradually increasing his lead.

"Marksman wins!" shouted the crowd. But another horse was now moving on the field as horse never moved before. He shot past Vauban like a flash, and then challenged the speedy Marksman. Ten yards from the winning-post the two rivals were dead level, and Daley was getting the very utmost out of his mount. Hermit's head flashed past the post first, winner of the most sensational Derby ever run. Unfortunate Custance! At Tattenham Corner The Rake was dead beat, and he had the mortification of seeing Hermit pulling Daley out of the saddle.

WINNERS AND LOSERS.

To his credit it may be stated that no man ever took defeat in a more sportsmanlike manner than did the Marquis of Hastings. He lost £106,000 and never turned a hair. Indeed, when Mr. Chaplin's horse returned to weigh in, the young peer, broken in heart and pocket, was the first to pat Hermit on the head, as though he had done him a good turn instead of having dealt him an irreparable blow.

It is popularly believed that he and Mr. Chaplin were respectively the heaviest loser and winner over the race. That, however, is not the case. The greatest loser was the Earl of Glasgow, and the greatest winner Captain Machell. The former lost £180,000 in one wager alone to the latter. Mr. Chaplin won £140,000, and the following morning he sent a cheque for £5,000 to Bloss, "the most faithful servant man ever had."

THE UNFORTUNATE MARQUIS.

The character of the Marquis of Hastings has always been a choice item on the menu of moralists; but the truth is that he was no better and no worse than the "bloods" of that period. However, the stars in their courses—particularly the racecourses—fought against him, for all that he was a fine judge of racing and a master in the art of trying horses. When he left Oxford with a vast rent-roll, his great ambition was to break the "ring." His best coup was when he won the Cambridgeshire with Ackworth in 1864, and two years later he carried off the Cesarewitch with Lecturer and netted £40,000, but unhappily, in the same winter, he made up his mind that Hermit could not win the Derby, and that opinion cost him £106,000 and the Loudoun estates.

THE GERMAN SUN-LAND.

BACK TO THE GREEK IDEAL.

CULT OF ATHLETICISM.

By CLARENCE WINCHESTER.

The visitor to revivified Germany, especially if he be a Briton, will soon become almost self-consciously aware of a remarkable change in the attitude of mind of large numbers of staid, hard-working, respectable citizens who are daily growing more enthusiastic about what is known as "Freikörperkultur." This rapidly spreading movement is highly significant. It would seem that Germany, always ready to seek some outlet for her enviable energies, has successfully shed national military exercise as a means of maintaining physical fitness in favour of a return to the Greek ideal of athleticism combined with complete simplicity. Remarkable results have already been achieved by the post-war cult of sunlight and exercise—a cult which, by its very nature, is at the moment mainly confined to properly organised and controlled associations governing the nude bathing, orthopædics, dieting, and other activities belonging to the revival.

"MENS SANA. . . ."

"Sonnland," "Lichtland," "Märchenwiese" and similar notices indicating the practice of health culture are now to be found dotted about the country, and behind the fences enclosing these fields of activity the members are permitted by law to indulge their new health schemes. The law also prescribes a notice forbidding entrance to any but approved members, although in one or two districts the Greek ideal may be sought and practised without any particular regard for privacy—and it must be admitted that no great harm has come of it, for cleanliness of mind is rigorously developed with physical fitness and cleanliness of body. "A sound mind in a sound body" is the slogan, anything likely to interfere with either—such as alcohol and tobacco—being banned from the exercise beaches or parks. There is much that is novel and astonishing, but the visitor who for the first time sees one of these places cannot remain unimpressed by the evident sincerity and enthusiasm of the robust members.

A POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

The gymnastics and land and water sports are directed by certified trainers and doctors, and when natural sunlight is not available there is an ample supply of artificial rays to add to the corrective measures utilised against the effects of an over-industrialised life. There is something glowingly picturesque about these German health centres where business men and women, engineers, members of the professions, clerks, and even manual labourers, become bronzed all over and enjoy a new-found freedom which they had lost under the stress of modern life. The much-advertised and misunderstood element of nudity here seems natural enough and certainly preferable, from the moral standpoint, to the morbid and erotic so-called entertainments to be found anywhere on the Continent. Indeed, the latter post-war development in Berlin, a city that has sought to outrival Paris in its queer haunts of pleasure, is a peculiar contrast to the mass movement in favour of a cleaner and purer national life, and one which the German authorities will no doubt attend to in due time.

IN THE INTERESTS OF YOUTH.

"Freikörperkultur" has its various associations all over the country, and the number of its adherents is growing very rapidly. Many people, too, accept the tenets of the movement without belonging to any official organisation and undertake their exercises in the form of local unattached groups. Of the three chief headquarters, two are in Berlin and one in Hamburg, and there are two further organisations of a political character with headquarters in the capital and in Dresden. Most of the associations, however, have no political colour, but are run exclusively in the interests of youth and simple culture. Last year the Störitz Lake, near Berlin, was fenced off for nude bathers attached to no official association. Children's homes under the control of the churches further this method of physical development for the improvement of the very young people, and there are also private schools, as well as hotels, that support what promises to be a powerful revolution in health culture, for, as in the days of militarism, Germany still retains her belief that to stabilise a nation you must not on any account neglect the youth.

Gymnasiums and swimming-pools in Germany are not left to private enterprise, as is so often the way in Great Britain. They are municipal possessions. All the members of the "Freikörperkultur" movement use them as supplementary aids to their own schemes, and in the Wellenbad at Luna Park, Berlin, there is a great pool in which waves are produced by mechanical means. Here on Saturday mornings and Monday evenings members of the various associations meet for the practice of their cult, men and women, young and old of all classes joining for swimming and setting-up exercises.

A POWERFUL MOVEMENT.

That the new development is likely to have far-reaching results on the health of the German nation is certain. Attention to diet, an important feature of "Freikörperkultur," is a greater need in Germany than in Britain, where food is simpler and taken less frequently and in smaller quantities. Anyone who has visited a German theatre and seen the frantic rush for foodstuffs and beer during the intervals by all sections of the audience must be aware of the urgent need for food reform in the Fatherland. While not based wholly on truth, the cartoonists' symbols of national characteristics are not entirely without foundation.

Germany's determination to become an A 1 nation, mentally and physically, is a logical outcome of the war's devastations and the repression of military ardour. The national energy has been diverted into what must prove a more profitable channel, for alongside the health culture movement there is an effective display of workaday energy that should make the work-shy element in Britain blush with shame.

There is no disputing the fact that the bulk of Germany's population works hard and plays hard, and this, in the end, must lead to national and individual advantage. While the new movement may present an aspect of pleasure, this may be but a superficial view. Behind it there is something that should be studied carefully by all classes of the community in Great Britain.

In this country we have only 3.8 per cent. on the land.—*Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

Man misses himself in isolation: his larger and truer self is found in his wide human relationships.—*Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.*

The world that is adrift is already on the way to regain anchorage. Literature is releasing itself from nightmares.—*Dr. J. W. Mackail.*

I only wish that more English people would go to America and see how much life in America resembles life as they know it in England.—*Mr. Stuart Hoffman Perry (Vice Chairman of the Associated Press of America).*

Whatever changes may be wrought in our land, they will not be accompanied by the brutality and violence of the changes that took place in Scotland and in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—*Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

It must be remembered that if you have no experiments you cannot have discoveries, and if you have no discoveries there will be no progress. There is no finality in any of the arts. Art is the mirror of everyday life—the expression of it, and therefore new forms come up.—*President of the Royal Academy.*

THE CASTEL NUOVO AT NAPLES.

RELIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

RESTORATIONS IN PROCESS.

By the RT. HON. SIR RENNELL RODD, G.C.B., M.P.

Of much good work which is being done in Italy to-day for the restoration and maintenance of monuments of the past none deserves more commendation than that which has been for some years in progress for the liberation and restoration of the Castel Nuovo at Naples. An excellent report to the High Commissioner of the province, drawn up by Count Filangieri di Candida on behalf of a committee of experts appointed to study the question, was published in 1895. Work has proceeded on the lines of their recommendations, but much still remains to do.

Those who only remember the sinister aspect of the Castle traditionally identified with Charles of Anjou, with its grim round towers, half buried in the barrack-line structures added in the eighteenth century, rising over an unsightly accretion of modern annexes, with little to attract save the triumphal arch of Alfonso of Aragon over the entrance gate, would, if they have not seen it since, be struck by the very different impression which it already produces now that the central pile has been disengaged, the moat revealed and the angle bastions restored.

ORIGINAL ANGEVIN CASTLE.

The very name of the New Castle does unconscious injustice to a building whose origin dates from the second half of the thirteenth century. But when Charles of Anjou was invested by Urban IV. with the Kingdom of the Sicilies two older castles, the Capuano and the Castello del Oro, already existed at Naples. That grim, calculating autocrat, who aimed at re-establishing the Frankish Empire of the East which the Paleologi had recovered, who was used to swear with a haughty exclusiveness *par le paterne Dieu, qui est mon propre serment*, required a palace worthier of his great ambitions and strong enough to safeguard the treasure he had appropriated. He employed Giovanni da Pisa to build it between the harbour and the walls of the city.

His successors, Charles the Lame and Robert the Wise, who made important additions, summoned the most eminent artists of the day to decorate its walls, Giotto from Florence, Simone Martini from Siena, and Pietro Cavallini from Rome. But of the old Angevin castle, once surrounded with gardens and the lesser palaces of the founder's grandchildren, little remains but some internal walls and the fabric of the church, the interior of which, until quite recently overplastered with Spanish-baroque ornamentation of the eighteenth century, showed no trace of its austere primitive Gothic character, which was also masked on the outside by lateral buildings of a much later time.

CHANGES IN FORTUNE.

When in 1443 Alfonso of Aragon entered Naples as a conqueror the engines of mediæval warfare had been superseded by more potent artillery, against which the thirteenth century castle was defenceless. It had already suffered severely from former assaults in the reigns of the two Queens Joan, and it was now almost entirely rebuilt by the architects of Alfonso in conformity with more recent principles of fortification. With the progressive evolution of the weapons of offence during the Spanish occupation of the Kingdom the castle underwent further modifications, and it was surrounded with an extensive system of ramparts and bastions by the Viceroy Pedro de Toledo. These were for the most part demolished by the later Bourbon dynasty, while the core of the fortress, the old Aragonese castle, ceased to be used as a palace. It was disfigured with many-storied buildings, erected over the old curtain walls and resting on the escarpments, and these were raised almost to the summit of the round towers, leaving them no longer disengaged. In 1862 such portions of the old fortifications as might be regarded as a menace to the city, including two of the towers, were dismantled, but the old triumphal arch was happily preserved. The present plan is to reconstitute as far as possible the castle of Alfonso in its pristine form.

A MACABRE SPECTACLE.

Meanwhile, what it is open to the visitor to-day to study when he has traversed the court of the castle and stands in front of the church with its fine wheel window and corner turrets is of absorbing interest. Passing through a door to the left of the choir, the visitor finds himself at the base of a spiral stairway of admirable design, with upwards of 400 steps, the shaft of which seen from below produces the effect of a narrowing telescope. After about a third of the ascent a passage is reached which leads into the great hall of audience, the scene of the bloody repression by Ferrante of Aragon of the conspiracy of the barons, after a banquet to which all the notables of his realm had been treacherously invited. It is one of the largest chambers and almost certainly the loftiest ever constructed.

From the right of the choir a small winding stair leads to the oratory of San Francesco di Paola, who was here entertained by Ferdinand I. of Aragon. The room was the scene of the well-known interview at which the contents of the bag of gold bestowed upon the Saint by the Prince were miraculously found to be streaming with blood; the blood, he protested, of the poor from whom they had been wrung. There also the visitor may descend to the dungeons, and if he has a taste for the macabre he may gratify it to the full. In the stone chamber where executions took place, with its oubliette in the centre of the stone floor, are four coffins which were found in a vaulted niche. They are now open, but enclosed in cement cases with plate-glass lids. The occupant of one, who appears to have been a cardinal, retains the mummified flesh completely desiccated on the bones. The mouth is open, and a blackened hand raised as if in protest or in struggle. Two others contain the remains of men decapitated, with the severed heads beside them. One of these wears the high leather boots of a horseman—a Spanish officer, or perhaps one of the victims of the massacre of the barons. In the fourth coffin is the body of a woman which seems to have been cut into four sections. There is, however, nothing to identify the individuality of any of the four.

WEALTH OF HISTORIC EPISODE.

Many unrecorded tragedies have no doubt been enacted within the circuit of the castle walls, and what a wealth of historic episode its successive transformations have witnessed! It had not yet been built when the death warrant of Conradin was issued, but it was here that the ill-fated hermit of Morrone, Celestine V., whom Charles of Anjou regarded as too feeble to further his ambitious plans, was forced to make the *gran rifiuto*. It was here that his persecutor, Benedetto Caetani, conferred with Charles, and, having secured his support by specious promises, set out, accompanied by the King and his son, for Rome, where the obsequious Cardinals elected him as Boniface VIII. Here Petrarch was an honoured guest in 1341, just before he went to Rome to receive a laureate's crown, and here the young Boccaccio witnessed the brilliant life of the Angevin princes and contracted a friendship with Niccolo Acciajoli, the man of affairs of the titular Latin Empress Catherine de Valois. Here Joan I., the much-married granddaughter of King Robert, embarked on that strange career of intrigue and extravagance which ended by her being strangled with a silken cord by her successor, Charles III. Here the embittered rivalries of the younger descendants of the dynasty—Durazzos, Tarentums, and Gravinas—poisoned the air of the Court, and the incontinences of Joan II., scandalising even a tolerant Naples, led to the expulsion of the degenerate Angevins by the Magnanimous Prince of Aragon.

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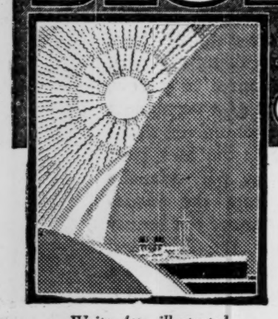

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

LONDON'S PARIS.

By E. V. LUCAS.

After having for years allowed myself to join with other gloomy folk in deploring the fact that London is inferior to Paris in possessing no Bois de Boulogne, I suddenly realised, the other day of rich ripe spring, that I had been wrong. London has a Bois de Boulogne, and in many ways a better Bois de Boulogne than the Lutetian pleasaunce; but it is a little farther off. I refer to Richmond Park. I have often been to Richmond Park, but it was not until a late golden afternoon in the May that yesterday finished its chequered course that I was for the first time fully conscious of the space of it, the glory of it, the age of it, the beauty of it. The venerable trees wore their tenderest verdure, the stalks of the young brake ferns were like an army's shining spears, the grassy undulations were made gentler by the slanting sun, the pools gleamed, and the rhododendrons in the private enclosures shone with their own soft radiance. And, above all, it had no disfiguring racecourses.

* * * *

Above all, I was delighted by the deer, which were everywhere to be seen, singly or in groups, whereas in all my countless visits to the Bois de Boulogne I have never had one glimpse of stag, doe or fawn, although rumour has it that they abound there too. I have been in the Bois at every hour from dawn till dark, hoping for the sight of these engaging creatures, and have never been rewarded. But in Richmond Park—yes, and in Bushey Park (London's St. Cloud, shall we call it?), to which I passed on, on that memorable day, to see the chestnut bloom—there are deer in plenty, visible, twinkling, and unafraid.

* * * *

I am now absurdly under the Richmond spell. The quatrain about the Duchess of Leeds and all earthly happiness in a house in St. James's Square, which Dr. Johnson so admired and I used to admire, too, I now think nonsense. It should be amended.

She shall have all that's fine and fair,
And the best of silk and satin to wear,
And money enough for every bill,
And live in a house on Richmond Hill.

For why should anyone live in London when Richmond lies there, all gracious and reserved, only a few minutes farther away? Should there be a house to let on the top of the hill, opposite the view, and should I win the Calcutta Sweep. . . .

* * * *

Completing the tour of the three great royal demesnes by loitering in the Hampton Court gardens until it was time to dine at the famous inn opposite the gates, I pondered on the extraordinary good fortune of London in having such delectable territory to refresh in; for the moment saying nothing about Kew Gardens, Kensington Gardens, and Hampstead Heath. Richmond Park may take a little longer to reach from Hyde Park Corner than the Bois from the Etoile, but for Parisians Versailles is rather more of a journey than Hampton Court for us, and the two palaces may be set off one against the other very fairly. Versailles is vaster, but it is not more interesting. If I were destined to see only one of them again, I should, on account of its greater simplicity, choose Hampton Court. Hampton Court is like a home made splendid and historic, whereas Versailles is wholly a show-place. Hampton Court may not have a secret little theatre hidden away in its midst, with the discreetest or indiscreetest of private boxes, as Versailles has, but it can boast a great hall where Shakespeare himself trod the boards. The Versailles lakes and fountains are magnificent; but more to my taste are Hampton Court's borders of flowers. Its warm red brick has also a very persuasive charm, and I always wonder why our Kings and Queens gave it up and concentrated on that other English Versailles, Windsor. Anyway, the royal disfavour is the people's gain.

* * * *

On the evening of which I am speaking the gardens were under the best spring conditions, for there had been much rain during the day, but, now that it was over, the thrushes and blackbirds were in superb voice. Wet bird-haunted English lawns spread all about me, and the beds were gay with the old traditional flowers of England, the same flowers that (although probably less sophisticated in those days, before the scientific horticulturists had got to work) delighted the eyes of Wolsey, who decreed this riverside resort, and his Royal master, who looked upon it as Naboth's vineyard and made it his own. For four hundred years have these gardens been in existence; for four hundred years have the notes of blackbird and thrush made musical the air after spring showers. Identical notes, for no influence has been at work to aggrandise or add artifice to them.

* * * *

Looking at the warm walls, the decorated chimneys, and the stately windows of this serene and splendid palace, amid the scent of blossom and the song of birds, with the quiet evening closing in, and remembering the story of Hampton Court, I was very conscious of the vanity of human wishes and how transient are human pomp and power. Wolsey was a proud and arrogant priest, who allowed ambition to lead him to destruction; but who could withhold sympathy from a man who had taken delight in making such a paradise as this, and who, then, rather than offend a cruel and capricious employer, had surrendered it at a word? "Master Kingston," he said, when all hope of Royal forgiveness and replacement had vanished, "I see the matter against me as it is framed; but if I had served my God as diligently as I have done the King, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs"—a sad speech to think about at Hampton Court on a spring evening after showers, when the air is filled with the scent of blossom and the song of birds.

* * * *

There are customs that die hard in this town or village of Hampton, which, once the gates of the Palace are closed, becomes an abode of almost rural peace. On my bill at the hostelry, renowned all the world over for its mystic union of the duck with the green pea, I found a charge of sixpence for attendance. It was like meeting the dodo face to face. One is accustomed to the ten-per-cent. augmentation in Continental hotels and restaurants; but sixpence on a bill of many shillings—I had not seen such a thing for many, many years. I pointed it out to the venerable English waiter, who was of an ascetic habit infrequent in his type. He sighed wearily. "Other people have commented on this?" I suggested. "Lots," he said. "The sixpence is not all you expect for your services?" I asked. "No," he said, with a heavy waiterish sigh; "but there's many a foreigner thinks so and acts according."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Begging the Moon's Pardon."

From MR. COULSON KERNAHAN.

Sir,—In thanking your reviewer and yourself for a notice of the above-named book, may I just mention that what I said in my foreword was no more than to express the hope that it be accounted "a friendly book"—not so to call it myself. The matter is trivial, but I should be sorry to seem to claim any given quality for a book of mine, as if inviting readers to accept it at the author's own valuation.

COULSON KERNAHAN.

Fairlight, Hastings.

The Baccarat Case.

Sir,—Sir Edward Clarke did not cross-examine the heir to the throne. The Prince of Wales was called as a witness for the plaintiff and examined by Sir Edward and cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell on behalf of the defendants. I heard him give his evidence.

Northwood. J. ROWLAND HOPWOOD.

Hanged for Forgery.

Sir,—I have been much interested in the correspondence referring to "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," more especially in the extract quoted from "Old and New London" referring to the "poor young clerk" who was hanged for forgery in 1809.

My father, who died in 1885 at the age of 93 years, stated frequently that he visited in prison at Newgate the last person hanged in this country for forgery. I should be much obliged if any correspondent can state whether this was the "poor young clerk" above mentioned, or who was the last man hanged for forgery in this country.

Brighton. A. E. SMITH.

"Quietened."

Sir,—May I point out that "to quieten the children" is no more ungrammatical than to "Christen them" or to "sweeten" and to "enrich" their porridge by sugar and cream; in short, the "en" is simply an old English affix signifying "make," which transforms the adjective or noun concerned into a verb.

A purist would, I fancy, disagree with the headmaster of University College School in calling "to quiet" a perfectly respectable "verb"; more probable he would term it somewhat of a mongrel.

Skegness. W. J. GILPIN.

Editing Sullivan.

Sir,—In the "Yeomen of the Guard" two verses have been omitted from the lines addressed by the first and second Yeomen to Colonel Fairfax, beginning "Didst thou not, oh, Leonard Meryll." These verses explained how the real Leonard Meryll effected his escape after being taken prisoner and sentenced to death, and they cannot therefore be regarded as superfluous. Apparently, for many years, they have not been printed in the libretto of the opera, but they were certainly included in the original vocal score.

Another alteration, though of a minor character, has been made in "The Gondoliers." The repetition of the end of the twelfth line of each verse of the song "There lived a King," is now sung by Marco and Giuseppe, but, as originally written, it was sung by the Grand Inquisitor.

Seaford. A. H. BRASHER.

Irving and Mansfield.

Sir,—In the "Life and Letters of Henry Arthur Jones" (reviewed in your issue of May 18) a story occurs of Irving and Mansfield (p. 373) following the statement that "Irving never said anything witty, but what he said was so corrosive." As this story appears to be a somewhat pointless version of two separate incidents, and as Irving's remarks in each case were decidedly witty, if admittedly corrosive, I venture to send you the facts as related by Winter in his "Life and Art of Richard Mansfield," published in New York, 1910. Irving had attended a performance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (not "Richard the Third," as stated), and after it was ended he and Mansfield met, for supper, at the Garrick Club.

> Attendance at the Lyceum, large at first, had begun to dwindle, and Mansfield, dissatisfied and somewhat depressed in mind, spoke much of his discontent and of the warnings given to him by physicians. Irving, at most times prone to more or less playful satire, listened observantly, and then, in his bland, piquant way, replied, "Ah—yes—interesting—very; but, Mansfield, my boy, if—*if it isn't wholesome*, I wouldn't do it."

The words italicised were unfortunately overlooked by Mrs. Thorne. On the other hand, "Richard the Third" was later produced by Mansfield at the old Globe Theatre, and this was likewise witnessed by Irving. After the performance they met as before, Mansfield naturally eager for Irving's good opinion. "Well, my boy," remarked Irving—and the weather was decidedly warm—"your skin acts well."

Westminster. HUGH HARTING.

"Cast Not a Clout."

Sir,—That hardy annual—inquiry as to the meaning of the word "May" in the old rhyme—crops up again. Confusion had, surely, never arisen were it the custom to quote the whole quatrain instead of only the final couplet:—

Button to chin
Till May be in;
Cast not a clout
Till May be out.

Not much room for doubt here as to the month, and not the flower, being indicated.

T. W. LITTLETON HAY.

Hampstead, N.W.

[Replies also received from M. Heritage (Hythe), Louis E. Stevenson (Temple Sowerby), G. G. B. Barrett (Wadescourt Road, S.W.), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), De V. Payen-Payne (Paris), C. H. A. Marillier de Provence (Parkhill Road, N.W.), and D. E. C. (Eltham, S.E.).]

The Five-Pointed Star.

Sir,—Betsy Ross, a flag-maker, was born in Philadelphia in 1762. The legend of how the five-pointed star of the American flag is due to her is as follows:

Washington called at her shop and asked her if she could make a flag. She said she would try. He showed her a roughly drawn design, and she observed that the stars were six-pointed. She suggested that five-pointed stars appeared neater, but Washington said that he thought that they were more difficult to make, whereupon Betsy showed him that a five-pointed star could be made with one clip of the scissors. Washington then and there changed the design and left. Soon a new design was sent to her, coloured by William Barrett, a noted painter. She set to work and soon the flag was completed and approved.

FRANK HARVEY.

Streatham Hill, S.W.

Sir,—The following extract from a chart in my possession illustrating the origin of the "Stars and Stripes," which was published in New York, 1883, answers "G. A. B.'s" inquiry:—

> During the days of his military career, Washington presented to Mrs. Ross, of Philadelphia, ideas for a national flag, and she adapted his own "Stars and Stripes." With Washington died the five-pointed star on the coinage, but upon the flag it has always been retained—the same star that may be seen in the old porch at Northamptonshire, where it was chiselled in stone upon the bar, which half suggested our flag, nearly four centuries ago.
>
> That George Washington's coat-of-arms and crest furnished the original idea for the stars and stripes and spread-eagle, our national emblems, and that these were the heraldic insignia of the old English ancestry, which is traced back to a time that was contemporaneous with Columbus, are facts hitherto generally unknown.

The Washington shield above referred to, carved above the doorway of Sulgrave Manor, bears the date A.D. 1540. The shield also appears on a monumental brass in the ancient church of St. Mary, Great Brington, and on a sundial in neighbouring private grounds.

Croydon. W. R. COLLINSON.

[E. M. Gullick (Pirbright), Alan S. Cole (Seaton), and J. Arthur Moss (Enfield) also reply to this query.]

The Church of Ireland.

From SIR ROBERT KENNEDY, K.C.M.G.

Sir,—My attention has been called to an inaccurate statement by your Dublin correspondent, writing on May 17, in his report of proceedings at the recent Session in Dublin of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, which I ask leave to correct.

A resolution was moved by the Bishop of Ossory and the Bishop of Meath—

> to appoint a Committee to consider whether any relief can be given to congregations which are dissatisfied with the provisions of the Canon dealing with Public Worship and the Ornaments of Churches, and to report to the next Synod,

and your correspondent states that on a division being taken "by orders" (i.e. the Clergy and laity voting separately), the figures were:—For the motion: Clergy 83, laity, 3. Against the motion: Clergy, 32; laity, 143. Whereas the correct figures were:—For the motion: Clergy, 83; laity, 32; total, 115. Against the motion: Clergy, 62; laity, 136; total, 198. As in a division "by orders" a two-thirds majority of both orders is necessary to carry a resolution, the motion was lost.

Your correspondent says that—

> the utmost the reformers want is to allow Church Vestries a permissive right to place a cross on or behind the Altar Table.

But a reference to the resolution so decisively rejected by the laity, who constitute the governing power in the Church of Ireland, conclusively shows that what the "reformers" wanted was a roving committee empowered to examine all the Canons, eight in number, "dealing with Public Worship and the ornaments of Churches." Their opponents, in view of the condition of affairs in the Church of England, felt that this was an inopportune time for such disturbing procedure in our own law-abiding and peaceful Church of Ireland.

ROBERT J. KENNEDY.

Craigavad, Co. Down.

English Singers at the Opera.

From SIR CHARLES STRACHEY.

Sir,—Your note to Mr. Chappell's letter explains how the management at Covent Garden have succeeded in evading criticism of the second cycle of Wagner's "Ring": these are "repeat" performances, for which the criticisms of the first cycle should suffice. As a matter of fact, the casts of the two cycles were very different, and there was a different conductor. It is as though a production of "Hamlet" was completely recast (including the title-rôle) after a week's performance, and we were asked to be contented with the criticisms on the original production. Not only has the fine work of Miss Eva Turner and Miss Constance Willis (and the fact that nine of the fourteen names on the "Walküre" programme were English) passed unnoticed, but no due recognition has been given to Herr Laubenthal's "Siegfried"—a wonderful improvement on his "Walther." It is true that bad and good are treated alike, so that the fact that a most important part was entrusted to a lady who constantly reminded us of a bumboat woman hailing a vessel in a gale of wind has also escaped public comment.

The moral seems to be that it is high time to abandon the system under which musical and dramatic criticism is given in return for free seats. CHARLES STRACHEY.

Abbey Road, N.W.

"A Flash in the Pan."

Sir,—In his notice of "New Fiction" in your last issue Mr. Ralph Straus refers to "A Flash in the Pan" as "a curious domestic phenomenon," an expression which shows how completely the origin of the phrase has been forgotten. A hundred years ago it was familiar to all. It referred to the technique of the mechanism of the old flintlock firearm, which was discharged by the fall of sparks into a small "pan" containing fine gunpowder, forming the "priming." The flame from the "priming" passed through a small hole communicating with the charge in the barrel, and ignited it in the great majority of cases. When it did not there was a "flash in the pan," which was due to the "touch-hole" not being clear of dirt or not having a few grains of powder in it; a judicious man always shook a little into the "touch-hole" by dropping the butt of his gun on the ground after loading. Hawkeye, Fenimore Cooper's famous backwoodsman, being in a great hurry on one occasion, relied on getting enough powder through the hole into the pan to "prime" the weapon by this method.

WYMOND HOOPER.

Campden Hill, W.

Kew Gardens.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas, in his article on Kew Gardens, mentioned that Museum IV., adjoining Kew Green, was originally a private house. It may be of interest to add that the building formed part of Cambridge Cottage, the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, where Queen Mary spent much of her girlhood.

Chiswick Lane, W. E. S. BARNETT.

Sir,—To share Mr. E. V. Lucas's ramble through Kew Gardens was to confirm my own vague impression of the quite extraordinary beauty of our countryside and gardens this springtide. As for the loss of his favourite fritillaries—were they not "dead and done for" weeks ago?

Hertford TOM BARBER.

Congestion in Birdland.

Sir,—I am watching with much interest a nest in my garden which at present contains nine eggs—five thrush and four blackbird. Occasionally the former bird has flown off at my approach, at other times the latter. At the time of writing the hen blackbird is comfortably settled—presumably with the object of equalling her rival's score!

I have never seen the two birds together, nor have I heard any sound of friction between the four birds who must be involved. I am wondering what is going to happen when the serious business of sitting begins. It seems almost as if some mutual understanding has been arrived at, whereby the "Box and Cox" existence is agreeable to both parties.

It would be interesting to know of any other similar cases—in particular whether, assuming the death of one or other couple, the survivors would be able to rear their adopted family as well as their own.

PETER BROOK.

Warstock, nr. Birmingham.

The Old Coffee-houses.

Sir,—Before the middle of the seventeenth century the only public centres of social intercourse in this country were the taverns. The introduction of the coffee berry, and the public sale of the fragrant drink obtained therefrom, brought about a change. The first coffee-house in London was established in 1652. The coffee-houses just hit the taste of the times. Within their walls men of all ranks in life assembled day by day to see and be seen, to talk and to listen, to discuss politics, the news, foreign and domestic literature and the drama—everything, in short, that was of the slightest public interest. An outlay of a penny or twopence made the visitor free of the house, and for this small sum the poorest customer as well as the richest could enjoy all the advantages, such as they were, of what was then the only equivalent for the modern club.

The interior of one of the temples of gossip would not appear very attractive to the modern frequenter of clubs. Luxurious furniture and appointments were not dreamt of. The sanded floor was dotted with tables, and the more privileged and distinguished customers occupied the tables nearest to the fire or in the cosiest corners. The walls were hung with flaming advertisements of quack medicines. The coffee-house proprietors, in addition to their regular trade in the regular beverages ordered by their customers, acted as agents for the sale of many of these quack medicines as well as of the Epsom and other mineral waters.

H. HEYDEMAN, M.C., F.R.G.S., Major.

Adelaide Road, N.W.

[Reply also received from Phil. W. Thompson (Ipswich).]

Macaulay and False History.

From MR. HILAIRE BELLOC.

Sir,—In connection with the discussion upon the impossible word "Aurigny" in Macaulay's verses on the Armada, his ignorance will cause no astonishment to those who have submitted his work to critical examination. Macaulay was a man who read vastly with a singularly clear mind and a prodigious memory. But he had not that general culture which is the first necessary in an historian. He was essentially a rhetorician, pouring out words in a torrent to satisfy the popular errors of his time, to exalt his heroes and blacken his villains. His pamphleteering style makes excellent reading, carries on the reader indefinitely without fatigue, and gives a satisfying sense of unity to his false historical pictures. As this style was used in defence of ideas in politics and religion on which his readers were already agreed, his success was facile. So long as those ideas retain their power his reputation is secure; but when they have so far weakened as to allow reply to be heard, that reputation will evaporate.

Take the example of the Battle of the Boyne. His account of it is pitiful: not as writing but as history. He seems to have no idea of what numbers mean in a military operation, or having such an idea did not or could not apply it. Either he did not know, or knowing could not appreciate that elementary factor in this famous action. The respective numbers of the troops (an 80 per cent. superiority for the invaders), the respective numbers of the guns (a 400 per cent. superiority, and more, for the invaders), the proportion of trained troops on either side, which, to this overwhelming superiority in men and material added still greater superiority in morale (33 to 9 or less)—all this, which is the essential, he and his readers ignore. He does not understand that the gross failure of the younger Schomberg's detachment to the right, which ought easily to have cut off the retreat of the enemy before Duleek, only four miles away, was due to William's miscalculation. He does not notice the significance of the fact that, with such hopeless inferiority in guns, James's command lost only *one*. He does not even grasp the main point of the whole affair, which is that the small ill-trained defending force with its insufficient stiffening of regulars was able through William's bad generalship to draw off intact with a loss of no more than 6 per cent., and that this was the cause of the war being prolonged for two more years.

This is but one instance. Anyone going through his history may pick up as long a list as he chooses, and give detailed proof as I have given here in the matter of the Boyne.

For instance, he completely misunderstood the political effect of Madame de Maintenon, believing her to be of the right wing of the Catholic party at Louis XIV.'s Court, and to support the Stuart cause from devotion. He ought to have known that things were just the other way. She kept her pride in her great Huguenot descent in spite of conversion, and could not be persuaded to say the Rosary.

It is from this lack of general instruction that Macaulay fails in the matter of the Armada. It would have taught him, had he possessed it, that with the shipping of the day, and especially with the Spanish transports of the day, a westerly wind bringing a fleet to Plymouth Sound could never have brought it anywhere near Alderney on the way—but perhaps he was mixing up Alderney with Ushant.

Horsham. H. BELLOC.

Sir,—The facts as regards the first sighting of the Armada are well known and quite beyond dispute. On Friday, July 19, 1588, a pinnace, the Golden Hind, commanded by Thomas Fleming, ran into Plymouth Sound with the startling news that the Spanish Armada was off the Lizard. The Lizard is 140 miles nearly due west of Alderney. The Armada certainly never even sighted Alderney, for it passed up the Channel near the English coast, hugging the Start Point and Portland Bill. The latter is sixty miles from Alderney. Macaulay is indulging in a poetic licence, and not only in this matter. For instance, there was no Armada ship known as the Pinta. The authority on all Armada affairs is J. R. Hale, whose book "The Great Armada" is really a prose epic on the greatest event in our great history.

G. D. HINDLEY, M.C., M.D.

London, S.W.

From ADMIRAL H. E. PUREY-CUST.

Sir,—In Admiral Ballard's letter "An Armada Enigma" in the SUNDAY TIMES, "Reynold's Current" should read "Rennell's Current."

Highgate, N. H. E. PUREY-CUST.

Pronunciation of French.

Sir,—The pronunciation of French, besides differing as does that of English, is also changing as rapidly. The three "a" sounds of the abbé Rousselot (the father of French phonetics) have in modern Parisian become one, and what, half a dozen years ago, was termed "the pronunciation of the bus conductor and the crowd" is now accepted as good French. This "a" cannot be written as "i" English, which is a compound vowel requiring two movements of the mouth; "a" French remains a simple vowel.

No educated Frenchman would ever introduce the sound of "r" where the letter does not occur. I have never, in fact, heard any French person do so, and have not found it mentioned as a vulgar error. The insertion (or omission) of the "r" sound seems a purely English fault, as in the speaker's "Indiar Office" or the singer's "Ahr, it's bright no maw!" On the other hand, the mispronunciation of "gn" is an error found among some French people. The sound, which may be written "n-ye'," is a relic of the old liquid "n" in French, remaining now in dialect. Genévrier says:—

> Malheureusement, en ce qui concerne le groupe -gn, beaucoup d'étrangers l'imitent, la prenant pour une articulation correcte.

When the sound "gn" is correctly produced the middle of the tongue is pressed hard against the palate and the tip is free, whereas for "n" the tip of the tongue is placed against the upper front teeth or the gums containing them.

Boscombe. E. W.

Sir,—Is not the conclusion of the whole matter the fact that it is well-nigh impossible to indicate French pronunciation in English? Take those two common and short words the negative "Non" and affirmative "Oui." Can pronunciation be conveyed in print? To say nothing of innumerable inflections.

Deal. STUART N. CORLETT.

Sir,—In my letter published in your issue of May 18, on the pronunciation of French towns I am made to say that Cagnes is pronounced "Carn-ye." It should be "Can-ye." The "r" in it was either a slip of the pen or a printer's error.

EDWARD MULVANY, Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

Nice.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED.]

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any of your readers give me any information regarding a fish which is known to the trade as "rock salmon?"—S. JACOBS (Finchley).

Can any of your readers give me the meaning and derivation of the term "Khyber Pass"?—L. A. ASHBY (Egham).

I should be extremely grateful for any information regarding Miss Maria Ternan and Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan. The former acted in Wilkie Collins's play "The Frozen Deep," and Charles Dickens had a high opinion of her ability. To Miss Ellen L. Ternan Dickens left a legacy of £1,000.—CHARLES C. OSBORNE (Claverton Street, S.W.).

Have the Cinque Port towns the special privilege of flying the "white ensign" on their parish churches, etc.?—M. G. K. (New Romney).

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THE EDUCATION BILL.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

Parliament is indeed in a bad way when the appearance of a Minister with sufficient independence to resign and sufficient originality and industry to put up a powerful defence of his action is hailed as a political portent. Sir Oswald Mosley greatly impressed the House last Wednesday. As it happened, all the Front benches were in poor form. Mr. Baldwin, on whom the habit of phrase-making and literary ailusion seems to be growing, stopped just when we thought that he was warming to his argument; Mr. MacDonald made the worst speech that he has ever made in the Commons: and Mr. Thomas made a wretched statement of a case that was substantially sound. It was easy to shine by contrast with such surroundings. But shine Sir Oswald certainly did. It is doubtful whether he converted anyone to his views, which were full of pot-holes, but the admiration of the House did not in the least depend on any opinion on the soundness of his economics. It was sufficient that here was a man thinking for himself, working hard, speaking with both force and grace, courageous and direct. In these days when to be a politician creates the suspicion that one is (in things of the mind) wearing someone else's ready-made clothes, these qualities almost dazzled the House.

If the speech is doubtfully one that will stand much examination, that hardly affects the merits of the performance. As surely as Mr. Oliver Stanley is going to be leader of the Conservative party some day will Sir Oswald Mosley some day lead the Labour party—given in both cases industry and a reasonable amount of luck. Meanwhile, as an observer watches the House, he will sometimes find himself speculating on what would happen if parties exchanged their leaders—if Mr. MacDonald for example took over the leadership of the Conservative party, Mr. Lloyd George led Labour, and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Snowden sat side by side where Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman now sit. For a time, at any rate, one can well fancy that the result of the exchange might be a decided improvement in Parliamentary politics.

MR. BENN ON INDIA.

The Indian debate was of fairly good quality, and Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. W. J. Brown defiated their own case without injury to any serious political interest. The general impression left by the debate is how slight and local the disturbances in India really are. It is not long ago since Labour theorists were speaking and writing as though all the Chinese had suddenly been converted to Bolshevist economics. They are misreading the situation in India in the same sort of way now. You cannot generalise about a continent, and least of all about a continent like India, in which racial, social, and religious differences are much greater than they are in Europe. Mr. Benn did good service in once more drawing attention to the immense progress that India has made of late, and to the fact that these disturbances, with slight exceptions, are confined to a few industrial districts; and Sir Samuel Hoare punctuated his observations with his usual excellence. Excellent was his suggestion that the Government of India should modernise its publicity and make use of wireless, especially over the agricultural districts, where is the soul of India.

But the passage in Mr. Benn's speech which seemed most worthy of close attention oddly escaped it. Surely his defence of the new protection of cotton goods in India that is hurting Lancashire so badly will never do. A conception of our duty in India which actually allows an official English oligarchy in India to co-operate with another oligarchy to hurt a British industry when it is struggling so desperately cannot be reconciled with any Imperial conception, whether Free Trade or Protectionist.

A HYPOCRITICAL BILL.

The last two days of the week were given to the so-called Education Bill, raising the school-leaving age to fifteen and bribing both local education authorities and parents to offer no objection. Sir Charles Trevelyan opened on both days with his rather graceless energy and fluency. Apparently full of candour, he is better than most people at begging the questions and evading the issues, and one can imagine no one on the Labour side who could have made a better job of the Bill. But it is a thoroughly corrupt and even hypocritical Bill, and it is evidently not going to have an easy time in Committee.

SCHOOLMASTER'S SPEECH.

Unfortunately, the speaking for the Bill was, on the whole, better than the speaking against it. Lord Eustace Percy was clever, and his detailed criticism damaging, but he hardly made the issues simple enough. This was emphatically a Bill on which the stronger leaders of the party should have been heard in debate. Mr. Stanley's criticism reads well, but one did not hear his speech; and the otaher speeches that linger in the mind were made on the other side—Mr. John Buchan's, for example, and Mr. Ede's on Friday.

Mr. Ede surprised the House by his excellent wit, and his touches of realism were most refreshing from a party which directly it gets outside its own particular experience tends to lose its sense in a quagmire of "ations" and "isms" and other noisome abstractions. Mr. MacDonald sets his party a bad intellectual example in this respect. But on Friday Mr. Ede, as an ex-schoolmaster, was talking about what he knew and had experience of. One greatly admired his admission that schoolmasters had ruined much genius by trying to impose their own limited intelligence upon it. The remark did not help the case for the Bill, but one admires its courage.

A COMEDY MATINEE.

We had in the very amusing debate on the beer excise duties an excellent matinée of pure comedy (not without its serious undertones, which all good comedy should have). And we had, too, an all-night sitting which was as silly as and even more bad-tempered than usual. The House of Commons must surely know by this time with what contempt sensible men regard these deplorable exhibitions of business inefficiency.

Dr. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, who attains his three score and ten this week, owes his nickname, "the Gloomy Dean," rather to those follies he castigates than to any real pessimism on his part, but it must be admitted that at one period of his career he was regarded as a veritable joy-killer. When a lecturer at Hertford College he was chosen, on account of his minute knowledge of the classics, to give instruction in those textual and grammatical small points the extreme difficulty of which makes them favourite questions with examiners. His lectures, though invaluable for examination purposes, were perforce so excruciatingly dull as to inspire a byword among the students, "Kill-Inge no murder."

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A link with the past is broken by the death of Mr. George Ludwig Voigt, who for many years acted as courier-interpreter to both Queen Victoria and King Edward. A native of Norway, Mr. Voigt became a naturalised Englishman. He was a versatile linguist, and could converse fluently in twelve languages. He travelled with the Royal suite when Queen Victoria visited the German spas, and in the capacity of deputy-courier accompanied King Edward to Marseilles and Marienbad. On the occasion of the visit to England of the German Emperor in 1891 he acted as interpreter between the Royal staffs. One of his most treasured possessions was a dinner and tea service presented to him by King Edward.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

MR. J. H. WHITLEY—LORD LLOYD—W. H. LOCKE AND THE BEGINNERS—LORD ASHTON,

By ATTICUS.

I said last week that Sir Oswald Mosley was a young politician who might go far some time. He has gone far already. Few speeches have more impressed the House of Commons of late years than Sir Oswald's of last Wednesday. Apart from the matter of this address, the manner was excellent. Sir Oswald is a fluent speaker with that easy, unhurried style the House likes. It is not often that a member can speak for over an hour and a-quarter without hesitation and with scarcely a note. Most M.P.s and Ministers, when they deal with questions involving facts and figures, are constantly fumbling among their memoranda. Mr. Bonar Law never did. He would reel off statistics, references, and quotations without breaking the even run of his sentences. But that was because he had the whole oration typed beforehand, and learnt it off by heart. I once heard Bonar Law speaking in the Albert Hall, with the type-written copy before me. I referred to it occasionally, only to find that the orator never swerved from his text by a syllable. He held the typescript in his hand, but did not once look at it. A wonderful example, I thought, of industry and memory.

AT THE B.B.C.

Mr. J. H. Whitley was an excellent Speaker of the House of Commons, and I daresay he will make a good chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation; though the two posts do not seem to have much in common. As the B.B.C.'s task is primarily to entertain the British public, and secondly to supply it with a judicious selection of news items; one might imagine that some other qualifications, besides those which lead to success in politics, might be desirable. But we have an inveterate belief that a man who has done well in public life can do well in any capacity. Mr. Whitley has certainly shown administrative talent as Chairman of Ways and Means in the Commons and Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. He is the only Speaker of the House in recent times who has declined the customary peerage on retirement. It was explained that he did so for purely personal reasons. He perhaps felt that to keep up the dignity of a peer—other than a Labour peer—in proper style, was rather beyond his resources.

—AND THE UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE

Another interesting appointment will be that of Lord Lloyd if, as is suggested, he is chosen to succeed Mr. J. C. Davidson as Chairman of the Unionist Party organisation. The Conservatives certainly stand in need (like the other parties) of some re-organising just now, and the task is one that calls for firmness, tact, and ability. Lord Lloyd has shown, in India and in Egypt, that he is well endowed with these qualities. The circumstances in which he quitted his last post are in his favour; for Conservatives will certainly have no objection to being looked after by a British High Commissioner whose only fault was that he was too insistent on upholding British interests. That would be a point on which all Conservatives could agree, however they may differ among themselves on some others.

BOOK-WRITER AND BOOK-READER.

Do novelists read each other's books, except when they are going to review them? W. J. Locke, at any rate, did so; and he did not confine his studies to the works of his rivals in fame and success. He took a kindly interest in the younger members of his own profession, and was always ready to advise and encourage a promising beginner in fiction. He not only read the new novels, but bought them. He expressed to me once a certain distaste for the parsimonious person (like myself) who goes to the lending library for current literature. Locke said that we ought to buy the new books, as they do in France, not merely borrow them, which is our reprehensible British custom. I should be prepared to do that more frequently if our books were as cheap as they are abroad, and published in the same convenient form. When you are "through" with a French paper-covered novel you can get rid of it. Locke replied that he did not want to get rid even of minor examples of modern fiction, and had his shelves stacked with them.

THE WINGED WOMEN.

The most celebrated person in the world at the moment is, of course, Miss Amy Johnson. Her wonderful achievement has shown that flying is among the large number of things which women can do quite as well as men, if not better. Neither age nor sex limitations (if such there be) deter them. We have ladies who are, or might be, grandmothers dashing off to the Cape and back; matrons of twenty years' standing flying all alone up and down a continent; and young women winging their way over lands, seas, and mountains, and trusting to nothing but their own nerve, courage, and endurance. Women appear to have as full a measure of these gifts as most men, and a more adventurous spirit. It is two years since Captain Bert Hinkler made his record flight from England to Australia. It seems odd that it should be left to a young lady to emulate his exploit. Why, one wonders, has no youthful male aviator attempted it? But perhaps our bright young men are all too busy, making money in the City, or writing their autobiographies, or preparing to become popular dramatists, to find time for such diversions.

LANCASHIRE MILLIONS.

I do not know whether it is true, as is said, that the late Lord Ashton was one of the three or four wealthiest men in Great Britain. He certainly did not look the part. He was short, spare, slightly deaf, retiring in his manner, and extremely simple in his habits. When you talked to this unobtrusive magnate you found it easier to believe that he was the son of a working man than that he was himself the owner of an enormous fortune. He had acquired it by making and selling linoleum floorcloths, and he spent a good deal of it in Lancaster on local philanthropy.

His daughter is married to Lord Peel, who belongs to another notable Lancashire dynasty, being the grandson of the great Sir Robert, himself the son of another Sir Robert, who had piled up a vast fortune as a cotton manufacturer and calico printer. Sir Robert the Second left behind him a couple of millions, out of which the Treasury was content, by way of estate duty, to receive fifteen thousand pounds in those fortunate days. In these, from a similar property, it would exact several hundred thousand.

THE OLDER INDIA.

There are several greater princes in India than the late Maharana of Udaipur, estimated by the extent of their territory and the number of their subjects. Udaipur is a small principality compared with Kashmir, Mysore, or the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. But no Indian ruler was held in greater honour than H.H. Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. That was mainly because of the unimpeached antiquity of his lineage. In India, the India of the Native States, at any rate, they do not smile at the claims of long descent. Sir Fateh Singh, the head of the great Rajput clan of the Sesodia, can trace his ancestry back to a period long before the Mohammedans were in India, before indeed there were any Mohammedans in the world; for the "Children of the Sun" had come down from the North to the delectable valley of Udaipur centuries before the Prophet of Islam was born.

A PRINCE OF FAIRYLAND.

Udaipur is one of the show cities of Asia. The visitor who comes upon it, after passing through the brown-baked plains of Rajputana, is apt to rhapsodise over its fairy islets, its white palaces smiling upon shimmering waters, its palms and plantains and narrow, winding streets. These tourists will not be denied, though the late Maharana would have kept them out if he could. For this dignified Rajput potentate did not want his people to be modernised. He kept them to the old ways, and cherished the ancient traditions. Twenty-five years ago Udaipur was a picturesque survival of Indian mediævalism, still almost intact. There you might see the feudal baron, riding into town, in chain armour, with his escort of sworded retainers, to do homage to the Maharajah. And if you were lucky enough to be received by his Highness himself you would find that his refusal to adopt Western improvements was not due to ignorance of them. He knew all about us, and had come to the deliberate opinion that his people would be better and happier if they held to the customs and ideas of their fathers. As one result of this determination of the resolute old ruler, Udaipur was, and still is, a delightful and refreshing place to visit.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Throughout the busy life which reaches a 65th milestone on Tuesday His Majesty the King has made "duty" a supreme watchword. Very characteristic was an incident which occurred when as Prince George he was in command of a torpedo boat under orders to proceed to manœuvres. His father, then Prince of Wales, wired to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth asking that the Prince might have leave to join him at Goodwood. On being informed of this, Prince George at once asked, "What will become of my boat?" Being told that she must remain in harbour, the proud young commander declined the proffered leave, and a few hours later was steaming out to sea in the teeth of a gale.

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Most of the obituary notices of Archbishop Lord Davidson dwelt upon the practical side of his character as making him a really great church statesman and administrator. He had also, however, the full quality of sentiment which belongs to Scotsmen, conceal it as they may. This is illustrated, in his case, by a very charming incident which happened not long ago in St. James's Square. London House there, the traditional home of the Bishops of London, is now occupied as part of a well known club. Lord Davidson went to lunch at the club, and in the room which was formerly the drawing-room of London House, he said, "Ah, I remember this so well; it was here I first met my beloved wife." She was, of course, a daughter of Archbishop Tait, and the happiness and length of their married life suggest another fine romance, that of William and Catherine Gladstone.

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This week brings the Earl of Clarendon's 53rd birthday, the last he is likely to spend in this country for some years, for in January he proceeds to South Africa to succeed the Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of the Union. To this task he will bring much charm of manner, which has already stood him in good stead as Chief Government Whip in the House of Lords, and as the first Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions. At Government House he will miss the Van Dycks and Lelys which adorn his Hertfordshire home, but his eye for beauty will find solace in the considerable charms of natural beauty which abound in the territories he will be called upon to govern.

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Familiar as English people are with the writings of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, they have not had much opportunity of seeing his drawings, or, though they have been shown in London and at Oxford, these were private views. To-morrow a first public exhibition of the poet's drawings in this country is to be opened at Birmingham Art Gallery. The collection comprises about 200 drawings, most of them associated in one way or another with Tagore's writings. It will afterwards be shown in Berlin. And so another is added to the list of eminent men of letters who are distinguished also in another branch of art.

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You might, the other day, have seen Mr. Bernard Shaw seeking the house of his publishers, the Constables, in Orange Street, Haymarket, and finding it. No doubt he was bent on business connected with the coming Collected Edition of his writings, for, like John Ruskin, he has always been architect of the print, the paper and the binding of his books. Many people would say that here, certainly, he has been conservative, for most of his volumes are rather old-fashioned, even stereotyped in get-up. The Collected Edition will, however, be a new model altogether, and those who have seen it in progress say that it will be quite a "book beautiful." The booksellers and private Shavians promptly took up all the thousand copies to which the edition is limited, and the interesting thing now is whether it will go to a premium. Perhaps! Perhaps not—yet, anyhow.

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Sir Edward Elgar, Master of the King's Musick, who is 73 this week, was born of a family of musicians, but to all intents and purposes taught himself all he knows—and how much that is—of the art he adorns. As a lad he studied many instruments, listened to much fine music in the cathedral of his native Worcester, taught himself composition, and before he reached his teens had written his first operetta. In personal appearance Sir Edward never displays—indeed, he carefully avoids—the conventional marks of the musician. A stranger might easily mistake him for a retired army officer of high rank, and he once confessed that, had he not been a musician, he would have chosen a military career.

***

Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., Deputy-Earl Marshal, who is 75 to-day, was the last Viceroy of Ireland. In that post he proved himself as resourceful as when as Lord Edmond Talbot, he was Chief Unionist Whip. Modest and unassuming as he is, he has more than once shown himself to be a man of inflexible character. Once during his Viceroyalty he made a special journey from Dublin at considerable personal inconvenience to take up the cudgels for one of his staff who was being attacked in the House of Lords. For many years his home was at Derwent Hall, which was acquired by the Derwent Valley Water Board. When the King placed Cumberland Lodge in Windsor Great Park at his disposal, many of the treasures from Derwent Hall were transferred there.

EMPIRE TRADE.

POSSIBILITIES AND DIFFICULTIES.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

By HAROLD COX.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire that has been meeting in London during the past week ended its labours by passing a very important resolution upon Empire trade. The resolution urges the Governments of the different parts of the Empire "to formulate an economic policy for the Empire which will result in closer co-operation between its constituent parts." The resolution then proceeds to lay stress on the important fact that under modern conditions large markets are needed in order to secure economies in production, and ends by urging the desirability of drawing up "a well-considered scheme for effective economic co-operation between the various parts of the Empire." People of all parties and all economic creeds may join in welcoming this proposal, and it is satisfactory to be able to assume that when the Colonial Conference assembles in the autumn this will be one of the matters to which it is likely to devote special attention.

The ideal of imperial economic unity is not of course a new one. We find it certainly as far back as the eighteenth century, but up to the present the various units of the Empire have not done much towards the promotion of this common ideal. On the contrary, the present tendencies are rather in the opposite direction. It is true that some of the Dominions give preference to various articles of British manufacture, and also that the Mother Country gives preference to various Dominion and Colonial products, but in spite of these preferences, and in spite of the enormous expansion of the British Empire in territorial area since the war, the proportion of British trade with the Empire remains considerably less than half of our total trade. It is also worth nothing that for the past three years our exports to foreign countries have increased from £382,000,000 in 1927 to £405,000,000 in 1929. Meanwhile our exports to countries within the Empire have decreased from £327,000,000 to £324,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE.

These slight changes are not, perhaps, in themselves important, but they certainly show that the present commercial tendencies are not in the direction of automatically expanding Empire trade. They therefore furnish an argument for careful consideration of the question of whether it is possible for the benefit of various parts of the Empire to organise some better forms of economic co-operation. The main argument for that policy is, not that foreign trade in itself is undesirable, but that it is desirable to improve the economic capacities of the Empire and, above all, to secure a better distribution of population. That the latter end cannot be accomplished simply by means of tariffs is, unfortunately, made plain by the experience of Australia.

The Australian Government for many years past has been imposing heavy duties upon many British, as well as imported goods, with the hope of developing internal manufacturing industries. It has not secured much progress in that direction, but it has created bitter hostility on the part of Australian farmers. Naturally enough the Australian farmer objects to having to pay more for the goods he imports, including the implements of his industry, merely for the sake of the urban population engaged in manufactures. So far, indeed, has the revolt of the farmers against the present system of Australian tariffs gone, that Western Australia, which is an almost purely agricultural state, is now demanding separation from the Commonwealth. The trouble is that every increase in Australian tariffs has been accompanied by a demand for increased wages on the part of the work-people employed, with the result that the economic benefit which the industry might have secured from the tariff has been eaten up by higher wages, and the industry has not been able to establish itself effectively.

THE INDIAN OUTLOOK.

In Canada the position is much more satisfactory. Manufacturing industries there are rapidly growing up, backed by English or American capital, and Canada is developing a considerable exporting industry of manufactured products. Her trade with her next-door neighbour has up till recently been increasing much more rapidly than her trade with the Mother Country across the Atlantic, but a crisis is now threatened as a result of the new American tariff.

When we pass to South Africa there is the unpleasant fact that a section of the South African white population still remains anti-English in sentiment, and—partly as the result of this feeling—South Africa has recently entered into an arrangement with Germany by which any preference given to British goods is extended to German goods. The most important of the Empire markets of Great Britain, however, is India, and here we have a far more serious situation to contend with. Even before the recent outbreaks British exports to India were declining. In 1927 the total was £85,000,000; by 1929 it had dropped to £78,000,000. This decline in our exports to India more than accounts for the slight decline above recorded in our total exports to British countries, and the serious fact is that as a result of the present disturbances and of the deliberate attempt to boycott British goods a much further decline will be recorded in the present year.

TRANSFERENCE OF INDUSTRIES.

These are some of the facts which have to be considered when the representatives of the different parts of the Empire meet together to discuss inter-imperial trade. In addition to these points it has to be realised that no part of the Empire can afford to throw away opportunities of trade with foreign countries. As a matter of fact the Dominions are tending largely to expand their foreign trade, and we cannot in reason blame them for doing so, if they can succeed in finding good markets abroad for their products. The same consideration applies to ourselves. Suffering as we are from a slump in many of our important industries, we cannot possibly afford to throw away our trade with foreign countries, which is considerably more than half of our total trade. Take for example our nearest neighbours, France and Belgium. Our exports to France in the last three years have expanded from £24,000,000 to £32,000,000; our exports to Belgium from £16,000,000 to £19,000,000. However desirable it may be to strengthen the economic unity of the Empire, it is clearly impossible to expect the manufacturers of Great Britain who are selling their goods to France or Belgium to sacrifice that trade on the chance of obtaining an equally valuable trade within the Empire.

The business of an Economic Conference would be, not to try to expand Empire trade by throwing away foreign trade, but to increase the economic capacities of the Empire so that we may add to our total trade. There is also the important problem above noted of distribution of population. England at present, as everyone is now coming to recognise, is hopelessly over-populated. Even if we could secure a sufficient expansion of our manufacturing industries to make full employment for the people who are now wholly or partially unemployed, it is doubtful whether that would be a desirable thing to do. It would mean still further industrialisation of the country, still further destruction of its rural beauties, and a less healthy standard of life because still more people would be crowded into urban slums. The real object to be arrived at is the bodily transference of some of our industries, with their workpeople as well as their capital, to the still almost empty Dominions.

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Theatres, etc., will be found on page 6.

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DEATH.

GASTER.—On May 31, at 33, Devonshire Place, Anghel Gaster, M.D., M.R.C.P., London. Funeral, To-day, leaving above at 11.30 for Golders Green Jewish Cemetery. No flowers by request.

Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1930.

DISILLUSIONMENT IN PROCESS.

FLOATING VOTE IN THE MARKET.

NOTTINGHAM was a warning to the Government in two ways. First of all, it was a warning against Mr. SNOWDEN'S strait-laced anachronisms on Free Trade. Here was a constituency in a district where Safeguarding has been in operation. Employers and workers alike agreed that its operation has been a success, that its removal will be a disaster; and they registered their conviction emphatically at the polls. That is the first warning, and the Government will do well to heed it. But it is not the whole story; the second warning is equally significant. A glance at the result shows that while the Conservative figures were slightly up on a considerably lower poll, the Labour figures were very heavily down. This fact can have only one explanation. It means not that those who voted Socialist at the General Election voted Conservative this time (if that had been the case, the Conservative vote would have increased in proportion as the Socialist vote diminished; which it did not), but that very large numbers of electors who last time voted for the Socialist on this occasion abstained.

In other words, the enthusiasm for the Socialist Party which carried it into office a year ago has very materially diminished. Thousands who last May were prepared to give Mr. MACDONALD a chance have become in the interval disappointed and disillusioned. They are sick of the Government's impotence. They are disgusted with its complete and admitted failure to do anything for Unemployment—the issue on which the General Election was fought and for which the Socialists claimed a heaven-sent remedy. This is the second lesson of Nottingham. The floating vote—so often the deciding factor in elections—has been lost to Labour. Socialist prestige is past its peak and is heavily on the downward grade.

* * * *

As we have hinted, there is also a lesson here for the Conservatives. If Nottingham means anything, it means that the floating vote has detached itself from Labour, but it has not yet attached itself anywhere else. It is, so to speak, in the market, and the Conservative Party can have it if it knows how to get it. It has not got it yet: for the moment, the electorate is listless and somewhat cynical, not overanxious to plump for either side. But a vigorous handling of the duties of Opposition in Parliament and a vigorous campaign outside can capture the floating vote and turn the tide.

The Conservatives' opportunity is now. Since their defeat a year ago they have not shown their true form. There have been murmurings and backbitings. Now the Party Chairman has sacrificed his position and Mr. BALDWIN is said to be considering an overhaul of the headquarters machinery. Into the wrongs and rights of that issue it is unprofitable to enter: enough that the situation now created should afford an opportunity to compose all differences and move ahead with united and energetic front. The Government's difficulties will grow greater, not less; the disaffection of the electorate will develop. The Opposition has an increasing chance of winning back the confidence of the country if it knows how to set about it.

* * * *

Does it? That is the whole question. With the Government failing hopelessly on unemployment, and Socialist stock slumping all over the country, a bumper harvest is in prospect for an Opposition that can set about its husbanding with a united will. There must be an end to internecine squabbles. There must be an end to sniping. Above all, there must be an end to any kind of equivocation about the policy of the Conservative Party and about its leadership.

The announced and reiterated policy of Conservatism is plain: Safeguarding and Imperial economic unity, with no food taxes prior to a Referendum. In a very recent speech Mr. Baldwin has repeated this policy. So long as he remains leader of the party, he gave his audience to understand, the Referendum remains an integral part of his plan.

There should be no mistaking this. It is as plain as the proverbial pikestaff. Mr. BALDWIN means what he says about the Referendum, and if the party means to stick by Mr. BALDWIN it must stick by the Referendum too. There must be no more underground burrowings by individual malcontents: the moles must be suppressed. Nothing can stop the steady recovery of Conservative dominance in the country if it pulls together and pulls hard; but equally nothing can save it if it continues to neglect its proper functions in order to indulge in futile family quarrels.

* * * *

For the moment, it is true, time is on its side. The position in India demands, on that issue, that the Government should have national support. The situation there is no better than it has been for many weeks now, and at any time worse trouble may arise. There can, of course, be no party tactics over a matter involving the life-blood of the Empire. The SECRETARY FOR INDIA has made it plain that the Government means to govern, and the VICEROY, by his two ordinances just issued, has reassuringly confirmed this intention. While the crisis continues the British Government, on this issue, will be entitled to general support.

But on this issue only. On others, opposition must be vigorous. The grace granted by the present position of affairs must be energetically used by the Conservatives to set their house in order. They have time to get themselves in fighting trim, time to let events discredit the Government. On unemployment their opposition must be energetic and unremitting, both in Parliament and in the country. Another winter of mounting figures and Socialist failure will swing the floating vote solidly to their side. But only if they are prepared to work for it.

THE EMPIRE PRESS.

A CORDIAL welcome will be extended to the distinguished delegates of the Empire Press Union, who meet in London this week. Of the many conferences that have been or will be held here this year, none is more important than that of the Press Union. Statesmen may formulate policies and business men may create mergers or carve out new channels for trade, but without the helpful aid of the Press in educating the public their efforts would be greatly hampered. We have entered on a new phase of Empire life, a new spirit is moving the face of the waters, and at no time in our rough island story has the Press had such an opportunity for helping in the great work of Empire consolidation and development.

In the twenty-one years that have passed since the Empire Press Union was formed we have written a new and a glorious chapter, in which every part of the Empire, great and small, finds an honourable place. The Great War revealed as nothing else could have done the unity, the strength, and the potentialities of the Empire, and the depressing period of peace is showing to each one of us the sometimes forgotten fact that the future development and prosperity of the British race depend on the use the people make of the opportunities that lie at their hand. It is by displaying the possibilities and pointing the way to their attainment that the Press can best serve the Empire.

When the Empire Press Union was formed it was more or less a trade organisation, chiefly concerned in the many things that go to the making of a modern newspaper, but it has long since passed this stage, and to-day it is one of the many great instruments which are being used in the work of Empire building. In these twenty-one years science has greatly strengthened the efforts of the Press. To-day, by means of the aeroplane and wireless, no part of the Empire can be described as remote, and everywhere the British Press is linking in closer bonds the outlying parts. The very fact that we can speak to our kinsmen in distant Australia brings us nearer to them. The difficulties which stood in the way of disseminating Empire news are rapidly disappearing, and so we are enabled to get closer and closer to our own people. It is fortunate that at such an interesting time we should have representatives of the Press of the Empire meeting in London, and we are hopeful that the opportunity which the conference affords will be used for the purpose of furthering the highest Imperial interests.

"TORTURE" AT HARROW.

As we shall have to wait a few weeks for the periodic recurrence of the big gooseberry and the sea-serpent, the grandiose protest from the Harrow Cadets of the Officers' Training Corps should break the monotony caused by full-dress political debates. The fact that it has been treated everywhere as a good joke except in the House of Commons rather points to a lack of humour in that august assembly. This is the first time we have heard of boys who prefer to construe Latin verses, or even to wrestle with EINSTEIN'S abstruse theories, rather than listen to the picturesque language of the drill-sergeant.

The mental energy expended in composing the now famous communication must have been equivalent to that of six months' parades. The high position Harrow has occupied for so long necessitated the use of sonorous language, and the commanding officer is told that the parades have become "a military torture, a thing to be dreaded and avoided." Unless the boys were indulging in a little leg-pulling, which is likely enough, they are in danger of laying themselves open to the gentle sarcasm of Eton and Rugby. They may be told they are becoming soft and that in hot weather they prefer ice cream to work. Without further evidence, we shall refuse to believe that the fibre of the boys at Harrow is beginning to weaken, or that the prospect of an extra hour a week on the parade ground is going to torture their mind.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

THE PRIME MINISTER has consented to receive a deputation on the subject of a National Theatre. This is good news to many who have long had this project at heart and to all who care for the actor's art and the English practise of it. The idea, of course, is far from new. Fifty years ago the suggestion was made by MATTHEW ARNOLD; twenty-five years or more ago definite plans were drawn up; soon afterwards funds were raised. Since that time the war has supervened, when all such thoughts were driven from the mind. But in the interval much has happened. The English stage and English acting have seen a big revival, and now once more the project of a National Theatre is coming to the fore.

Various interested concerns have issued a report on the subject; Mr. GRANVILLE-BARKER—himself closely associated with the original scheme—has published a new book of estimates; an attractive architectural design (by a Canadian) has been made and approved. There is something solid for the PRIME MINISTER to bite on when the deputation puts its case. Mr. GRANVILLE-BARKER suggests that the profits of the B.B.C. now taken by the Government should be put to cultural uses, and here the National Theatre would certainly come in. Whatever method is adopted, there is no doubt that the idea of a National Theatre has now quite definitely advanced into the realm of practical politics.

HEROES OF THE LINKS.

THERE is no more remarkable instance of the democratisation of sport than the enormous growth in the popular following accorded to golf. Quite vanished are the days when golf was the game of the governing classes, professional gentlemen, and retired colonels with a pension, a liver, and a pretty taste in port and expletives. But it is not only, or even chiefly, the playing of golf that has spread; more notable still is the interest it arouses among those who are not players. TOLLEY, WETHERED, "BOBBY" JONES are names known to thousands who can hardly tell a putter from a mashie.

The Amateur Championship, of which the final was so gallantly fought out yesterday between "BOBBY" JONES and WETHERED, has this year proved more than ever how popular the game has become. The crowds following the matches were huge and sometimes unmanageable, their enthusiasm embarrassingly demonstrative. A golf championship has now become for the players as much a test of temperament as of skill. The match between JONES and TOLLEY last week was one example; yesterday's final was another. Both finalists were giants of nerve and of skill. Though "BOBBY" JONES won easily, each deserves congratulation. A golf champion nowadays must be made of stern stuff; he needs iron in his soul as well as in his golf-bag.

SHOULD MUSICIANS SING?

AN incident in the Chancery Division the other day prompts a question as to whether it is part of the duty of musicians to sing. Sir LANDON RONALD, giving evidence, was asked to hum the end of "In the Sweet By-and-By." The eminent composer declined.

Sing thy sonorous verse—but not aloud,

advised the poet; Sir LANDON RONALD is apparently in agreement with this principle of silent song—at least, where MOODY and SANKEY are concerned. It is possible that he reserves the Englishman's right to sing in his bath; it is possible that before breakfast he is a veritable lark; in court he is discreetly dumb.

Why, after all, should musicians sing? We do not expect Mr. EPSTEIN to paint miniatures. We do not call upon Mr. SHAW to write revues. The cobbler must stick to his last; but there may be occasions when a composer may with credit be seen and not heard.

DISHONEST EDUCATION BILL

FALLACIES OF NEW PROPOSALS.

WASTING DISARMAMENT SAVINGS

RENEWAL OF OLD WRANGLES.

By "Scrutator."

On Thursday the House of Commons spent in advance all its prospective savings on disarmament. The ostensible object of this extravagance was the improvement of popular education. Education is a word that enshrines so much hope for the future of the country that it has come to be a sort of juju, and anything like a realistic handling of its problems a sacrilege. So the majority, at any rate, of the House of Commons seems to think. From beginning to end of the debate no serious attempt was made to estimate in educational values the return that the country would get from the expenditure of these millions. It was assumed that it was enough to label the measure in question an Education Bill; that done, all who opposed it were reactionaries and enemies of the people. The mischief was soon done, and may well be irreparable, for by no manner of pulling about in Committee can this Bill be made anything but pernicious and demoralising.

But this pretended veneration for education often conceals indifference and even contempt for its subject matter. For thirty years at the end of last century education meant, so far as the politicians were concerned, a wearisome wrangle between the religious sects. Since Mr. Balfour's Bill, education has had nearly thirty years of comparative peace from these quarrels, and some genuine progress has been made. We are now, as a result of Clause 2 of the new Bill, threatened with their renewal, and the dreary dialectic of sectarian jealousies which has done so much injury to education in the past is again to be heard.

But the new Bill has inflicted a new and far greater injury on education. It has mixed it up with the problem of unemployment. We are to keep all children at school till they are 15, not necessarily because it is good for the children, but because it may be good for their fathers who are out of work. It shows scant reverence to the sacred cause of education to make it the servant either of religious quarrels or of the economic of unemployment. The sole relevant question in education, the sole test of its efficiency, is whether it is turning out men and women who are making the best of themselves. If they are doing that all else follows.

Two-Faced Janus.

The chief objection to this Bill is its dishonesty. As a contribution to the unemployment problem it is clearly fraudulent. The relief to the labour market by the withdrawal of juvenile labour will be inconsiderable, and will only be temporary. In any case, you do nothing to relieve unemployment by merely changing the ages and names of those who are unemployed. But, as will be seen presently, it is equally fraudulent as a measure of education. It is a Janus with two faces. When you question the face of the student of unemployment it disappears and the face of an educational idealist takes its place. Question that about the good this measure will do to the children, and the Bill again turns round and presents the other face. There is no excuse for legislation that dodges its way to the Statute-book by such tricks as these. But, indeed, this Bill would not have had the smallest chance of passing even this House of Commons if it had not resorted to scandalous corruption. It gives away in maintenance allowances a sum that will rise before long to four and a-half millions.

Self-Sacrifice Unpopular.

But if the extra year at school is for the good of the children, why console the parents for it? It used to be the joy of parents to make sacrifices for their children's education and the joy of the children to pay for those sacrifices later in life when they had made good. Was the heroic breed of parents all killed off during the war? Does the new race of sons not acknowledge its obligations later? Or have both parents and children shuffled off their own obligations of loyalty on to the State—that is to say, on to other sons and other parents, for the State, after all, is only a collection of parents and children? But if, on the other hand, we agree with the view that this extension of the age limit will benefit the parents, then these maintenance provisions are, indeed, a new form of uncovenanted benefit. Hitherto the State has given uncovenanted benefit to relieve the misfortunes of the parent. But if we view the Bill as a measure of relief of unemployment, the new maintenance establishes the principle of compensation for a benefit.

But it is on the side of education that this Bill is exposed to severest censure. Money wasted can, perhaps, be recovered in some other way; but it is much more difficult to correct a false twist given to education. Many Conservatives during the debate last week denounced the Bill because it was not an Education Bill at all. Unfortunately, it is. If its contribution to the education of the people were merely nil, it would be a less bad Bill; but in fact it will inflict a very serious injury on education. The assumption in the Bill is that by raising the school-leaving age to 15, vast numbers of children who are now too dull at 11 to obtain places in secondary schools will suddenly become so bright and intelligent that they will profit by the secondary course. In support of this view it is urged that many children develop late, and in particular that it is not until after the age of 14 is past that a boy or girl will reveal his real mental quality.

De-Education.

The number of such children is grossly exaggerated. They appear more numerous than they are in fact because there are many examples of ability which has not revealed itself at school attaining eminence in later life. But are we to infer from that that if they had remained at school they would have attained still greater eminence? Or is not the true explanation that different processes of education serve to open different types of minds. Even among minds that are destined to attain distinction later that they did not obtain at school, the majority would never have been opened by school teaching, however long they had remained there.

The genius is a class to himself; Mr. Ede told us very courageously last Friday that schoolmasters had spoilt much genius by trying to impose their own limited intelligence upon it, and there are precious few examples of genius receiving much stimulus at school. But even among the merely talented, the chances are that if they had not revealed some distinction at school by 14, it is because their illumination can only come by more direct contacts with a reality. The vast undistinguished mass are certainly in that state.

Elementary education all must have, because without it they go through life with one sense missing. But before secondary education begins, the question has to be answered whether the boy or girl is one who will learn most through books or through actual contact with other presentation of realities. And if the answer is in favour of the second alternative, then every moment spent on the wrong lines is not merely time wasted but a positive injury. On enormous numbers of our young people, secondary education acts as an actual de-education; and you increase the risk of de-education by extending the age to 15 universally and without discrimination. It is the vice of State education that it will insist on a uniform tidy system for all. But the characters and capabilities of the human boy and girl are infinitely varied, infinitely untidy in their distribution.

The Mischievous Gap.

This argument, does not, of course, mean that boys and girls ought to be turned adrift on the Labour market earlier than they are. It does mean that if we are keen on education we must cease universalising. We need for the vast mass of those who have finished their elementary education wholly different kinds of continuation schools. The great mischief to be avoided is the gap between the education of school and the education of life; the sound secondary education is that which bridges over this gap most smoothly and with the least break of interest. By all means keep boys and girls at the ordinary school subjects so long as there is the smallest chance of their profiting by it; multiply scholarships if there are not too many already. But do let us cut adrift from the false view of education that it is sitting at a desk and having information pumped into one. Education is in the effort of the pupil; when that ceases, he is being de-educated.

THE SLAVERY OF CASE LAW.

JUDGMENT BY PRECEDENT.

By ALFRED FELLOWS.

Mr. Justice MacCardie has observed from the Bench that the quoting of previous decisions is doing infinite hurt to English law. "I am more and more convinced of that," he said, "as I look at the appalling chaos of case law by which judges are governed by decisions given in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—at a time when superstition was so prevalent, and foolish notions so dominant, that one would reject these decisions as being vanities but for this doctrine of precedent."

The quoting of cases—virtually a sort of legal shorthand, for each case embodies some principle—is certainly bewildering to visitors to the Law Courts, especially on the Chancery side, and must be very irritating to a litigant, whose fate may hang on the question whether his counsel can distinguish Green *v.* Smith (never so pronounced; always Green and Smith, or, rather, Green 'n Smith) or persuade the judge that Brown *v.* Jones governs it. If judgment goes against him he naturally wonders why his case cannot be decided on its own merits.

* * * *

He may be told—though, perhaps, he will not believe it—that it is so decided, but subject to the need for making the law uniform and certain. As it is, the law is very difficult to adjust to our complex and rapidly changing civilisation, but if every judge could lay down his own it would, with great respect to the very learned one who dislikes his fetters, be much worse. At one time plaintiffs in Chancery could choose their own judge. And an old hand might have advised a young one: "Got a bad case, but your client is an old woman and poor—go to Vice-Chancellor M., of course," or "Got a nice subtle point in equity—Vice-Chancellor F.'s your man." This kind of thing was very nice for plaintiffs, but less so for defendants, and, moreover, resulted in the unpopular Vice-Chancellors K. and B. having hardly any work to do, so the judge is now decided by the finger of fate.

Precedents could only be abolished by elaborate codes—on which doubtful points would be bound to occur sooner or later, and rulings given on them, either by a judge or some other authority, if confusion was to be avoided. The whole law relating to bills of exchange was codified by Act of Parliament nearly fifty years ago, and the work was done well and carefully; yet, very soon after, a big case had to go up to the House of Lords for its interpretation.

* * * *

Theoretically, of course, there is no "judge-made law"; in cases not governed by statutes the judge is merely supposed to expound the common law, or the principles of equity, as the case may be. Actually, of course, ancient judges had considerable freedom in expounding the law, and no doubt superstition and prejudice have coloured many of their judgments. So far as modern judges are bound by bad precedents, blame may be attached in the first place to Parliament, which can overrule any precedent. It has, of course, done so in innumerable statutes. Again, judges, especially in the higher courts, have certain powers of overruling or changing the ancient law, and in fact in the last thirty or forty years have done so in modifying the rigour of "radius agreements," holding that it is against public policy for employers to be allowed to fetter employees on termination of service as they used to do.

There remains, no doubt, a certain amount of "dead wood"—for example, a decision rather over a hundred years ago that the public have no right to bathe off the shore. Possibly the ablest of the four judges who tried the case strongly dissented, but modern judges are bound by it, and even Parliament could now hardly over-rule it without compensating seaside landowners—whom, of course, the public have to pay for the privilege of bathing in the sea, in consequence of the decision. Law, however, is not necessarily rotten because it is ancient—there are Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act, for example, and some set store by the Ten Commandments.

DRINKING IN CLUBS

A DISSERTATION ON SOCIAL STATUS.

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT.

By E. V. KNOX.

It is plain that the history of the nations ought to be written in terms of alcohol; and if I have time and strength granted to me, it shall be so written.

How and why, for instance, did empire pass out of the hands of drinkers of wine into the hands of drinkers of beer, and for how long will that be so? At what hour will it pass to the hands of the drinkers of iced water and wood alcohol? In what way has the use or abuse of this or that form of fermented liquor altered the course of events, inspired masterpieces, destroyed civilisations, created revolutions, made war, made peace? Little did the Roman legionary, despising the rude extract of barley that stimulated the Germanic tribes amongst whom he warred, realise that in less than 2,000 years pure beer—but I have no time here to deal fully with all the aspects of this tremendous problem. My present point is the treatment of alcohol in clubs, or perhaps I ought to say the treatment *to* alcohol in clubs, which apparently causes some concern to the island people to-day.

It has not worried me personally. My clubs, I suppose, are not inspected by the police, and, although I have quite often seen a policeman standing about in the lane that runs down to the golf course, I always imagined he was watching people drive into the first bunker. But he may have been peering through into the club-house in the hope of seeing two members playing the nineteenth hole out of licensing hours. One never knows.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.

If I might divide England into three parts, as Cæsar divided Gaul, I would divide her into clubmen, who drink in clubs, and pubmen, who drink in pubs, and tubmen, who, morose and solitary like Diogenes, drink at home. There is no restriction on tubmen at all. Even if they wallow in champagne night and morning, the police have no right of entry into their tubs. I was staying not long ago in the house of a man who by the ingenious arrangement of a barrel on the other side of a wall, and a tap which came through the plaster, was able at any moment to turn on a supply of pure beer into a pewter mug. This seemed to me to be a graceful and pleasing addition to any gentleman's dining-room. If this friend of mine chose to leave his car outside his house after nightfall without turning the lights on, if he burnt so huge a supply of modern novels in his grate that he set the chimney on fire, if screams of "Murder!" proceeded from an upper window of his home, I suppose the police would have assumed the responsibility of ringing his front door bell. But they had no right at any time to come and see him drinking pure beer from his tap in the wall. They could only gaze through the window and admire.

THIRST BY THE CLOCK.

If we take the other extreme, the pubman is, of course, the continual prey of the constabulary. Not so much the constabulary itself, perhaps, as the shade and spectre of the constabulary that sits on every settle and leans against every bar. The pubman, by this time, is a man who has disciplined his thirst to obey hours and seasons, as one might discipline a faithful dog. In fact, the really good citizen is he who, asked if he is thirsty, consults his watch, and replies in all seriousness, "How can I possibly be thirsty? It is half-past three p.m.!" Fatigue and dust and the burning heat of the sun have no effect upon him unless they happen to coincide in this place or that place with the brief moments when the inexorable doors are unfastened and the great barriers are drawn aside.

CLUBS FOR THE POLICE.

There are not, therefore, many pubmen pure and simple in England, as I suppose there may be in Italy and France. Most of us, when not travelling, use also, for the purpose of drinking, our clubs and our tubs. It would be strange if the discipline of thirst were to be made quite so severe in the club, which, I take it, is a kind of communal home or joint tub, as in the pub, which in these days seems to be largely designed as a mortification to the flesh: and I would not have it so. The logical result, so far as I can see, of giving the police a constant right of entry into clubs would be to turn the members out of them at such time as the police might be likely to come into them, so that for the greater part of the morning, for some hours in the afternoon, and very late at night, our clubs would become clubs for the police; and surely the police have clubs of their own? It would be ridiculous, surely, to see the aged and respectable members of the Athenæum marching out in a body after lunch, and a posse of police marching in instead, to wait there until it was time for dinner.

AN ALARMING PROSPECT.

I will admit that the Athenæum is not a rowdy club. Sounds of revelry do not burst from the windows. And there may be, or there may have been, working men's clubs in which the supply of pure beer has caused the police to suspect a tendency towards conviviality not to be wholly accounted for by the necessity of slaking drought. But there are clubs in between these two kinds. Oh, many, many clubs. And if the social status of this or that institution is to be the test of police interference, there may be hard times ahead. The social status of the police themselves, we know, is rising with remarkable rapidity. Many of them, I am told, have university degrees. Their tastes may be changing in art, in literature, in sport, they may have prejudices of which I am quite unaware.

Do they, for instance, like golf clubs, or despise them? One conceives that in a few years they might begin to exercise their right of entry into all but a few of the oldest and most exclusive of our clubs, where possibly all the members would be their own relations or their own personal friends. This would drive us all to be tubmen, and in time, I fancy, there would be new legislation allowing the police to inspect us taking alcohol in our tubs. Alternatively, it might mean total prohibition, and, rich and poor alike, we should have to buy our alcohol at the chemist's as they do in America, under the guise of hair-restorer. A dreadful fate, surely, for it would transfer the opportunity for excessive and unseasonable drinking from the wealthy to the bald.

GREAT FESTIVAL OF SPORT.

BOBBY JONES WINS AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

TEST TRIAL AT LORD'S.

THE KING EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE DERBY.

With two championships to be decided and the Test trial match to be begun, yesterday was a festival of sport.

In accordance with expectations, Bobby Jones realised his ambition by securing the British amateur golf championship E. A. Phelps, the London youth, defeated H. A.

In a contest for the world's professional sculling championship E. A. Phelps, the London youth, defeated H. A. Barry by the surprise margin of 68 seconds.

The England team made a fine start in their match at Lord's, dismissing The Rest for the modest total of 138 runs. "Boy" Bradman created a personal record yesterday by completing his 1,000 runs.

On Wednesday the season reaches its climax with the Derby. THE SUNDAY TIMES learns that in all probability the King will be present on Epsom Downs.

DAY OF THRILLS.

FROM ST. ANDREWS TO COWES.

From St. Andrews to Cowes it was a great day for British sportsmen and sportswomen. The weather was not too propitious—rain all but prevented Don Bradman from achieving his 1,000 runs record—but the players and the crowds had a day of thrills.

The first contest to be completed was the match for the world's professional sculling championship. It was the first time since as long ago as 1875 that two Englishmen had fought for this title.

Phelps's victory was a triumph for youth over experience. A London boy, of a family famous on the Thames tideway, he is only 21 years of age, and it was his first appearance in so important a contest. Barry, who is 28, had twice previously

BOBBY JONES, THE NEW AMATEUR CHAMPION.

raced for the championship. In England he had never before been vanquished in an open race from scratch. The youngster's victory by so great a distance as thirty-five lengths was altogether unexpected.

Shortly after the news of Phelps's victory came the intelligence that Bobby Jones had realised his ambition by securing the British amateur championship—the only golf honour which had eluded him. By the end of the first round Jones had gained the lead of four up. He consolidated his position and finished off the match by 7 and 6.

Both players were disturbed by the crowds which attended them around the course. In the early morning there were 6,000 spectators, and by the afternoon the gallery had grown to 20,000, so that their control became a matter of difficulty. Each player was furnished with a bodyguard to make room for him, but, even so, play was frequently delayed. Several times the stewards had to stop play while they cleared the fairway. Despite the presence of the too enthusiastic onlookers, Jones played machine-like golf, which was in contrast with Wethered, some of whose shots were erratic.

Collapse at Lord's.

Despite the rain during the night, play was begun at Lord's at the appointed hour. It was a great day for the bowlers, the Rest being all out for 138. Geary, the Leicester professional, took four of the wickets for 20 and Robins, the young Middlesex amateur, four for 69. Duckworth had a great day behind the stumps, contributing to the fall of five wickets. Hobbs and Hammond followed up the work of the England bowlers, so that when rain stopped play 118 had been scored for the loss of one wicket—Sutcliffe's, who only scored two runs.

There was disappointment at Southampton even among supporters of the county team when the Hampshire captain won the toss and elected to bat against the Australians, for it was the last day of May and the last chance for Don Bradman to gain those 46 runs to enable him to establish a record for an Australian batsman of completing a thousand runs in May. However, the Australian bowlers trundled Hampshire out for 151 and Bradman got his chance. He soon knocked off the necessary total, and no sooner had he done so than rain sent the players back to the pavilion.

Shamrock Beaten.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V. could only secure third place in a race at Cowes. Lulworth came in first, six minutes ahead of Britannia, and the challenger for the America cup passed the post three minutes later.

Details of the sporting events will be found as follows:—

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TROOPING THE COLOUR.

THE KING NOT TO TAKE THE SALUTE.

Although the King is making a satisfactory recovery from the attack of rheumatism, he will not, it was announced yesterday, attend the ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade on Tuesday. By command of His Majesty the Salute will be taken by Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, senior Colonel of the Brigade of Guards.

This decision has been taken by the King on medical advice. It is considered that while any vestige of the rheumatic trouble remains, it would not be advisable for him to bear the strain of sitting a horse for nearly two hours.

The ceremony will be broadcast from the National and London Regional transmitters of the B.B.C. between 10.55 a.m. and 12.0 noon.

His Majesty at Epsom.

It is also learned that the King has been advised not to take the Levée to-morrow, at St. James's Palace. His place will be taken by the Prince of Wales, who has deputised for his father on two previous occasions. The King will be present with the Queen and the Duke of Connaught this afternoon at the concert to be given at the Albert Hall by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York, conducted by Toscanini.

No decision has been taken regarding the Derby, but the SUNDAY TIMES understands that His Majesty intends to be present with the Queen at Epsom on Wednesday. The King's customary dinner to members of the Jockey Club will not be held this year. On Thursday the Court will be moved to Sandringham for Whitsuntide, and Their Majesties are expected to return on the following Thursday. Two days later they will go to Windsor for Ascot Week.

If the weather is favourable Their Majesties will each day motor from the Castle to Duke's Drive, Windsor Great Park, where they will enter a Royal landau drawn by four greys with postillions. They will drive through the Forest to the Golden Gates, thence proceeding up the New Mile to the Royal Stand. Each evening during the week Their Majesties will give a dinner party at the Castle.

The Prince of Wales will probably entertain a small party for the races at his new residence, Fort Belvedere, near Virginia Water. The Duke of Connaught will have a party at his residence at Bagshot Park.

Ascot Improvements.

Various improvements at Ascot will have been completed for this year's racing, but these will not include the Totalisator. The buildings have been finished, but the Racecourse Betting Control Board have not been able to get the necessary equipment ready in time.

Over the booths in the Paddock and Six Shilling Stand have been erected capacious luncheon rooms and bars, which will be brought into use this year. A new range of boxes has been built at the west end of the Paddock, near the King's private stables. These have a stone and brickwork entrance arch of a handsome design, and inside the archway is the inscription on stone:—"This building was erected in the year 1929. The Right Hon. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O., the King's representative at Ascot."

In the Grand Stand the band stand has been moved to a more central position. In the Six Shilling Enclosure a new band stand has been built, and this year there will be two bands performing on the lawn daily, those of the Royal Horse Guards and of the 2nd Batt. Royal Berkshire Regiment.

CHEAPER CABLES.

REDUCTION URGED BY AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Saturday.

In view of the fact that the Imperial Press Conference begins on Monday, the half-yearly Conference of Australian Newspapers has passed a resolution, to be cabled to the Conference, recognising the importance of the closest possible Empire bonds which should be fostered by the promotion of greater facilities of inter-communication, and the advantages of extended inter-trade relations.

In connection with this the opinion is expressed that an immediate reduction in all cable rates at least to parity with beam charges should be made.—*Reuter.*

The programme of the Press Conference is given on page 25.

SIR JOSEPH WARD WEAKER.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Saturday.

Sir Joseph Ward, who recently resigned the premiership of New Zealand and is lying seriously ill at Rotorua, is growing progressively weaker.—*Reuter.*

A NEWSPAPER FUSION.

'DAILY NEWS' AND 'DAILY CHRONICLE.'

UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR

Fleet Street was full of rumours yesterday regarding the future of the *Daily Chronicle.*

These rumours are to the effect that the *Daily Chronicle* is being amalgamated with the *Daily News*, and that the two papers will be issued in combined form to-morrow.

Official information, however, was not forthcoming.

The *Daily Chronicle*, founded in 1855 as the *Clerkenwell News*, was owned for many years by the late Mr. Edward Lloyd. In 1918 it was taken over by United Newspapers, Ltd., Mr. Lloyd George holding a controlling interest. This regime lasted until 1926, when Sir David Yule and Sir Thomas Catto, in association with the Marquess of Reading, secured the ownership of the paper.

After the death of Sir David Yule the *Daily Chronicle* passed into the hands of the Inveresk Paper Company, at the head of which was Mr. William Harrison.

CONSERVATIVES AND MR. BALDWIN

PARTY LEADERSHIP.

The Press Association states that in official Conservative circles in London yesterday little credence was attached to reports that the "Baldwin must go" campaign has gained such momentum that a small group of "rebel" Members of Parliament are prepared to resign their seats and seek re-election as Independent Conservatives.

The feeling in official circles is that Mr. Baldwin's opponents underestimate the strength of his following among the steady rank and file of the party in the country. An indication of the actual position in the party should be forthcoming in July, when a special delegate conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations will meet in London to consider plans for the reconstruction of the party organisation.

No special significance is attached to the resignation of Sir George Bowyer, Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party. His resignation, it is emphasised, would follow that of Mr. Davidson as a matter of form.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The balance-sheet and accounts of Allied Newspapers for the year ended December 29, 1929, were posted to shareholders yesterday.

Profits are shown at £650,378, as compared with £694,517 for the previous year, both struck after providing for income-tax, depreciation, and all expenses.

With £138,655 brought in, the balance available is £789,034, from which interest on Debenture stock takes £39,172, against £40,372.

After meeting the Preference dividend of £304,000, the directors again propose placing £110,000 to general reserve (bringing that fund up to £580,000). The final dividend on the Ordinary capital is 4 per cent., making 10 per cent. less tax, compared with 14 per cent., the increased balance of £177,861 being carried forward.

The Report will be found on page 3, column 4.

INDO-CHINESE RIOTS.

PEASANTS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

France has experienced Communist trouble in Indo-China and Cochin-China. Tales have come through of a rising of peasants in the Sadec region, which has resulted in bloodshed. The authorities, who were accompanied by a few native militiamen, hurried to the scene and met a procession of 1,600 peasants. The demonstrators, who protested against the taxes and the dearness of rice, refused to disperse and assumed a threatening attitude. The order was given to fire and a number of the agitators were killed and wounded.

On the following day another procession of 2,000 agitators paraded in Oman. The leader demanded the abolition of taxes, and the French official was insulted when he refused. The processions dispersed on the militiamen firing several shots in the air. Revolutionary leaders have been arrested.

The agitators in Indo-China have, it is stated, been recruited by the 300 students of the Communist school in Canton. They now number many thousands and are well organised. The aim is to unite all the elements of the proletariat to fight against French imperialism. In Paris, Indo-Chinese students are actively engaged in Communist propaganda. Nineteen have been expelled in connection with the demonstration at the inauguration of the Indo-Chinese students' hostel and in Père Lachaise cemetery last Sunday.

A WAR CRISIS.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE MARNE BATTLE.

To-morrow's *Daily Telegraph* will contain the first instalment of Mr. Winston Churchill's revealing description of the Battle of the Marne, in the series of articles he is contributing to that paper on "Crucial Crises of the War."

Of all the great engagements fought on the Western Front, this is, perhaps, the one least understood. Mr. Churchill has exceptional gifts for explaining the complicated operations to English readers, and much has been revealed in the years that have elapsed since the war. It was Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, who realised in a flash that Von Kluck's great sweep, in hot pursuit of, as he believed, the routed British and demoralised French, would present his whole right flank and rear to attack as he passed Paris.

Mr. Churchill tells how Joffre, who had been considering the abandonment of the capital, was impressed by the subordinate commander's plans and resolutions, and gave order for the battle which changed the entire course of the war.

MISSING ENGLISHWOMAN FOUND.

BOULOGNE, Saturday.

An Englishwoman, Miss Hobson, who was reported to be missing, has been found at a hotel in the neighbourhood. She is, it is stated, crossing to Folkestone by this evening's boat.—*Reuter.*

SIR JOHN SIMON AT THE BAR.

RETURN AFTER TWO YEARS' ABSENCE.

HIS SACRIFICES FOR INDIA.

LOSS OF OVER £100,000

By A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT.

Sir John Simon's decision to resume practice at the Bar has been the most widely discussed domestic topic in the Inns of Court, and particularly the Inner Temple, of which he is a Bencher, since it was exclusively announced in the *Daily Telegraph* on Tuesday last.

There was a general belief that when he accepted the chairmanship of the Indian Statutory Commission at the end of 1927, Sir John's withdrawal from legal activities was to be permanent.

Sir John's services as chairman of the Indian Commission have been rendered at no small pecuniary sacrifices. There is probably no exaggeration in estimating that by his withdrawal from professional work for two years he has foregone an income of between £100,000 and £150,000.

There has been no little speculation concerning the reasons which have induced him to resume his practice at the Bar

A sufficient public reason is now put forward in the fact that his services were invited, and are about to be rendered, in a coming arbitration case involving technical matters in the discussion of which he has shown exceptional ability.

In this arbitration Siemens and Halske A.-G. are the claimants, and the Standard Telephone and Cables, Ltd., the respondents, and Sir John is briefed as leader for the claimants.

LORD HAILSHAM TO PRESIDE.

A novel feature of the inquiry is that Lord Hailsham is to act as umpire. Possibly it would be impossible to point to a prior instance of an ex-Lord Chancellor acting in such a capacity. It is understood that in this instance Lord Hailsham only gave his consent on the condition that both sides agreed to accept his decision as final, and not subject to appeal before a tribunal of judges, whose status would necessarily be below his own. Such an eventuality would be contrary to traditional practice.

There has been much speculation regarding Sir John Simon's earnings at the Bar before his temporary retirement, and a common belief that in bulk they established a record. He was very highly feed when, in 1903, he acted as junior counsel for the British Government in the Alaska Boundary Arbitration, at which the late Lord Alverstone, then Lord Chief Justice, acted as the leading British representative. More than twenty years later, Sir John Simon, then a King's Counsel, was very heavily feed as leading counsel for Newfoundland in the Labrador Boundary References.

For six years he was a member of the Government, five being spent as law officer of the Crown, first as Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General. The fees, over and above salary, he received as law officer, were considerable, but probably much short of those earned by Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., as Attorney, in 1920-21, namely, £29,990.

Nor does Sir John hold the record for the highest fee ever paid to a King's Counsel. That distinction belongs to Sir F. Leslie Scott, K.C., who, it is understood, was briefed in 1929 at 50,000 guineas, with a daily "refresher" of 200 guineas, during the three months he was in India to advise the Indian Princes as to their legal and constitutional positions with regard to the Indian States Committee. It is not a far-fetched speculation that but for the fact that he was at the time engaged on the Indian Commission, Sir John Simon might have been retained for the Indian Princes.

Another very high single fee paid in recent times was the 10,000 guineas marked on the brief of Mr. F. Barrington Ward, K.C., for defending a wealthy Armenian merchant who was accused of murder at Bagdad in 1921. The justification for such heavy fees is that the case upon which the counsel is engaged absorbs the whole of his time.

Notwithstanding the above facts, Sir John Simon's fee record would seem to stand unsurpassed. It has been stated with some assurance that for several years before 1927 he made, approximately, £60,000 a year at the Bar, and that in one prolific year, 1924, the total was probably much nearer £100,000.

NEW AEROPLANE FOR MISS JOHNSON.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO APPEAL.

The *Sunday Graphic* Shilling Fund to present Miss Amy Johnson with a new aeroplane has met with a magnificent response.

The aeroplane, it is announced, will be ready for presentation immediately on Miss Johnson's return to England, and she will be presented with a silver model of it as a memento.

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POLITICAL NOTES

MR. DAVIDSON'S RESIGNATION.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. J. C. Davidson's resignation of the chairmanship of the Unionist Party organisation was not unexpected, for since the General Election his position has been difficult and ungrateful. There is always a tendency to look for scapegoats after disaster, and though the best possible organisation could not have averted the defeat of a twelvemonth ago, a considerable section of the party called for Mr. Davidson's head on a charger and the reconstruction of the Central Office. For the time being the attack was stayed by the personal authority of Mr. Baldwin, but the animus against Mr. Davidson persisted, and some time before Easter he decided that, in the circumstances, he could no longer continue in office with credit to himself or advantage to his party. Hence his resignation, which, after much reluctance, Mr. Baldwin has accepted.

Although several names have been mentioned in regard to the succession, it is not probable that any fresh appointment will be made until the position and functions of the Chairman have been reviewed. The post has undoubtedly so expanded in range and importance that it is very difficult for one man to fill it. If he is to give proper attention to the business side of organisation he will have little time to study the pulse of the party both in the House and in the constituencies. It may be necessary, therefore, to relieve the new Chairman of the donkey-work of organisation and give him ample opportunity for the exercise of social activities.

Well Done, Nottingham!

Central Nottingham indicates even more clearly than West Fulham the ebb of the Socialist tide. True there was no gain of seat, but the figures of the poll were in striking contrast with those of last May, for on this occasion the Socialist vote showed a drop of 3,650 and the Liberal of 4,090, while the Conservative vote rose by 365 and outnumbered the other two by 2,375. There is little doubt that Mr. Snowden's fixed determination to let the safeguarding duties go cost the Socialist candidate a lot of votes, for both employers and employed in the constituency were for a retention of the duties. Mr. T. J. O'Connor's return to the House—he formerly represented the Luton Division—will be very welcome, for he has shown himself a very effective member of the party both on the platform and in debate. He has stood throughout as a loyal follower of Mr. Baldwin, and, it will be remembered, was threatened with "Crusader" opposition when his candidature was first announced.

Prime Minister's Difficulties.

No one can exaggerate the difficulties in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is involved at present, mainly owing to the defection of Sir Oswald Mosley. He has in vain sought to come to terms with his former friend, who remains truculent and ruthless. Indeed, the Prime Minister considers the position to be so grave that he may be forced to revive his talks with Mr. Lloyd George, who, incidentally, is considered to be behind Sir Oswald to the extent of knowing his plans and approving his defection. Agreement between these two dissimilar elements to tackle and conquer unemployment is not inconceivable; for their plans are identical, and the only difference is that Mr. Lloyd George says "*We* can conquer unemployment" and Sir Oswald says "*I* can conquer unemployment." At any rate, there are things less unlikely than that these two may meet this week-end and talk over plans. Mr. Lloyd George is for doing nothing until after the Whitsuntide recess: and in this interval the Prime Minister will concentrate upon the Trade Union section of his supporters. As long as the heart's core of the Trade Union system remains true to him, he can probably defy Sir Oswald—and defeat him. But there are signs that even this centre of support is dissatisfied and doubtful.

In this connection it is worth noting that Mr. Henderson has consistently desired to meet part of Mr. Lloyd George's demands for Electoral Reform, and he is now urging a new Pact with the Liberals. This he feels to be the more urgent, as the extremists are pressing the issue of the repeal of the Trade Union Act, which Mr. MacDonald is anxious to postpone until the autumn, when he hopes unemployment may have improved and that other clouds may have cleared.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

In some quarters it is suggested that the appointment of Major C. H. Attlee, M.P., as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is temporary, and that he may, after all, be found at the Mines Department in succession to Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., whose resignation has apparently been accepted. But there are also the claims of Mr. Shinwell, among others, and certain holders of the minor offices may press for inclusion in the rearrangement, now regarded as inevitably more considerable than had been originally intended. There is also a definite impression that Mr. Noel Buxton will go to the House of Lords, and possibly very soon to duty in one of the Dominions; and that he will be succeeded at the Ministry of Agriculture by Dr. Addison.

There is probably at this stage less ground for the suggestion that the duties at the Dominions Office may be separated, and that a place will be found for Mr. Vernon Hartshorn. That the Prime Minister intends to restore him to the ranks is agreed. But there are many difficulties, for the trade unions are far from satisfied with the general position, either in legislation or personnel, and they may press their views. Lord Passfield quite definitely will not retire. Mr. Thomas would gladly be done with his present thankless and often hopeless task. But such a change would be a confession of failure, not so much of an individual as of the Government. And the Prime Minister may feel that at this juncture it is wise not to add to criticism in that field.

Russia.

The House adjourns this week, and the most interesting debate is likely to be that on Russia on the last day—Friday. Commander Locker-Lampson has been invited by the Unionist Whips to lead off for the party, and the debate will be wound up by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who will be followed by the Home Secretary. Feeling grows against the recognition of Russia while the Soviet continues its hostile propaganda, and every day the Government has to submit to some humiliation. Meantime, the Cabinet has set up a private committee to examine the question, and this committee will report when the House meets again in the middle of June. Mr. Henderson is also in close negotiation with agents of the Soviet over here, who lament the extravagances of the attacks of the Central Authority in Moscow, and seek to water down recent violence. Special exception is taken to the establishment here of a bureau for the dissemination of doctored news.

Ministers' Salaries.

Another meeting of the Select Committee on Ministers Remuneration has been held, and further Minutes of Evidence have been taken. The most important of recent expert witnesses has been Lord Hailsham: he declared for payment of sufficient salaries to the Law Officers of the Crown and also full legal fees. He pointed out that a great deal of public money may be saved by securing the best experts for the service of the Crown, and millions may be lost and squandered unless first-class brains are available for the Government. The committee is understood to be drifting away from the suggested grant of £5,000 a year all round to everyone of Cabinet rank, though without doubt it will recommend some increase in the Prime Minister's salary or allowances.

THE CALCUTTA DERBY DRAW.

TICKETS FOR MOST FANCIED HORSES.

SYNDICATE SECURES DIOLITE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Saturday Night.

The draw for the Calcutta Sweepstake took place to-night. To guard against any proceedings under the Lottery Acts extraordinary precautions were taken by the Turf Club stewards to prevent the divulging of the names of any of the subscribers to the Sweepstake, and *noms de guerre* were adopted for ensuring secrecy.

It is understood that the following tickets have secured the most important horses:—

HQ 1435	**IJ 7186**	**JM 6802**
GH 7820	**HQ 6132**	**O 3728**
GH 543	**HM 266**	**KL 6199**
DT 7332	**GB 6016**	**TT 54**

There are three first, three second, and three third prizes this year, and so three tickets are allotted for each horse. I gather that one of the Diolite tickets is TT 54. This apparently is one held by a Calcutta syndicate of European and Indian business men.

The names of the horses will not be available until to-morrow.

RUSSIA 'ON GUARD'

BLUSTERING TALK TO POLAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

In answer to Polish newspaper articles about the Ukrainian independence movement, *Isvestia* reminds Poland that if she makes war on her eastern frontier this will revive the whole complex of national questions left over from the Versailles Treaty.

"We agreed to sign the Riga Treaty," says *Isvestia*, "in order to end the Polono-Soviet war, but we never raised the question of modifying those frontiers. In the U.S.S.R. exist Ukrainian and White Russian nations who most carefully watch the situation of their fellow countrymen on the other side of the Polish Frontier, but the Soviet authorities never permitted the feeling which accumulated at Kharkoff, Kief and Minsk to assume a character dangerous to peace. Warsaw probably considers that our peaceful policy shows weakness. They will prove wrong; our peaceful policy is the greatest source of our fighting capacity, because this policy shows in advance who is guilty of this endless war danger."

Unschlitt, the Vice-Commissar for War, addressing a party conference at Moscow yesterday, said to the Soviet proletariat: "Be on guard. A world crisis is every moment drawing closer to its bloody *dénouement*. Deeds, not motions or oaths swearing that you are ready to counter-attack the bourgeoisie, are needed.

"To train good, class-conscious Red officers, send the best workers belonging to the factory 'shock troops' to the Military Academies. The military training of the workers must be a matter of the first importance."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND FLYING.

NOT TO QUALIFY FOR PILOT'S LICENCE.

As a consequence of his frequent journeys by aeroplane, the Prince of Wales is greatly developing his "air-sense." The SUNDAY TIMES understands, however, that he has no intention of qualifying for, or seeking, a pilot's licence.

The Prince now frequently takes charge of his machine in the air, with the aid of the dual controls with which it is fitted. During flights in Cornwall last week he on several occasions took over the controls. He has the "bump of locality," which enables a pilot to pick up his bearings very quickly.

MR. BALDWIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE LABOUR PARTY'S FAILURE.

PROMISE BUT NO PERFORMANCE.

TRADE DEPRESSED BY BUDGET.

"We have been debating unemployment in the House of Commons. I cannot do better than subject the matter to a close examination that we may judge our opponents out of their own mouths and examine the excuses for what everyone acknowledges to be a most colossal failure."

Mr. Baldwin made that statement last night when he continued his Home and Empire campaign at Leeds, and also quoted with great effect the following from *Labour and the Nation*:—

"The Labour Party will not be satisfied, as capitalist Governments have hitherto been satisfied, merely with tinkering with unemployment when unemployment occurs. It declines to accept their placid assumption that in the twentieth century the recurrence of voluntary idleness is still to be regarded like tempests and earthquakes as an Act of God."

MR. THOMAS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Baldwin continued: "You can have no clearer statement that, up to the time of our leaving office, the Socialist Party believed that unemployment was curable, and that they could do it. The whole undercurrent of the debate in the House of Commons was that the Socialist Party is now labouring against a situation of unemployment caused by an Act of God—that is, by world causes over which they have no control. Last autumn Mr. Thomas told us he was disappointed with what had happened so far, but he was certain that by February unemployment would be considerably reduced. Last autumn, therefore, Mr. Thomas did not hold the theory that the present condition of unemployment was an Act of God.

"Later Miss Bondfield introduced an Unemployment Insurance Bill, and the idea of the present condition of unemployment being an act of God had not then occurred to her. We were told by the Prime Minister that the whole of our markets in the East had been upset by causes over which we had no control. He was referring specially to the cotton trade. That is quite true, but what he forgot to tell the House of Commons was that all the troubles in China occurred when we were in office. It was not an act of God then. The troubles in China were largely fomented by the very Russian Government with whom the Socialist Party are now shaking hands.

"We never went about whining about an 'act of God.' We knew it was the kind of thing we had to face and we faced it, though in protecting our interests in China we were subjected to every kind of abuse by the Socialist Party. So far as an act of God goes they are far better off in China now than when we were the Government.

A HOLLOW ARGUMENT.

"In our first two years of office exports to India had dropped nearly nine million owing to the political situation, but we never complained about world causes; we faced the music, and the causes to-day are no better and no worse than they were then.

"In Germany, our greatest industrial competitor, there is, it is true, a great deal of unemployment, but not quite what there was four years ago. In Italy unemployment is less than it was two years ago, and in France it is nearly negligible. In the United States, though exact figures are not available, it is clear that they alternate good years and bad, but in Great Britain they are always in the trough, year after year.

"The cry of world causes was the counsel of despair, but their opponents had a second line of defence, and that was that they had no majority. That was a more hollow argument than the other. It was true they had not a working majority, but we had never obstructed them in any way; we had helped them. They asked to pass emergency measures; we agreed almost without debate. There was not a single thing they asked for we had not granted, and it did not now lie in their mouths to say that they were obstructed by us.

"The fact is the Government are in an extremely uncomfortable dilemma, a dilemma largely made by themselves. It was they

Continued on page 18, column 5.

SUMMER SHELL

is now on sale at every "Shell" pump

The blend of "Shell" has been adapted to give the finest anti-knock qualities for summer use, just as it was adjusted during the Winter to give the most wonderful quick-starting. Only Shell can give its patrons such refinement of service

"Shell" petrol is different

Shell

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MORE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

BIG RAID PLANNED FOR TO-DAY.

SPORTS BOYCOTT.

MOVE TO PARALYSE COTTON MARKET.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Congressmen apparently undeterred by the suffering inflicted in the last mass raid on the Wadala saltworks, are organising another mass attack to-morrow, and in view of the early approach of the monsoon, it is considered that this will be the last attack.

Exceptional efforts are, therefore, being made to ensure a large attendance on the "battlefront" at 8 o'clock to-morrow. After the last raid the Government Director of Public Information paid a tribute to the discipline and non-violence of the regular volunteers, adding that the main cases of hooliganism occurred through spectators taking part, and warning the general public to absent themselves from these raids. It is unfortunate, after this, that over 100,000 cyclo-styled leaflets in different languages were distributed among the public to-day, urging people to join the raid in thousands. "Citizens flock to Wadala. Victory is yours." That is how the Congress bulletin appeals to the public with the usual self-protective varnish, urging those participating to remain peaceful, and warning those "who cannot keep calm under trying circumstances to desist from coming even as spectators."

MORE CASUALTIES EXPECTED.

This raid promises to be much larger. At least 2,000 volunteers, including eighty Parsees and 200 Moslem youths, are expected to anticipate, while the Congress ambulance has been considerably reinforced by both ambulance cars and Red Cross vounteers, in apparent expectation of more casualties. In addition to the police force already stationed at Wadala, a large number of mounted and armed police have been ordered to the spot, and troops kept ready to assist. Of a batch of twenty-seven volunteers who left Bombay for Sholapur recently in order to defy the martial law regulation prohibiting flying the Congress flag, only three succeeded in reaching Sholapur. They wore white caps, green shirts and red shorts, thus displaying the Congress flag in their dress, but, it is rumoured, these clothes were confiscated and they were provided with new dhoties and returned by train to Ponna, though the local Congress office has no authentic information of their present whereabouts.

THE NEW ORDINANCES.

The Viceroy's two new ordinances have been hailed with delight by local Congressmen as offering a new field for activities now that the salt campaign must close through the approach of the monsoon. "We shall be organising a vigorous social boycott in Bombay," declared one official, as showing that their attitude would be one of determined anti-ordinance defiance. The organisation guiding the clothshop picketing movement in Bombay is equally determined to defy the ordinances, promising "excitement in abundance." As usual, the women volunteers to picket the clothshops were sent out to-day, and as women are chiefly used for these duties, the new position is pregnant with dangerous possibilities, though the authorities so far have carefully avoided arresting women.

Among misleading propaganda issued regarding foreign cloth is a statement that Manchester uses the fat of sacred cows and bullocks in cloth manufacture. Another states that for every thousand pounds of coloured foreign cloth manufactured, three hundred pounds of cow and pig blood are used, pig being abhorrent to the Moslem community.

BUSINESS AND SPORT.

The extremists are evidently trying to bring business to a standstill during the present struggle, the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association having just decided that all transactions for the new cotton crop should be postponed *sine die* until an atmosphere suitable for reopening business prevails. During the meeting merchants expressed annoyance at the new ordinances, one stating that no Government in any other civilised country would dare to issue such ordinances, and no people in any other part of the world would put up with them. The buk of the cotton business in Bombay is done by this Association, whose decision is bound seriously to affect the whole cotton industry.

Even sport is not exempt. Indian Gymkhanas may boycott this year's big event, the quadrangular cricket tournament between European, Hindu, Parsi, and Moslem elevens, and several important matches, which have been arranged in connection with the M.C.C. team's visit to India. In order to consider this sport boycott, the Hindu Gymkhana is calling a special meeting in a fortnight's time, and it is understood there is every likelihood of the resolution being carried. If successful, the boycott may prevent the M.C.C. from sending a team to India, seeing that its tour expenses have been guaranteed.

FOOTBALL TOO.

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TEAMS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Calcutta Football League Council, meeting to-day, decided that Indian clubs would participate no more in this season's games, and only six European clubs would remain.

Indian members were present, and the utmost cordiality prevailed, but the decision is undoubtedly a surrender to the Congress boycotters. It is now possible that the League will collapse.

NEW YORK CANARD.

NO MacDONALD-GANDHI NEGOTIATIONS.

The SUNDAY TIMES was informed at the India Office yesterday that there is no truth in a statement made by Mr. Sailandra Nath Ghose, President of the Indian National Congress of America in New York, that Mr. MacDonald has offered Mr. Gandhi a settlement involving Dominion status for India.

There was an equally emphatic denial from the Department of Mr. Ghose's statement that an envoy from the British Prime Minister is in India to negotiate a settlement.

PESHAWAR RIOT.

WOMAN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

PESHAWAR, Saturday.

Two children and one woman were accidentally shot this afternoon in Peshawar city, where rioting occurred.

The mob dispersed, but a subsequent clash between the authorities and the demonstrators resulted in firing and some casualties.—*Exchange.*

LADY MURIEL PAGET'S MISSION.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Lady Muriel Paget arrived in Leningrad from Reval to-day by air. In an interview, she said her mission was to give aid to aged and sick British subjects, of whom there are about seventy in Leningrad.—*Reuter.*

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OLD HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE.

[Specially drawn for the SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Old Houses at 33 and 35, Pond Street, Hampstead. At one time the Harley Street of Hampstead, it was in Pond Street that the medicinal wells were situated which made Hampstead the fashionable watering-place of the eighteenth century.

MISS JOHNSON RECOVERING.

FLIGHT TO BE RESUMED.

"DIGGERS'" GIFT OF CRESTED HELMET.

BRISBANE, Saturday.

Miss Amy Johnson, despite the incessant rain, kept all her engagements to-day, and was warmly received everywhere.

She made the acquaintance of every "Digger" at the Rosemount Repatriation Hospital, and was presented with a flying helmet bearing a "Rising Sun" crest which had been worn by an inmate of the hospital throughout the Palestine campaign.

Repairs to the Jason, Miss Johnson's aeroplane, are proceeding satisfactorily, and it is hoped to test the machine to-morrow. It is now expected that she will be able to continue her flight on Tuesday.

Miss Johnson's doctor states that it is not necessary to cancel any of her engagements providing she is not subjected to excitement. He insists on her not rising before 11 in the morning and retiring at 10 at night, and not being called on to speak at any undue length.

After her visit to the Rosemount Hospital this morning, Miss Johnson lunched at the United Services Club. Afterwards she watched the races with a Government House party, and was presented in the box with a life member's gold badge of the Queensland Turf Club. Many friends backed a number of winners for her, but Miss Johnson's own choice, Aero Force, ran second.

In the evening she was present at a dinner given by the Aero Club.—*Reuter.*

Imperial Airways have offered Miss Johnson a free seat in the air mail from Karachi to London. At several of yesterday's functions Miss Johnson was hatless, and there is much speculation whether the outcome will be a feminine "hatless brigade."—*Exchange.*

"PEACE LOVING MUSSOLINI."

M. VENIZELOS' TRIBUTE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Saturday.

M. Venizelos, speaking on foreign affairs to-day at Kalavryta, which he visited in connection with centenary celebrations of the War of Independence, said he was sure that the atmosphere of peace which prevailed to-day throughout the world would become permanent. The union of all Balkan peoples was a perfect ideal, but it would take some years to mature.

"We have," declared M. Venizelos, "greeted with joy M. Briand's proposals for world peace. As to Italy, I am convinced that Signor Mussolini is absolutely peaceloving. I have proofs that he is a great and sincere friend of peace."

There were, added M. Venizelos, hopes that an understanding between Turkey and Greece would not be long delayed. Greece had put her relations with Serbia on a solid foundation by the recent pact, which was the best of all pacts.

LATE NEWS

BUS SMASH AT WEMBLEY.

16 PEOPLE HURT.

Sixteen persons were injured in a bus smash on Harrow Road, Wembley, late last night. The bus skidded and crashed into a tramway standard. The top of the vehicle was ripped away and all windows were shattered.

The bus was crowded with people returning from Saturday night entertainments. Ambulances were rushed to the spot and doctors treated several of the injured on the scene before their removal to hospitals in the district.

Most of the injured were able to go home after treatment at hospitals. Women inside the bus screamed when it crashed into the standard. The roadway was littered with splintered glass, and for half-an-hour after the accident the scene resembled a field dressing station. The majority of the injured suffered from cuts and shock.

HINDENBURG'S LIBEL SUIT.

GERMAN FASCIST FINED.

ANGER AT SIGNING OF YOUNG PLAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

President von Hindenburg's libel action against Dr. Julius Goebbels, a member of the Reichstag, resulted to-day in Dr. Goebbels being fined £40.

Dr. Goebbels, who is a member of the misnamed "National Socialist Party" [Fascists], wrote an infamous attack on the President in *Der Angriff*, one of the party's organs. Under the title, "Is the President Still Alive?" he accused the President of betraying Germany by his "entire apathy regarding the Young Plan," which was attributed to the President's "friendship with Jewish-Marxist advisers." The article was accompanied by an outrageous caricature of the President.

It has become the fashion among the extreme Nationalists to attack von Hindenburg. Indeed, when he signed the law embodying the Young Reparations Plan, one Nationalist newspaper published an abusive article under the title "Farewell to Hindenburg," and surrounded it with a deep black border as if the President were dead.

This morning, Count von der Goltz, counsel for the defence, declared that the President, by not withdrawing the charge, had brought his place in history before the forum of the law court, and must take full responsibility for the controversy that must ensue. He demanded the withdrawal of one of the assistant judges and one juryman on the ground that they were Jews, and therefore prejudiced. The request was refused.

FILM COLOUR SECRET PROSECUTION.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

After a hearing extending over several days, Mr. Graham Campbell, at Bow Street yesterday, dismissed a charge of theft against three men—Robert Dykes, 52, cinema photographer, Cedar Avenue, Twickenham; Cyril Barker, 36, operator electrician, Huron Road, Balham; and Albert James Marriott, 36, experimental engineer, Garlinge Road, Brondesbury.

The men were accused of stealing parts of an apparatus, stated to be the secret invention of Dr. Bernardi, for producing sound films in natural colour. Dr. Bernardi and the defendants were at one time associated with Ravcol, Ltd., but left them, after a dispute, to join Talkie Colour, Ltd.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., said the defendants had seen a chauffeur at the studios showing the apparatus to other men, and they removed it to prevent the secret of the invention being discovered.

The magistrate said that there were many questions in the case which would no doubt have to be decided in some court, but so far as a criminal court was concerned he had come to the conclusion that no jury would convict these three men. Therefore he discharged them.

TOSCANINI'S CONCERTS.

VISIT OF FAMOUS CONDUCTOR AND ORCHESTRA.

Arturo Toscanini, the famous conductor, who makes his first London appearance to-day at the Albert Hall with the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York, arrived yesterday.

The opening concert will be honoured by the presence of the King and Queen, and the Duke of Connaught, and will be followed by three other performances in England before the orchestra return to New York.

Toscanini, with his 118 instrumentalists, arrived at Victoria last night, and was in danger of being mobbed by the crowd which was there to greet him.

THE QUEEN AND BRITISH POTTERY.

The pottery display at John Barkers (Kensington) in celebration of the Wedgwood bi-centenary, is to be continued until Saturday. Almost the entire collection has been transferred from the recent pageant at Stoke-on-Trent.

The Queen, visiting the exhibition on Friday, was escorted around the salons by Sir Sydney Skinner. Her Majesty expressed her appreciation of the fine examples of British workmanship and made many purchases.

MOB'S ATTACK ON GAOL.

NEGRO PRISONER FIGHTS BACK.

LYNCHERS DUPED.

CHICKASHA (Oklahoma), Saturday.

It was reported to-day that a negro, accused of attacking a farm woman here recently, was shot dead in the county goal by one of a mob of persons who, according to the report, had slipped into the gaol in spite of a strong guard.

It now transpires that the negro was not shot dead but only wounded. He was placed in an ambulance and taken in the direction of Oklahoma City. The report that he was dead was circulated in order to give the prison officers a chance to "Spirit" him away from the town.

There were thrilling incidents witnessed while the mob lay siege to the gaol. As in the case of the recent lynching at Sherman, Texas, the mob learned that the troops would not shoot to kill, and they rushed the premises, refusing to listen to the arguments and entreaties of the town officials and one or two clergymen. An entrance effected, they reached the negro's cell, but found themselves unable to batter in its steel door.

They then tried to tear down the walls of the cell, the negro meanwhile screaming and fighting back savagely with a crowbar which he snatched from the hands of one of the attacking party. Reinforcements arrived at an opportune moment, and a liberal use of tear gas dispersed part of the mob.

A more furious attack was made by the mob later, and the soldiers were obliged to take refuge from a shower of stones and bricks. Just how the negro was wounded is not known. One theory is that he received a wound from a member of the mob who gained access to the cell. The other is that a sniper in a tree outside the gaol shot him.—*Reuter.*

BAREFOOT WOMAN MYSTERY.

NEW TURN EXPECTED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHEADLE, Saturday.

Sensational disclosures are expected at next week's resumed inquest on Mrs. Carry Whitehouse, whose shoeless and stockingless body was found on the roadside at Sharston Green, eight miles from Manchester.

The analyst's interim report presented to-day to the District Coroner, Mr. J. A. K. Ferus, suggests that death was not due to natural causes, and when the findings of Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the Home Office pathologist assisting in the case, become known they will be of a startling nature.

The mysterious nine-page letter, apparently written by the dead woman within a few hours of her death, and addressed to a man called "G.," will be read at the inquest on Wednesday, when Sir Bernard Spilsbury, possibly the dead woman's husband from London, a well-known and wealthy Manchester business man, and certain of the dead woman's acquaintances, will give evidence.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. Herbodeau, the president of the French Mutual Aid Society of London, has been nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Geheimrat Hans Von Klitzing, for many years deputy chairman of the Board of Control of the Disconto Bank, Berlin, has died after a long illness.

During the 500 miles race for the Indianapolis Grand Prix at Indianapolis, one of the cars crashed, and Paul Marshall, the mechanic, was killed.

Workmen digging in the neighbourhood of Pecs, Hungary, discovered some old Celtic graves more than 2,000 years old, containing spears, swords, and bronze ornaments.

For having killed his two babies by striking them with his fist, a man named Dregrillon was yesterday condemned to six years' penal servitude at the Seine-et-Oise Assizes.

The Rumanian Legation in Tirana (Albania), which has hitherto been run by a Chargé d'Affaires, will be taken over by a Minister Plenipotentiary on June 15. The new Minister is M. Basile Stoica, head of the Raldor News Agency.

The Swedish Government was defeated in the First Chamber (Commons) yesterday on a proposal providing for an increase in tariff duties on corn. As the Government had made this proposal a matter of confidence, it is certain that the resignation of the Cabinet will follow.

BLOODLESS BULL FIGHTS.

DISPLAYS PROHIBITED IN FRANCE.

M. TARDIEU'S DECISION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Bullfights in which precautions are taken that neither the bulls nor the horses shall run the risk of being wounded, should have taken place in Melun to-day and to-morrow, but after the scenes which occurred at the exhibition on Thursday the authorities decided to prohibit them.

This decision has given rise to a heated controversy between partisans of what is described as a perfectly harmless sport in view of the measures taken against injury, and the opponents of bullfights of any sort or kind, including the members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

After Thursday's display, the veterinary surgeon examined the bulls and horses and did not find any traces of ill-treatment. However, the Minister of the Interior, in view of Thursday's invasion of the arena, decided to forbid further displays, and efforts were made to-day by the Mayor of Nimes and a local deputy to induce M. Tardieu to change his mind, but they were unsuccessful.

Bullfights are illegal in France, but they take place all the same at Bordeaux, Melun, the town of Arnes, and other places, and attract huge crowds. The promoters laugh at the law, pay the fines which are very small, and organise other shows.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

Continued from page 17, column 7.

who all through our term of Government slung in our teeth the condition of unemployment. It was they who used the weekly figures to hammer us with. It was they who called for debate after debate, and said that we were the cause of unemployment. It was they who promised a cure. Now when the game has gone against them, and it is patent to the country that they have not only failed to cure it but it is half as bad again, then they want to alter the rules of the game and say it is world causes.

"That will not take the country in for one little moment as they will learn. Let us assume that they have genuinely tried to fulfil their pledges. What have they done to help unemployment? They are condemned out of their own mouths, and I think we may conclude that they have certainly done no good. And if we agree on that, the question arises is they have done any harm.

"It is very interesting to find that Mr. Thomas himself, having worked genuinely hard and conscientiously on this problem, is in some doubt about it. He asks, 'Is the cause due to any action of the Government?' I say 'Yes.' If there is one thing industry has suffered from more than another, it is excessive burden of taxation. The Government has been pushed along a little bit in the direction of fulfilling their pledges. That has led directly to an increase in taxation, and you gee that uncerainty which tis the worst thing for industry and commerce.

"The Budget has depressed trade, and another cause of uncertainty has been the extraordinary manner and levity with which they have treated the whole question of safeguarding and the McKenna duties. All that trades know is that Mr. Snowden regards the duty as original sin. You got the popular opinion in the Nottingham by-election. The voice of Nottingham was the protest of this country, and, although I think it is very unlikely that the voice will make Mr. Snowden go back on what he has already done, I cannot help thinking that the Government will consider once, twice, and three times the wisdom of not renewing the other safeguarding duties when they come to the end of their term. It may well be that Nottingham, instead of saving herself, may have saved many of her brothers."

Mr. Baldwin closed with a reference to the Referendum, which, he said, was required so that the voice of the people would not be mistaken and would enable them to act so that any further Government following would not feel it necessary to cancel any agreement of a fiscal nature that had been entered upon. The McKenna duties had been approved and instituted by a Government which had a mandate from the people and a majority of over two hundred, and yet now they saw a minority Government attempting to sweep it away.

BRILLIANT ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS AT OLYMPIA.

"HOUSE FULL" LAST NIGHT.

There was an enormous crowd at the Royal Tournament at Olympia last night. Notwithstanding a downpour of rain, hundreds of people formed up in two long queues six abreast a couple of hours before the opening of the doors, and the lines stretched from the Addison Road main entrance round the corner and some distance along the main Hammersmith Road. By eight o'clock the order was "House Full."

Major-General W. H. Bartholomew presided in the Royal Box, and among those in the Royal Enclosure were Air-Marshal Sir John F. A. Higgins, Brigadier J. Baker, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, and Miss Jean Howard (Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia), while among the spectators were about 100 O.T.C. cadets from various London public schools.

With the opening of the Tournament at Olympia the Londoner feels that summer is in full swing, for bright skies or dark, the entertainment is always a brilliant, glittering spectacle.

This year more than ever, if possible, it brings home to the spectator the splendour of our fighting forces. It is scarcely possible to choose between the various items on the programme and say which gave the greatest thrill. There was, for instance, the musical ride of the 3rd Carabiniers, with their scarlet uniforms and pennons and their horses waltzing in perfect time. Or there was the trick-riding of the 17th/21st Lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys." Wearing white costumes painted with white skeleton designs, these daring horsemen gave an exhibition which raised the audience to the highest pitch of excitement.

Again, there was the pageant of the Royal Fusiliers, showing the contrast between the Army of the past and the present.

Nor must we forget the display of the fencing instructors from Aldershot; or the Highland sword-dance; or the eighty men from all branches of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who performed astonishing gymnastic feats high up on "window ladders"; or the musical drive of the Royal Horse Artillery; or the bridging display of the Royal Engineers.

The Royal Tournament this year should beat all records.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following competitions were decided yesterday:—

Dummy Thrusting Championship.—Lieut. J. T. Wilder, King's Dragoon Guards, 156 points.

Sword, Lance, and Revolver Championship.—Squad-Sergt.-Major J. Crotty, King's Dragoon Guards, 86 points.

Epée v. Epée.—Champion for the Army: Sergeant-Major Instructor G. A. F. Wyatt.

Epée v Epée (Inter-Services Championship).—Sergeant-Major Instructor G. A. F. Wyatt (Army Physical Training Staff).

Officers' Jumping Competition (Prince of Wales's Cup) (Final).—(1) Captain A. L. Cameron, R.H.A., with Sight faults, Irish Eagle; (2) Lieutenant J. C. Friedberger, R.H.A. (sixteen faults), Blue Dun; (3) Captain A. L. Cameron (eighteen and a-half faults), Sunny Maid.

Royal Naval and Royal Marine Inter-Port Field Gun Competition.—H.M.S. Pembroke beat H.M.S. Victory, H.M.S. Excellent beat Royal Marines.

Tug-of-War (110 stones) (Royal Marines Championship).—H.M.S. Rodney beat Royal Marines, Portsmouth, by two pulls to nil.

Tug-of-War (Royal Marines Championship) (130 stones).—H.M.S. Rodney beat Royal Marines (Portsmouth) by two pulls to nil.

The champion-at-arms mounted was Lieut. D. McCorquodale.

Full acocunt of fencing on page 27.

GRAF ZEPPELIN IN U.S.

MISHAP AT MOORING MAST.

RETURN TRIP BEGINS TO-MORROW.

MOTOR CAR IN CARGO

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Graf Zeppelin terminated her 12,900 mile flight from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst (New Jersey), via Pernambuco, at eight o'clock this morning, and will sail for home on Monday night.

The giant air liner's arrival excited comparatively little interest compared with that shown over her first trip last year, only a handful of spectators, apart from officials and newspaper reporters, being present to witness the spectacle. A Zeppelin's voyages are no longer regarded as pioneering adventures but commercial ventures, and this time Dr. Eckener, instead of being the guest of the nation as formerly, had to pay the U.S. Navy £600 for preparing the landing station for the Zeppelin and £400 each day the airship stays.

MOORING ACCIDENT.

The mooring of the Zeppelin was marred by a serious injury to one member of the landing crew, who, with ten others, was lifted 50 ft. in the air by a sudden gust of wind under the ship's tail. All except one clung to the ropes until the ship settled back to earth. The Zeppelin landed with the aid of a mobile airmast mounted on a tractor, and once the nose of the ship was securely fastened to the mast there was little difficulty in piloting it into the hangar.

The dirigible left Pernambuco at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and except for a severe storm on Friday had an uneventful trip. The ship at times exceeded a speed of 100 miles an hour, but coming up the American coast she was held back by head winds. Between Bermuda and the American coast strong winds tossed the vessel about and shot her a thousand feet up like a rocket and plunged her down as suddenly.

The Zeppelin will carry a full passenger list on her return voyage across the Atlantic, and a motor-car is included in the cargo.

NEW COMET SEEN.

DISCOVERED WITH HOME-MADE TELESCOPE.

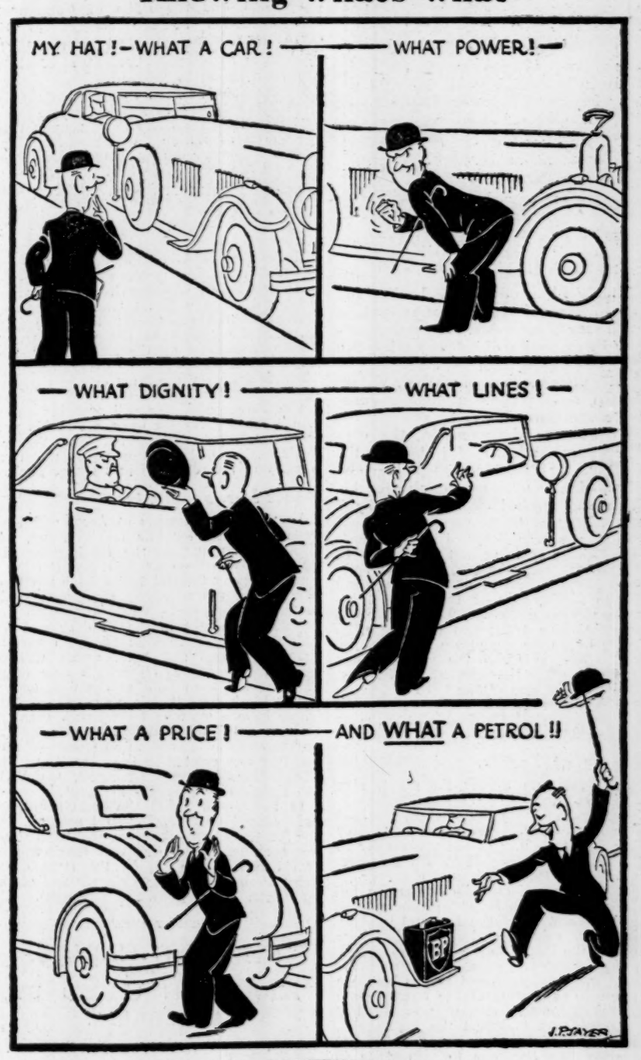
CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

Mr. F. Forbes, a Cape Town astronomer, has discovered a faint comet of the ninth magnitude in right ascension 23 hours 45 minutes, and south declination 33 degrees 38 minutes. It was to-day moving west at the rate of five minutes per day and south six minutes of arc per day. This is the third comet discovered by Mr. Forbes.—*Reuter.*

An Exchange message says the discovery was made with a home-made telescope.

[Dr. Crommelin, the well-known authority on comets, stated last night that the comet was too far south to be seen in England. He added that this was the fifth comet to be discovered this year. The new comet was far below "naked eye visibility."]

Knowing what's what



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Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.
Sir William Jowitt, M.P. (Attorney-General), had the honour of being received by the King this morning.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke visited the King and Queen this afternoon.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey-Butler, opened the new municipal aerodrome and the Winford Orthopædic Hospital at Bristol to-day.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will visit Northwood on Monday, June 23, to open the extensions to Northwood and Pinner Hospital, which have been carried out at a cost of £14,500.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Leicestershire Agricultural Show on June 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have returned to Hampden House, Green Street, from abroad.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have returned to 68, Mount Street from Baronscourt, Newtownstewart.

The Duke of Devonshire was 62 yesterday.

Marquess and Marchioness Camden and Lady Fiona Pratt will arrive at 41, Upper Grosvenor Street to-morrow.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo will arrive to-morrow at 7, Upper Belgrave Street from Westport House, Ireland.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny will arrive at 24, Cadogan Place, S.W., on June 2.

The Marchioness of Headfort left 22, Abbey Road yesterday for Headfort, Kells, co. Meath.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have arrived at Westlands Farm, Burstow, Horley, where they will spend the summer.

Countess Grey has left 43, Eaton Place for Howick House, Ledbury.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie arrived at 28, Sussex Square, yesterday.

The Dowager Countess of Lichfield will return to 63, Montagu Square on Wednesday from Shugborough Hall.

Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, a former Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is 75 to-day.

The Earl of Albemarle is 72 to-day.

Viscount and Viscountess Graigavon have arrived at Cleeve Court, Streatley-on-Thames, from Stormont Castle, Strandtown.

Viscountess Harcourt will return to 1, Belgrave Place this week from Aix-les-Bains.

Lord and Lady Latymer have returned from New Zealand.

Lady Cable will leave 25, Berkeley Square to-day for Devon, and will be away for about a month.

Lady Pentland will return to London from Scotland on Friday.

Major-General Sir George Younghusband has returned to the Tower of London from Harrogate. Lady Younghusband, who is staying at Aix-les-Bains, will return to London on June 15.

Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil will arrive at 2, Cadogan Square to-morrow from Madrid.

The Hon. John Scott Maclay, youngest son of Lord Maclay and the late Lady Maclay, is to marry Miss Betty L'Estrange Astley, the younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Delaval Astley, of Wroxham, Norfolk.

The birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild at 42, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W., was announced yesterday. This is their second child.

The list for Ascot Royal Enclosure tickets is now closed and no further applications can be considered.

WEDDING.

SIR JOHN GANZONI, M.P., AND MISS GWEN TURNER.

Sir John Ganzoni, M.P. for Ipswich, was married yesterday at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, S.W., to Miss Gwen Turner, of Ipswich. The time of the wedding had been kept secret and few but relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The bride, dressed in a powder-blue georgette frock with a picture straw hat to match, was given away by Mr. A. P. Ridley. There were no bridesmaids.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert M. Relton.

A number of guests came from Ipswich. Among those present were Mr. L. E. Milburn (who was best man), Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ganzoni (the bridegroom's father and mother), Mrs. Arthur Turner and Miss Vera Turner (the bride's mother and sister), Captain and Mrs. Barnes, Sir Nairn and Lady Stewart Sandeman, Commander Southby, Major Ross, Major and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Paul, Mrs. Ridley and Miss Olive Ridley.

Miss Joan Ridley, the tennis player (whose uncle gave the bride away), was to have been among the guests, but she was prevented by her tennis engagements from attending.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Devon.

OBITUARY.

MISS C. HUNTER.

Miss Constance Hunter, of Abbey House, Windsor, died yesterday, after a long illness, at the age of 78.

Only daughter of the late Sir Paul and Lady Hunter, of Mortimer Hill, Berks, and well known to members of the Royal Family, Miss Hunter was a remarkable woman. She was a great traveller, having made journeys alone nearly all over the globe, and after learning to drive a motor-car after she was 65, she had driven many thousands of miles.

During the War Miss Hunter did much work in canteens for girls, and she did many kindnesses that were never made public. She was a great friend of the blind, and once a year had a number of blind from Berkshire at her house, and took them for an outing. She was clever at carpentry work, and frequently made her own crates in which to send gifts to London poor. She also worked in hammered silver, and had her own lathe at home.

Miss Hunter lent her beautiful gardens freely for charitable causes, and was a good gardener herself. She was greatly esteemed by the poor in the town.

MR. DUNCAN FINLAYSON.

Mr. Duncan Finlayson, secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, died yesterday morning at the clubhouse at Hunter's Quay. He was attacked by sudden illness at the opening of the yachting season at Hunter's Quay on May 23 and never rallied.

Mr. Finlayson, who was about 70, was well known in yachting circles in this country and America.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S JUBILEE.

RIFLEMEN'S COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

MARCH PAST IN HYDE PARK.

The Duke of Connaught, who passed his eightieth birthday a month ago, celebrated yesterday afternoon another anniversary—his fiftieth year as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade. A special jubilee parade of the regiment, with its attached territorial battalions, was inspected in Hyde Park by the Duke, and 1,400 ex-Servicemen of all ranks, drawn by an invitation broadcast last week, assembled to march past their old commander.

Just to the north of the Carillon tower in the park a parade ground was railed off more than a quarter of a mile long and 300 ft. deep, and here shortly after 3.30 in the afternoon were assembled the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 450 strong (the First Battalion is in India), 260 of the London Rifle Brigade (5th City of London), and 250 each of the Tower Hamlets Rifles (17th London) and the Artists' Rifles (28th London Regiment). The Royal enclosure and the enclosures of the Rifle Brigade and the Rifle Brigade Club were filled with top-hatted generals and colonels in mufti, with a sprinkling of "brass-hats."

Among the members of the Royal Family who witnessed the jubilee celebrations was the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, younger son of Princess Mary Countess of Harewood. There were also present Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Patricia Ramsay, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, Princess Marie Louise, and Princess Helena Victoria. Other occupants of the Royal enclosure were:—

The Earl of Lucan, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, Sir John and Lady Leslie, Sir Malcolm Murray (Comptroller of the Duke's Household), Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield (who commanded the 47th (2nd London) Division, the Countess of Antrim, Major-General Sir Leopold Swaine (who is now over ninety, and entered the regiment ten years before the Duke himself), General Sir Neville Lyttelton (Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade), Major-General Sir Ronald Lane, Lady Nicholl, Lady Shute, Field-Marshal Sir George and Lady Milne Major-General Sir Torquhil and Lady Elizabeth Matheson, Sir Herbert Creedy (the Permanent Under-Secretary for War), Sir Henry Wilson, Lady Howard, Sir Victor Couper (Colonel-Commandant, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade), Major-General Sir John Burnett-Stuart, Lady Congreve, Colonel Horsley (Colonel of the Artists' Rifles), and Colonel C. R. Prideaux-Brune, a veteran of 82, senior in service to the Duke himself.

The Duke dismounted and shook hands with Lord Lucan and with Colonel F. Burnell-Nugent, who commanded the regular battalion and the entire parade. He turned and greeted Sir Leopold Swaine. "Isn't it splendid to see the brigade all here," he said. "There are 500 ex-Servicemen, and a V.C. among them." Colonel Burnell-Nugent conducted the Duke on his inspection of the Riflemen; Colonel A. T. Paley, the commander of the London Rifle Brigade, attending him on his inspection of the Londoners. With Colonel Waits and Colonel Ramsbottom respectively he made the round of the Tower Hamlets Rifles and the Artists Rifles.

CRIPPLED AND BLIND.

Then the Duke mounted, and the parade marched past in column, covering the rough ground with the quick riflemen's step. The men were cheered as they went past, and cheered as they returned in close column. The loudest and longest cheers greeted the ex-Servicemen of the Great War, marching past in magnificent regularity in column of route.

The surrounding stands were filled with officers, ex-officers and N.C.O.'s of the various battalions with their families, while in the distance were marshalled the ex-Servicemen who served in the war. Older veterans were there from the Chelsea Hospital.

"ISN'T IT SPLENDID."

When the Duke appeared to take the Salute cheers greeted his progress all the way from Grosvenor Gate, hats were swept off and swords and rifles were brought to the present. In the distance, among the Pensioners, firmly at attention, stood the Octogenarian, Private Willis, a rifleman a year older than his Colonel-in-Chief.

The Duke rode a dark chestnut horse. He was attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Stephens, Director-General of the Territorial Army, and General Sir Cameron Shute, Commanding Officer of the Northern Command. Both are Colonels Commandant of the Brigade, and they sat their horses a few steps behind the Duke as he took the salute.

The fours swept by, headed by the V.C., and led by a company commander in a top-hat and morning coat. You could see in the ranks of the first company bowler hats and spats, caps, and felt hats of all degrees of smartness. There were police inspectors and postmen, commissionaires, and a man in tennis shoes. A half-dozen of the men limped badly, and one kept his place magnificently on crutches. A blind man held the hand of his little boy to help him keep pace with his four, a tiny ex-officer at the head of a company had two thick rows of medals across his breast.

The cheering broke into hand-clapping as company after company of the 1,400 ex-Servicemen (for the Duke had under-estimated) swept past. The ranks form d up again to march forward in review order, and the Duke was given the salute once more. The ceremony lasted three-quarters of an hour. The Duke rode out of the Grosvenor Gate, the riflemen returned to Wellington Barracks, the crowds slowly dispersed.

DONATIONS FOR GIRLS' CLUBS

Lady Londonderry and Lady Eleanor Keane, who are organising the appeal in aid of the National Council of Girls' Clubs and the National Girls' Club Rally, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday, June 28, have received a donation of £250 from the Most Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths and £100 from Miss Vera Wills.

SKY GREETING FOR LONDON.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland has accepted an invitation to display a greeting to visitors upon the night sky of London. By means of a new device, the words "London welcomes its visitors" will be displayed, at first in English, and afterwards in French, German and other languages.

Projection will take place from the roof of a building near Ludgate Circus, under the direction of the inventor of the device. The words will be legible at a considerable distance.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

For the second week of the Italian opera season at Covent Garden, beginning to-morrow, the programme is: Monday (8), "Aida"; Tuesday (8.30), "Tosca"; Wednesday (8.15), "Madame Butterfly"; Thursday (8.0), "Andrea Chenier"; Friday (8.0), "Otello"; conductor on Wednesday, John Barbirolli, for other nights Vincenzo Bellezza.

In "Aida" Giovanni Inghilleri replaces John Brownlee, the Australian baritone, as Amonasro. On Tuesday Beniamino Gigli, who made a sensational debut in "Andrea Chenier," will be heard in the rôle of Cavaradossi. Iva Pacetti will appear as Tosca, while the part of Baron Scarpia will be played by Mariano Stabile.

For "Madame Butterfly," the part of Cio Cio San has been entrusted to the Irish prima-donna, Margherita Sheridan, who has been singing with great success during the past eight seasons at La Scala, Milan, and has been personally coached in many leading rôles by Maestro Toscanini. Arthur Fear, the Welsh baritone, appears as Sharpless in place of Dennis Noble.

HORSES' DAY IN HYDE PARK.

COACHING CLUB'S OPENING MEET.

DRIVE TO RANELAGH.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

It was Horses' Day in Hyde Park yesterday. Every horse in the Row knew it and carried its rider proudly. The horses in carts belonging to the Office of Works knew it, for the heavies paraded like veterans, and the young 'uns galloped like sons of veterans.

Mounted policemen gave spontaneous exhibitions and the pedestrians talked horse until one of them cried "Here's a team!" and then we all learned what the horses knew, and that it was the day of the opening meet of the Coaching Club, when horses are kings and motor-cars have no place.

NOT TOO SUNNY.

The weather played its part well. It was fine—not too sunny—and there was a refreshing breeze as well as warmth, so that the drive to Ranelagh was pleasant for horses and passengers alike.

Mr. Collins's gleaming black and navy coach was the first to arrive, and his team of bays drew alongside the Serpentine fully conscious that they had the undivided attention and admiration of the crowd. They lost some of it after five minutes or so, for Sir Edward Stern brought his famous black and red coach with his more famous blue roans and took up the adjacent position. Lady Stern was on the box seat and Sir Gomer Berry, with a large pink carnation, behind.

A strong bay team, whose leaders were fully seventeen hands, brought General White's coach along. His passengers included Major Gore Lambard, who quickly jumped down to see that no rein was twisted or anything other than exact. The Royal Army Service Corps coach and that of the Royal Artillery arrived practically together. The coaches almost matched in colour, and it was hard to choose between the bays of the Artillery and the gleaming chestnuts of the R.A.S.C. It was probably only the tiny bunches of violets bedecking the chestnuts that made them receive a shade more attention.

MISHAP TO R.E. TEAM.

The passengers of the two regimental coaches were looking for the third expected, and it was not until Lord Desborough received a message that the bad luck which had befallen the Royal Engineers' coach was known. One of their horses had the misfortune to slip on the hard tarmac road a little way out of Woolwich, and the team had to return. The passengers who were meeting them in the park travelled on other regimental coaches.

Buttonholes for coachmen and passengers were usual, but none was more gay than the yellow carnation worn by Sir Lionel Powell. It was the same shade as the yellow of his black contrasted coach, and although not receiving as much notice as his team of three bays and a chestnut, it merited a goodly share.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, honorary secretary of the Coaching Club, was behind his bay-browns, and Mrs. Phillips was on the box-seat. Sir Bertram and Lady Falle and Colonel and Mrs. Burnes Hartopp were among his passengers. His team and black and red coach outshone each other in glossy splendour.

Mr. Allen, with well-matched bays and a particularly handsome coach, received many congratulations. He was drawn alongside Mr. W. Theobald's chestnut team, and they seemed to match in size and strength.

Hon. George Saville was the last to arrive, and soon after, as his bays drew up, Lord Desborough, who was acting as starter but could not travel to Ranelagh because of the similar duty he had to perform on the river for the sculling match, signalled Mr. Collins's team to get ready, and, saluted by hundreds, the ten coaches turned out of the Park and made their way through Kensington and Hammersmith to Ranelagh.

FLYING LORD MAYOR.

LONDON CIVIC CHIEF'S WEEK-END HUSTLE.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) and the Lady Mayoress arrived at Croydon Aerodrome yesterday in a specially-chartered sixteen-seater Handley-Page Rolls-Royce air liner of Imperial Airways, having flown from Paris in just under two hours.

They left immediately for London to catch the Scotch express for Edinburgh to attend a civic reception by the Lord Provost in Edinburgh, and will return to the Mansion House to-night, when Sir William will resume his normal duties.

On his arrival in London Sir William said they were thankful to travel by aeroplane, which they found very restful and far more comfortable than the train and boat journey, and they intended as soon as engagements permitted, to spend a flying week-end.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN.

Professor Einstein will lecture at Nottingham University College next Friday evening.

MME. FOCH'S VISIT.

Mme. Foch and her two daughters will be the guests of the Forum Club when they come to London this week for the unveiling of Marshal Foch's statue in Grosvenor Gardens by the Prince of Wales on Thursday.

Their visit to the Forum Club will be private and no formal entertainment is contemplated.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Grenadier Guards in Hyde Park from 8 to 10.

The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5, and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Callenders Cable Works Band, and in Regent's Park the London Fire Brigade will each play from 6.30 to 9. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.45 to 8.45.

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

Times and programmes of to-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball (whose services have been kindly loaned by Messrs. Cadbury Bros.) on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are:—

12.0 to 12.25 p.m.
"O God Our Help in Ages Past";
"Land of My Fathers";
"Serenade" (Schubert);
"The Lass with the Delicate Air" (Arne);
"Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.
"Romance" (Clifford Ball);
"Ave Maria" (Schubert);
"Minuet and Trio" (Mozart);
"Angels Guard Thee" (Goddard);
"The Song of the Donjeroos";
"The Volga Boatmen."

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.
"In Happy Moments Day by Day";
"Come Back to Erin";
"Gavotte" (De Fesch);
"Andantino" (Lemare);
"Minuet" (Beethoven);
"Abide with Me."

Although the carillon, which was placed in Hyde Park through the initiative of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*, is to remain until the autumn, to-day's recitals will be the last for some time to come.

ROYAL SECRETARY'S £21,000 WILL.

SIR HENRY KNOLLYS' TRIBUTE TO SISTER.

RICH MAN'S LEGACIES TO HIS NURSES.

Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, of Meyrick Park Crescent, Bournemouth, who was for some years Private Secretary and Controller to the Queen of Norway (formerly Princess Maud of Wales), left unsettled property in his own disposition valued at £21,109 gross, with net personalty £18,559.

Sir Henry, who commanded the Royal Artillery in South Africa, was a brother of the late Viscount Knollys, formerly Private Secretary to King Edward and King George, and of the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, for over fifty years secretary to the late Queen Alexandra.

He bequeathed £50 to his sister, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Knollys, "a nominal sum, but a mere token of the affectionate ties which always existed between us," and £50 to Edward Freeman, solicitor, "in token of the friendship and respect in which I have held him for the last twenty-three years. The remainder of the estate is left to his wife, with the request, but without creating any trust, that she

would dispose of all his letters and papers within eighteen months of his death, in accordance with any memoranda signed by him and deposited with his will or amongst his papers, and that she would carry out his wishes, as far as they were known, with regard to the balance of his property.

INCOMES FOR NURSES.

Generous provision for two nurses is made under the will of Mr. William Thomas Berners, of Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W., and formerly of Calcutta.

Mr. Berners, who died at the age of 93, left £510,846 gross, with net personalty £507,073. He bequeathed—

The income from £10,000 to each of his nurses, Miss Howell and Miss Rushworth, for life, in addition to provision already made for them; and

£1,000 to Miss Rushworth, if his nurse at the time of his death.

FOUR PLACES OF DECIMALS.

A curious method of apportioning bequests among a number of charitable objects was adopted in the will of Alderman Edward Rice, of Mostyn Road, Brixton.

Mr. Rice, who was for many years prominently identified with the Boy Scout movement, was Mayor of Lambeth, and had been a member of the borough council since 1912. He left £5,006 gross, with net personalty £4,093. He bequeathed the whole of his property to his wife for life, and on her death one-fourth to each of his nieces Ellen and Mary, one-eighth each to his niece Barbara Allen and his cousin Emily Stiff, and divided the remaining quarter as follows:—

Stannary Street, .0500; Scouts, 3rd Lambeth, .0250; St. Thomas's Hospital, .0125; Waifs and Strays, .0200; National Temp League, .0100; C.E.T.S. (E Griffiths), .0200; Lying-in Hospital, .0100; St Matthew's Church, .0250; R.N.M.D.S.F .0100; Conservative Association, 34, Clapham Road, .0125; Barnardo's Homes, .0100; Belgrave Hospital, .0050; King's Hospital, .0100 Rov.l Eye Hospital, .0100; Waterloo Hospital, .0100; C.O.S., .0100—.2500.

Across the will was written: "I should like my name kept alive somewhere if it is possible, as I have no relative to carry it on."

The one-fourth of the estate available for charities amounts to about £1,000, so that the bequests range in value from £200 to £20 each.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
JOHN EDWARD TEMPLE, of Stanhope, Sefton Park, Liverpool (net personalty £222,794)	£230,058
Rev. MARLOW OSMONDS STEVENS, of Oriel Terrace Weston-super-Mare, formerly Curate of Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare (net personalty £41,553)	46,227
WILFRED BAGWELL PUREFOY, of Greenfield, Tipperary, and of 76, Jermyn Street, St. James's, Westminster, S.W., a well-known racehorse owner, and formerly director of the Adelphi and Gaiety Theatres (personal estate in England)	33,819

HADRIAN'S WALL.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO-MORROW.

The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. George Lansbury) has promised to give an answer to-morrow to Mr. West Russell, the Member for Tynemouth, and Mr. Denman, the Member for Leeds Central, as to the decision of the Government with regard to Hadrian's Wall.

Mr. Denman inquired what arrangements had been made to preserve the land between Hadrian's Wall and the vallum from destruction by quarrying.

ELEVEN P.M. ZOO.

The experiment of opening the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park until 11 p.m. on Thursdays during June, July and August will be begun on Thursday next.

SOUTH AFRICA DAY.

South Africa's National Day was celebrated in London yesterday afternoon, when cricket and tennis matches were played at Blackheath between teams representing the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company and the office of the High Commissioner of South Africa in London.

Lord Kylsant (chairman of the company) presided at the luncheon, and Mr. C. T. te Water, the High Commissioner, took part in the tennis match.

TEMPERA PAINTING.

The Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera is holding an important exhibition in July at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, covering the fifty years during which the Tempera medium has been used by painters. If any owners of Tempera pictures by the following artists, dated before 1910, are willing to lend them for the first two weeks of July, will they kindly communicate with Mr. Maxwell Armfield, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, 8, Roland Gardens, S.W.7? The artists desired are J. D. Batten, Arthur Gaskin, Joseph Southall, Spencer Stanhope, and Marianne Stokes.

PRINCESS IN DOCKLAND.

Princess Helena Victoria laid the foundation stone yesterday of the Time and Talents Dockland Club, which is to be erected in Abbey Street, Bermondsey, at a cost of £14,000.

The Time and Talents Guild, under whose auspices the new building is to be built, has carried on work in Bermondsey for thirty years among single women, and the new building will be a social club for such women.

A crowd of 3,000 was present when the Princess arrived, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, in which the Bishop of Southwark and the Mayor of Bermondsey took part, she inspected the Time and Talents Hostel, in Bermondsey Street.

"THE FOURTH" AT ETON.

The fourth of June will be celebrated at Eton in the traditional manner next Wednesday, but as it is Derby Day, the attendance will probably not be as large as usual. The following is the programme:—

Morning chapel, 9.35 a.m.; Eton Vikings Rowing Club annual meeting at Holland House, 10.30; speeches in Upper School, 11.30; Cricket: The School v. Eton Ramblers.

Second Day.—11.30, the School 2nd and 3rd elevens v. Eton Ramblers 2nd and 3rd elevens, Upper Club and Dutchman's Farm; absence in Weston's yard, 11.45; luncheon, 1.30 p.m.; band of the K.R.R.C. in Upper Club during the afternoon; evening service in chapel (choral), 5.30; absence in school yard, 6.45; procession of boats, 7.30; absence in houses, 9.15; fireworks (gates opened at 8.30), 10 to 11.

Accommodation for motor-cars has been provided for, but motors will not be allowed in Weston's yard.

MAINLY FAIR AND WARM.

MORNING AND EVENING FOGS.

MAY'S DISMAL RECORD

ENGLAND (All Districts).—Light, variable winds; mainly fair, rather warm; mist or fog in early morning and at night.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate variable winds; mainly fair; fog locally in early morning and at night; sea slight.

AIR PASSAGES.—South-east or south or variable winds, 5-15 m.p.h. at surface and 15-25 m.p.h. at 2,000 ft. Local fog at first; local showers later. Visibility less than 1,000 yards locally in the early morning, improving to 2-4 miles generally later.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

To-day is the first day of summer, by meteorological convention, and while settled fine weather is not yet in sight the latest indications raise hopes of an early change to more seasonable conditions.

A small cyclone over Northern France that has been responsible for the widespread thunderstorms and heavy rain in England during the last two days now shows signs of dispersing. Its demise, which seems unlikely to be long delayed, should be followed by the southward spreading of a large anti-cyclone lying to the north and west of Scotland, and there is a good chance that this may soon give the whole country a few days of abundant sunshine and genial warmth.

May displayed no signs of death-bed repentance yesterday. In the South it kept up its dismal record to the last, and ended unlamented in unsettled, thundery weather. A series of severe storms broke over Kent and Essex early in the day, and many London districts were similarly afflicted during the afternoon and evening. At Clacton-on-Sea the morning deluge yielded the equivalent of more than 40,000 tons of rain to the square mile.

A HUMID ATMOSPHERE.

The far North of Britain, on the fringe of the anticyclone, escaped with scattered showers and continued to enjoy plenty of sunshine. Temperature stood at the mid-summer normal throughout Friday night in many parts of England, but the day-time rise was checked by clouded skies and a humid atmosphere, and the afternoon, though sultry, was nowhere very warm. At Kew the 2 p.m. reading of 63 deg. was 2 deg. above the average for this season.

Yesterday's weather régime—mainly fair in the North, unsettled in the South—was characteristic of the whole month. In London it was one of the wettest and dullest Mays of the present century, with nearly double the normal amount of rain and one and a-half hour a day less than the proper allowance of sunshine. Yet over a wide area in the North the month was not only much drier but decidedly brighter than usual.

NEW ELEPHANT SEAL AT THE ZOO.

BADGER'S LONG HOLIDAY.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The Zoo has purchased a young elephant-seal captured off the Falklands. This newcomer to the menagerie is not a striking example of his species, for as he is only a baby he has not yet developed the elongated trunk-like snout and great bulk that characterise the elephant-seal.

He is living by himself in a pond made specially for him on a small plot of ground between the lion-house and the wolves' dens, and though he seems rather depressed he is perfectly friendly and is feeding well, his rations being thirty pounds of fish a day.

Another new arrival in the Gardens is a gannet or solan goose that was discovered in an exhausted condition on Wandsworth Common.

An unexpected event that happened in the menagerie last week was the return of an Assyrian badger that escaped from the Zoo ten weeks ago. For some time after the animal's escape, the Zoo heard news of the fugitive, but although he was seen in Baker Street and Regent's Park he managed to keep his liberty until he wandered into the area of a house in Regent's Park. There he was cornered, but he made no resistance when the keeper arrived and captured him.

The Zoo's butterfly enclosure is beginning to make a good show, as the first of these gay insects are now to be seen flitting from flower to flower. At present they get their nourishment simply from freshly cut flowers that are changed each day, but when more and more butterflies appear as the summer advances, they will also be provided with sponges soaked in honey, and with a weak solution of beef extract.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Haymaking has begun in Essex.

Magna Charta Day will be observed on June 15.

More workmen were discharged from the Royal Dockyard, Devonport, yesterday.

Worthing municipal electricity undertaking last year made a profit of £12,705.

The South-Eastern Union of the Scientific Society concluded its conference at Portsmouth yesterday.

A village hall is being given to Tealby, Lincs, in memory of Mr. D'Eyncourt, the former London magistrate.

Mr. Francis John Banes (59), a bank official, of Dartmoor Gardens, Southfields, collapsed and died at Southfields Station yesterday.

Dr. R. T. S. Goodchild, of the London Hospital, will preach the Hospital Sunday sermon to-night at St. Paul's Church, Leyton, where his father is vicar.

Thieves, using a stolen motor-car, early yesterday raided the West End branch of Dunhills, in Duke Street, W., and stole a quantity of smokers' requisites.

Charged at Beaumaris, Anglesea, under the Bankruptcy Act, with failing to keep books of account, Pierce Parry, coal merchant, was sent to prison for three months.

The National Savings Committee announce that sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended May 17 were 1,121,439, making a grand total sold of 965,044,955.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Archbishop of the West Indies have promised to attend the West Indies annual service at St. Andrews-by-the-Wardrobe on June 23.

Before the Isle of Wight County Bench at Newport, Percy M. Hay, male nurse, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing £5 10s. from his employer, Mr. Lushington, a Shanklin blind octogenarian.

MRS. BALDWIN'S AIR PAGEANT

Many well-known people are taking an active interest in the Air Pageant which Mrs. Stanley Baldwin is organising to take place at Hanworth Park on July 19 to assist her appeal, in conjunction with the National Birthday Trust Fund, for the extension of maternity services.

Among them are the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Bailey, the Master of Semphill, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Lord Wakefield, Sir Samuel and Lady Maude Hoare, Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, and Mr. F. Montague, M.P., Under-Secretary for Air.

Other distinguished patrons include the Earl of Cromer, the Marquess of Clydesdale, the Marquess of Donegal, Lord Melchett, the Marquis of Titchfield, M.P., and the Marchioness of Titchfield, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Beaumont Pease, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., several Ambassadors and Ministers, and the High Commissioners for Australia, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

Continuing the Wedgwood Bi-Centenary

The Greatest
POTTERY EXHIBITION
ever held in London: Extended for one week

Owing to the popularity of this magnificent exhibition it has been decided to continue it during the coming week. Through the enterprise of Barkers, practically the entire display of modern pottery from the recent Wedgwood Bi-Centenary Celebrations at Stoke-on-Trent was transferred to their China and Glass Salons.

A recent visitor remarked:—"I have seen many Departments, both at Home and Abroad, and there is, certainly, not one in this Country that can compare with your show so far as the layout is concerned. Neither in America or the Colonies have I ever seen such a magnificent Display as you are now showing."

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BARKERS announce the immediate offer of this truly magnificent collection of Frieze Velvet Furnishing Fabrics. These beautiful velvets were made for the highest class American market, and represent the finest and most handsome productions of France and Germany. At prices of 8/9 to 17/6 per yd. this is indeed a remarkable opportunity.

¶ *Three examples are illustrated—but mere black and white cannot do justice to such handsome fabrics—a personal inspection should be made*

The
'AUSTIN'
FRIEZE VELVET

THE 'Austin,' as illustrated at left, is an outstandingly handsome production. The design—ribbon, scroll and flowers—is worked in Champagne and pale Pink on a rich Rose ground.

50 INCHES WIDE

PRICE PER YARD 17/6

The
'ROMAY'
FRIEZE VELVET

THIS luxurious velvet is available in two distinct colourings:—(*a*) Bold Floral design, as illustrated at right, in Reds, Pinks and Blues, with Green foliage. (*b*) The same design in Rose, Cream and Grey with Brown foliage on Soft Green ground.

50 INCHES WIDE

PRICE PER YARD 15/9

The
'RANTOUL'
FRIEZE VELVET

THE beautiful 'Rantoul' Velvet, as illustrated at left, has a design of mixed coloured flowers on a ground of Walnut Shade. The same effective design is available on a Black ground.

50 INCHES WIDE

PRICE PER YARD 11/9

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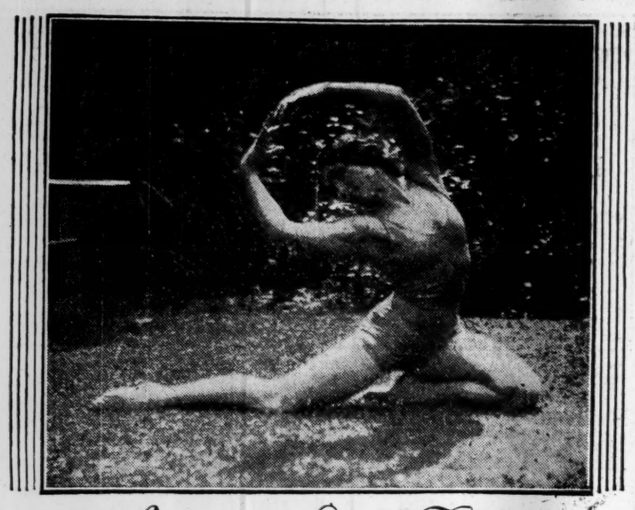

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MOTHER, a constipated child is never well!

This pleasant laxative ensures healthy regularity.

If your child is out of sorts, bilious, is not resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if the tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. Give "California Syrup of Figs," at once—a dose to-day often saves a sick child to-morrow.

When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhœa, sore throat, or a cold, give "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste.

"California Syrup of Figs" has full directions for children of all ages, and for grown-ups, printed plainly on each bottle.

Ask your chemist for "California Syrup of Figs," 1/3 and 2/6 a bottle. Emphasise "California," and no mistake will be made.

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Court and Society

It was most unfortunate that the King's attack of rheumatism prevented His Majesty from taking his place beside the Queen for the third and fourth Courts, and débutantes and visitors from overseas were particularly disappointed. However, there was some compensation in the appearance of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince George at Wednesday's function, and Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, Princess Helena Victoria, and Princess Marie Louise were also in the Royal circle. The Queen on this occasion wore a marvellous golden frock, and on the succeeding evening one of silver, while Princess Mary chose a pale pink dress. Lady Patricia Ramsay, in her favourite shade of beige, was present on Thursday, and so was Lady Maud Carnegie, who wore yellow combined with gold. Incidentally, it is not without interest to note that Lady Patricia wore her feather on the right side of the head, as also did both Madame de Fleuriau, the wife of the French Ambassador, and her daughter, Mlle. de Fleuriau, though the general custom is for them to be posed on the left.

One of the most interesting of the presentations was that of the wife of the Aga Khan, whose silver gown and train were a good background for magnificent emeralds, which were worn not only as a tiara but in necklace form, and set in bracelets and in a notable pendant. The Duchess of Westminster's presentation aroused attention, and among other young married women to be presented on their marriage was Viscountess Weymouth, while Marquesa de Merry del Val as usual wore a lace veil mantilla-wise instead of the more ordinary veil of tulle.

for ASCOT

As well as the typical "Ascot" frocks, one is sure to see at all the smart race meetings beautifully tailored tweeds of chiffon softness, and black crêpe satins.

The perfectly-made frock shown in the left-hand sketch has a bolero coat, with narrow bands at the edge, which cross loosely over the ivory georgette under-blouse, with a diamond ornament catching the two. Inset narrow bands mould the hip-line and follow an upward line in the centre front, and below the skirt falls into a group of flat box-pleats.

The other sketch shows a nearly fitting coat of black and yellow tweed on a buff ground, which has on its short shoulder cape, coming from either side of the front seams, a series of godet insets, which give a flared edge.

Another member of the Diplomatic Corps whose *ensemble* stood out from the rest was Baroness de Cartier, for she, being in mourning, wore a black dress with a train of black lace, and gloves, veil, and feathers also of sable hue.

Lady Maureen Stanley, who had only just returned from a visit to the United States with her father-in-law, the Earl of Derby, was among the interesting crowd who were to be found at the Embassy, when several people came on from the Third Court wearing their veils and feathers. Among those who had, however, changed their attire was the Liberian Minister, who had discarded uniform for the ordinary black and white of dress clothes, while his tall wife had removed her Court train and feathers and veil and appeared in her Court dress of palest blue. Lady Maureen Stanley, who danced with Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, was wearing yellow and white printed chiffon, and others supping or dancing were the Countess of Dalkeith, in pale blue chiffon; the Hon. Roland Cubitt, the Earl of Brecknock, with his wife in a black velvet coat (as was the Countess of Portarlington); the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, in a wrap of silver lamé; Mrs. Keith Menzies, in white; Lord and Lady Plunket, the latter in turquoise-blue velvet; and the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, who has been more than ever in evidence looking after things since Luigi's death.

The Prince of Wales was in very good humour when he came to the Albert Hall for the British Legion Ball and greeted Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey—the Controller of his Household—with a gay query as to whether he had been dancing. His Royal Highness was received by Earl and Countess Jellicoe, the latter in black satin, and others of the Committee, and afterwards joined the dancers, having Mrs. A. G. McCorquodale as one of his partners. She was one of the prime movers of the ball, and had herself designed and produced the excellent pageant representing "Britain and her Industries," in which those taking part included the Countess of Bective, Viscountess Scarsdale, and Lady Moira Combe. Sir Ian Malcolm was to be seen escorting Miss Phyllis Dare, and others present included Sir Ian Hamilton with Lady Hamilton, in a black gown flowered in gold, the Earl of Bective, Viscount Scarsdale, and Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, the latter in a dark blue beaded dress.

The Duchess of Sutherland, in heavy white satin with a coatee of the same, was among the many tall and handsome women who came to Princess Ottoboni's dance on Thursday, which was given in honour of the Princess's niece, Miss Elizabeth Humphreys-Owen, who looked nice in a girlish frock of pale blue. The hostess wore some fine sapphires and diamonds with her dress of hydrangea pink, which was trimmed with a long fringe, and with her niece she stood for a long time at the head of the stairs at 101, Eaton Square (which she has taken for the season from the Hon. Lady Bingham), receiving the hundreds of guests. The beautiful rooms were lavishly decorated with rambler roses, and during the evening coloured balloons, inflated dolls, and torches with variegated lights were distributed to the general amusement. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster were very late arrivals, and among the crowded assembly were to be seen Lady Ribblesdale, in oyster satin, and Marchioness Curzon, in white; others in white also being Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger, Miss Diane Chamberlain, Viscountess Hambleden (who danced with her husband), the Countess of Haddington, Viscountess Chaplin, and Lady Annaly. Countess Howe was in pale blue chiffon, and her tall daughter in lemon-coloured organdie; the Earl of Granard was chaperoning his two daughters, both wearing pink; Lady Anne Wellesley, also in pink, came with her grandmother, the Dowager Lady Glentanar; Lady Joan Verney, in dark blue, brought her daughter in a pale green frock; Miss Diane Churchill was one of the few girls in black, and Mrs. Winston Churchill, who wore a black and pink printed chiffon dress, was sitting looking on next to Lady Baring, in plum colour. Lady Angela Scott and Mlle. Paravicini were both wearing bright red dresses, and red shoes distinguished the attire of Mrs. Michael Bowes-Lyon and Lady Bridges. Kathleen, Countess of Drogheda, in gold lamé, brought her daughter in her presentation frock; the Hon. Diana Skeffington, in silver, came with her mother; Viscountess Massereene wore black and white chiffon; and Lady Suffield and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzalan Howard were among the many young married women I met during the evening.

Both the Prince of Wales and Prince George are to be present at the Derby Ball which takes place at the May Fair Hotel to-morrow, and which Lady Milbanke is organising. Lady Cunard was at home at her house in Grosvenor Square the other afternoon in connection with it, when Lady Milbanke looked smart in a dark blue get-up, Lady Cunard wearing a neat black suit, as did Lady Lavery, Mrs. Peter Thursby, and the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Cripps. Among those who will be present to-morrow at the ball are the Marchioness of Crewe, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Countess of Ancaster, the Duchess of Portland, Sir Philip Sassoon, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marchioness Curzon, Lady Howard de Walden, Viscountess Furness, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Marchioness of Northampton, Viscountess Wimborne, and the Duchess of Westminster. There will be a cabaret from "Bitter Sweet" and lucky numbers on the programmes.

To-morrow is a very busy date for weddings, as no fewer than three of some importance are to take place. One is that of Miss Isolde Grosvenor (the eldest daughter of the late Lord Arthur Grosvenor) to Mr. William West, of the Grenadier Guards; another is that of Sir Lionel Darell's daughter, Margaret, to Baron Schröder's son, Helmut; and yet another is that of Lord and Lady Hindlip's daughter, the Hon. Diana Allsopp, to Mr. Rupert Hardy, who is in the Life Guards.

MAYFAIR.

A Woman's Corner

London Attractions.

The Promise of June

By PANDORA.

June, the King's Birthday, strawberries and cream, garden parties, weddings, roses—what a delightful prospect. Let us close our eyes to the fact that there have been snowstorms in the month of roses, and that June has days of disappointment. This year may be the happy exception, when all will be beautiful, and the people lucky enough to spend June in London will have a memory to treasure.

At least, whatever the weather, there are pleasures and sights galore, some of which are not affected by the weather. Foremost among them I place the Royal Tournament, which is one of the most completely satisfying shows of which I have any knowledge. Who can control the thrills of delight and excitement aroused by the musical drive and the musical ride, for example? And can any pacifists, or those persons who see militarism in every patriotic song, resist the inter-port gun competition or the trick riding of the "Death or Glory" boys? I doubt it.

And when that great show is over there comes the Horse Show. Motors have almost driven the horse into the background so far as what is visible in London is concerned, but at the Horse Show the horse has his turn again and is king of all. No motors, no matter how grand and expensive, have a chance of being noticed during the time we are leaning forward in our seats to watch the jumping or pinching our next neighbour, absently, as we cheer the skill of the riders.

Our Playground.

London is a wonderful playground. We who live here grow accustomed to her wealth of entertainment and the boundless interest of daily life. One is almost abashed when listening to the enthusiastic visitors putting colour and life into a round which is familiar to the Londoner. The shops, the beautiful parks, now at their best, the sight of so many pretty people in their summer clothes, provide free entertainment, even without counting all the things which cost a good deal of money, and all the famous buildings which the faithful tourist goes to see as a matter of course. And I never write on London—one of my favourite themes—without remembering a strange person, who said: "I have been in London. I was there once for several weeks, and got so bored that after a time I used to stay in the hotel because there was nothing to do." Truly this is a strange world, and holds curious people.

Long Dresses.

Before the long dress has wormed its way into everyday out-of-door life, let us think seriously what we are doing. The subject has been mentioned before in this column, I know, and it will probably be mentioned again. I make no apology for speaking of the risk we run of finding ourselves tied and bound in long skirts. Although I have taken this attitude all the time, a reader writes to reproach me for being one of the people encouraging the long dress. Here's gratitude for you! True, I do admire the long dress for the evening as being graceful and more dignified, but never for the street.

Old Fetters.

Listen, too, to these brave words from "The Woman's Leader." "We should be up and doing if Mr. MacDonald proposed to restrict the franchise or repeal the Married Woman's Property Act, if Mr. Greenwood proposed to bind the feet of female infants, or Miss Bondfield to prohibit women from earning wages or salaries. Why then do we not leap to arms in hot defence of something no less important to us—our everyday physical freedom? Is it because the young do not care—because they do not remember what the old fetters felt like? But those of us who do care, can we not speak with one voice—powerfully, unanimously, and finally?"

Unfortunately there is little chance that women will speak "powerfully, unanimously, and finally," but perhaps we will have the sense to stop short before we reach skirts which have to be held up in the street, skirts which make us self-conscious, or rather skirt-conscious.

The Taj by Moonlight.

A very charming letter comes from a man reader, who has been thinking of what he would consider the best things in life. "I have not had the luck to see Rome or Quebec," he says, "but I have seen the Taj by moonlight. The view from the top of Mount Huttoo, on a clear autumn evening, where one looks into the valley with a backing of 300 miles of snow-clad mountains behind, and on the other side to a view of the plains of the Punjab stretching as far as one can see; that and, say, the Sistine Madonna, stand out in my memory amongst many beautiful things.

"Where things connected with self are concerned, the greatest joy parents can have is when their children distinguish themselves and when they give them their entire confidence.

"And for a worker, unexpected appreciation of one's work is perhaps as great a pleasure as one can experience. It is difficult to judge one's own work, and public recognition is often a matter of luck, but appreciation from an unknown admirer is pleasant"—and with this I cordially agree.

Our Hospitals.

Hospital Sunday is surely one of the most appealing anniversaries of the whole year. On that one day we are asked to contribute in our churches to those hospitals on which so many thousands depend for health and relief from pain and distress, even, in many cases, for all they know of peace and freedom from work and anxiety.

Everyone should visit a hospital at least once a year to realise for what our hospitals stand. Have you ever passed through the quadrangle of Bart's, for example, or been shown over that wonderful Palace of Hope, the Infants' Hospital, where poor sick babies are being given a new chance and a new lease of life, or realised that it cost the Royal Free Hospital over £80,000 last year for maintenance? And as to the doctors—bless them. We hear of the high fees charged for operations and illnesses, but we do not think half enough of the work that is done day in and day out for the people who cannot afford to pay and would suffer and die in pain were it not for the skill and kindness placed at their disposal.

A Hard Lesson.

One of the hardest lessons to learn is that no one can live the life of another, can arrange that life, or even interfere, without being regarded with distaste. Yet over and over one comes across the parents or friends who know exactly what ought to be done by the object of their affection; who can see mistakes being made which they could have avoided for their beloved; who resent not being welcomed as the solver of difficulties. When their advice is spurned or disregarded they feel deeply wounded.

There is nothing harder than to sit by and watch other people blundering, taking the wrong turning when you know the right one, and refusing your short cuts. We have to spend some time in this muddled world before we realise that people must live their own lives and learn by their own mistakes, while the wisdom we have gained by experience and supposed would be of use to someone else, as it cost us so dear, is put aside as being of no value.

These priggish paragraphs are the result of watching mothers trying to save their children, and children going their own way; also of watching with admiration the mothers who can set their teeth and determine that—however their fingers itch to catch the child stumbling over obstacles—they will stand aside and keep their wisdom to themselves until it is wanted.

I could have cried!..

But now I laugh as my TEETH WHITEN *a shade a day*

"Now I laugh when I think of the hours I spent before my mirror brooding and wondering why I should be denied beautiful, white teeth unmarked by stain, unsightly yellow and decay.

"Though I brushed teeth and gums carefully: though I used almost every preparation known to man, I despaired of ever having teeth that others admire, until I used Kolynos.

"Many times in years past I could have cried. But now I laugh as I watch my teeth whiten—a shade a day."

There is nothing like Kolynos. For it is the only dental cream that removes the germs the presence of which leads to stain decay, discoloration and gum troubles, as it polishes teeth down to the naked white enamel without injury.

Millions of germs swarm into the mouth with every breath and attack teeth and gums, but Kolynos kills and makes a clean sweep of them.

Change to Kolynos . . . using the Dry-Brush Technique that dentists advise because it keeps the bristles of the brush stiff enough to clean every part of every tooth and help stimulate the gums . . . a half-inch on a dry brush.

As Kolynos enters the mouth it multiplies 25 times and becomes a penetrating, safe, antiseptic foam.

This foam gets into every crevice, pit and fissure. It dissolves the unsightly mucin plaque that forms on the teeth overnight. It neutralizes acids and helps to remove tartar. It kills mouth germs and purifies the oral cavity. It cleans teeth whiter—fully a shade a day!

For 3 hours after each brushing this foam continues to clean teeth and combat destructive germs.

It is up to you.

We know what Kolynos will do—even in the most stubborn cases. But convince yourself. Change to this double-strength dental cream and watch the results. Get Kolynos—the antiseptic dental cream—from your chemist to-day.

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the antiseptic

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Why nearly everybody *needs* "Milk of Magnesia"

Reduces acids of system—instantly

'Milk of Magnesia' is marvellous for the system that is too acid. It is easily the foremost antacid. It soon has a sour stomach all serene again, free from that unpleasant gas and thoroughly alkalized.

But this perfect antacid does just as important a service for the bowels as for the stomach. *'Milk of Magnesia' has ideal laxative properties.*

Perhaps you did not know that. Possibly you are taking something needlessly strong to assist elimination. Most of us live to-day in a manner that makes the system lazy. It needs occasional help. Nature has provided a gentle and efficient aid in 'Milk of Magnesia.'

An acid condition is at the bottom of many systemic disorders. So before you resort to dieting, try this simple means of restoring the alkaline balance. One spoonful of 'Milk of Magnesia' neutralizes many times its volume in acid. It is a delightful—and an effective—way of relieving the discomfort that follows over-eating; heartburn; biliousness. It is ideal too in the upsets that come to children. No persuasion is needed for them to take this milk-white, creamy emulsion and nothing could be better than its mild corrective action in the stomach and in the bowels.

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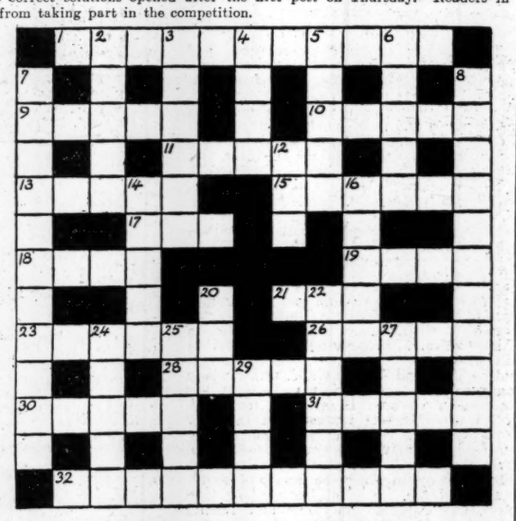
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 283.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 283," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Courage.
9. "Let her cousin get her mater's ermine stole" (hidden).
10. A West country town that contains a whole capital.
11. Foreign fruit.
13. With half a century this Midland town would make some embroidery
15. Condiment.
17. One of the regalia.
18. Machine not unknown in Lancashire.
19. The right word here is not right.
21. Stands for an Army official (put him in a can to make a box).
23. "Hang out our —s on the outward walls; The cry is still, 'They come'"—Macbeth.
26. Praise.
28. A cousin of the rhinoceros.
30. Kind of song that you may occasionally find in a clue.
31. A lady in the East.
32. Colour that looks as if it must be imported into Britain.

DOWN.

2. Relation.
3. Decapitate one of the band and find this kind of glass.
4. "When—and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou!"—Scott.
5. Early English novelist.
6. Dutch Admiral.
7. Is Lansbury going to stock the Serpentine with this fish?
8. The latter part of this sportsman would apparently suggest he was loquacious.
12. If you can't find these three letters think what controls all letters.
14. Who is "thou" in the clue for 4 down?
16. Flower.
20. Letters to be found on a half-crown.
22. A period of the French Revolution.
24. Part of S. Africa.
25. Also hidden with 9 across.
27. Kind of saw.
29. Every man has two of this tree.

CROSS-WORD No. 282 PRIZEWINNERS.

MRS. MARSHALL-HILL, Stafford House, Woodhall Spa, Lincoln; Rev. W. GERTY, The Vicarage, Headcorn, Kent; Mrs. MONTAGUE WILLIAMS, 83, Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W.8; Mrs. DAVSON, Redholm, Dartmouth, S. Devon; Mrs. W. R. CHIPP, 73, Langham Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Agony Column; 9, Tulip; 10, Pause; 11, Lewis; 13, Wedge; 15, Mendip; 17, R.S.O.; 18, Ruse; 19, Vice; 21, O.B.E.; 23, Sickle; 26, Eland; 28, Allen; 30, Islay; 31, Brain; 32, Aberystwith.

DOWN: 2, Gelid; 3, Naples; 4, Chow; 5, Lapse; 6, Mound; 7, Stewardship; 8, Resplendent; 12, Imp; 14, Greek; 16, Novel; 20, Eel; 22, Benbow; 24, Caleb; 25, Layer; 27, Apart; 29, Leys.

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Sunday Times

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LIVELY DEBATE BY YOUNG TORIES.

THE REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

Captain Lord Stanley, M.P. (the chairman), and Mr. H. I. P. Hallett (hon. secretary) of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League, paid tributes to the work of Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, the retiring chairman of the Party organisation, at the annual meeting and conference of the League held in Kingsway Hall, London, yesterday.

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Messrs. Nightingale, Page, and Bennett, of Kingston, are rapidly booking tenants for flats at Surbiton Court at moderate rentals.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

L.C.C. URGED TO DROP THE OLD BILL.

A NEW INQUIRY RECOMMENDED.

SECURING AN AGREED SCHEME.

If the London County Council adopts, at Tuesday's meeting, the reports of its committees, no steps will be taken to bring the rejected Charing Cross Bridge Bill before Parliament for a second time this session.

Such a step is reported against by the Parliamentary Committee, and the Improvements Committee recommend that:—

An Advisory Committee should be appointed for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Council, within nine months, an agreed scheme for a road bridge and approaches at Charing Cross.

There should be an instruction to the committee that the estimated net cost of the scheme should not exceed £12,500,000.

The Advisory Committee should be presided over, it is proposed, by an independent chairman, and should consist of representatives of:—

The Council
The Minister of Transport,
Westminster City Council,
Lambeth Metropolitan Borough Council,
Southern Railway Company,
Underground Electric Railway Company,
Port of London Authority,
Royal Fine Art Commission,
Royal Academy,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
Institution of Civil Engineers,
Surveyors' Institution, and
Town Planning Institute.

Such an advisory body would, the Improvements Committee suggest, be truly representative of all the parties and interests concerned in the scheme. Experience has shown, the Committee add, that any further scheme must have the support of all parties and interests concerned.

MILITATING AGAINST SUCCESS.

Explaining why they recommend that no steps should be taken to obtain a recommittal of the Bill to another committee of Parliament, the Parliamentary Committee say: "So far as we can gather there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that a proposal for the recommittal of the Bill would receive the general approval of the House of Commons." If a recommittal were sought, the Government proposed to leave the matter to a free vote of the House. It was therefore impossible to gauge the measure of support which would be received. If the application were strongly resisted and the resistance equally strongly shown in voting, even if the motion were carried, the Bill would be reintroduced in the worst possible atmosphere.

"This would not only militate against the success of the Bill itself, but would be likely," the Committee say, "to react on the Council. It is, we feel sure, not the desire of the Council to provoke controversy in the House of Commons on a matter of Parliamentary procedure. The question of the site proposed for the new railway station was the reason given for the rejection of the Bill. Bearing this in mind it appears to be of very little use for the Council to submit the same scheme again."

The committee express the view that no evidence of a general desire existed on the part of the House of Commons to see the suggested scheme carried out.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Commenting on the recommendation of the Improvements Committee, Sir William Ray, leader of the Municipal Reform Party stated, yesterday, that the position was that the Council must either decide to drop the proposals in regard to Charing Cross or revert to consideration of the original proposal to erect a modern bridge at Waterloo.

"The Council," said Sir William, "believes that its scheme at Charing Cross provides the correct solution, but in order that any further possibilities may be explored it proposes to set up this committee."

Sir William added that he had already approached a prominent public man to act as chairman of the committee.

"In view of the criticism that has taken place," he remarked, "it will be generally felt that the Council has adopted a public spirited attitude and one which will commend itself to all lovers of London."

MATTER OF URGENCY.

Sir Percy Simmons, Chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, stated that he proposed to make a full statement to the Council on Tuesday, and he hoped then to be able to announce the name of the independent chairman.

"The matter," Sir Percy said, "is one of great urgency, first from a traffic point of view, and secondly from the point of view of Waterloo Bridge. This bridge will not stand for an indefinite period, and to keep it up, together with the temporary bridge, is costing £10,000 a year. If the Council agrees to the recommendation of the Improvements Committee, the Advisory Committee will have to get to work at once, as the summer recess is fast approaching."

LONDON A BLUNDER.

TRANSPORT MINISTER ON GARDEN CITY IDEAL.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, yesterday opened the new bridge linking up the two parts of the town area of Letchworth Garden City which are divided by the L. and N.E.R. line.

Mr. Morrison said he was very familiar with the old wooden foot-bridge erected twenty-one years ago by the First Garden City Limited, for he had frequently used it in paying visits to his wife before they were married.

Letchworth, he said, constituted a great practical example of the possibility of modern housing and town planning. It was a thousand pities that the Garden City ideal had not come in a practical form before the industrial revolution. Had it done so the drab industrial towns of Great Britain and the vast disorganised sprawl of London would not have happened. There was no better illustration of the fact that Greater London, much as he loved it, was a big blunder, than the time and energy lost by people in travelling to and from work.

By its agricultural belt, Letchworth would at all times be free from the menace of another town growing into it, thus forming a fatally large urban conglomeration.

"There is a false idea to-day," Mr. Morrison continued, "that the solution of the unemployment problem is to be found in spending not merely millions, but hundreds of millions on the construction of roads. When you go beyond the point of highway assistance adequate for the purpose, the money you spend involves charges that are not productive. At that point you are not adding to the solution of unemployment, but emphasising it.

"We are going to spend big sums on roads; we are going to keep the road system up-to-date. I am not going to construct roads for the sake of constructing them, but only where they are needed. They are means of transport only, and they must be so regarded by any Minister of Transport who takes his duties seriously."

Mr. Nathaniel Micklem, treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, unveiled a tablet fixed to the bridge in memory of Sir Ralph Neville, first chairman of the Garden City Ltd., after whom the new bridge has been named.

LOADED PISTOL IN CAR.

POLICEMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH DRIVER.

SEVEN YEARS FOR PEST

A story of a struggle between a police constable and the driver of a motor-car in which was found a fully loaded revolver was told at Bedford Assizes yesterday, when Mr. Justice Acton sentenced the driver, whom he described as "a pest and menace to the community," to seven years' penal servitude.

Walter Thomas Millns, aged 32, was charged with obtaining a motor-car by false pretences, and with being in unlawful possession of a Colt revolver and seven cartridges, with intent to endanger life.

He pleaded guilty to the false pretences charge, but not guilty to the count regarding the revolver.

Mr. R. O'Sullivan, prosecuting, said that on the morning of May 5 as Millns was driving a car through the village of Hockliffe, the local constable was attracted by him and telephoned to a point further up the road, where another constable and an A.A. scout were on duty.

As Millns approached, the constable signed to the drivers of two horse-drawn vehicles to pull across the road. Millns slowed down, but did not actually stop. The constable asked him for his licence, but he failed to produce one.

TRUNCHEON BLOW.

The constable tried to get into the car, but found both doors locked. Suddenly Millns accelerated the car. The constable leaped on to the running board. Millns tried to kick the constable off the car, and finally the police officer smashed the windscreen with his truncheon.

Millns then reached across to get at a pocket of the car, said Mr. O'Sullivan, but the constable, suspecting what might be there, hit him on the head with his truncheon and dazed him. The car zig-zagged, and only stopped when a front tyre burst.

Millns made several attempts to get at the pocket until the constable threatened to hit him again. In the pocket was found a fully loaded Colt revolver.

Describing the struggle, Police Constable McCarthy said that Millns twice kicked him on the chest through the open window of the car in an endeavour to knock him off the running board. McCarthy said there were six cartridges in the chamber of the revolver but none in the breach.

Millns, in evidence, declared that he had no intention of using the revolver to endanger life.

Asked by Mr. O'Sullivan why he tried to push the constable off, Millns said that it was to evade arrest.

RECORD OF CRIME.

The following previous convictions were proved: In 1918 twelve months' hard labour for forgery; 1923, twenty-one months' hard labour for forgery; 1925, five years' penal servitude for larceny and obtaining money by false pretences.

Two separate lists of offences, all committed since January last, were put in. Thirty-eight of these offences which, Counsel said, had been committed all over the country, consisted of larceny and obtaining money and goods by false pretences. One offence was the theft of a Colt pistol. There were twenty-four warrants out for Millns's arrest.

The other list consisted of thirty-four separate offences in relation to Post-Office Savings accounts.

The Judge, passing sentence, said, "I have never in a long experience seen such a record as yours, and the offences you desire to have taken into consideration. I am satisfied you are a pest and a menace to the community."

The Judge warmly congratulated P.C. McCarthy on his gallant conduct, and expressed the hope that it would be followed promptly by some form of recognition. He also highly commended the conduct of Mr. North, the motoring patrol, who assisted McCarthy in arresting Millns. He described Mr. North's conduct as that of a true Englishman.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

DEFAMATORY LIBELS BY LABOURER'S WIFE.

Ada Lydia Hulatt, a farm labourer's wife, of Milton Ernest, pleaded guilty at Bedford Assizes yesterday to sending two postal packets, each containing an "obscene article," one to Mr. John King Underwood, a farmer, of Milton Ernest, on July 3, 1929, and the other to Mr. George Church, senior, an employee of Mr. Underwood, on January 29, 1930; and also to publishing defamatory libels concerning Mrs. Underwood and George Bull.

Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, for the prosecution, said the letters had been circulated in Milton Ernest for the past three or four years. They were of the most virulent and obscene nature.

Mr. Justice Acton: I have seen the letters. They are vulgar and very senseless. There is no real venom in them. They are nasty, dirty compositions. How any intelligent person could pay the slightest attention to them I do not know. They cannot be as used to getting anonymous letters as some of us are. This is a frequent occurrence, and typical of people who are not in good health at the time.

Mr. Eve: The prosecution bears that in mind. The woman is under medical attention. The villagers are particularly anxious that the circulation of the letters should cease.

Mr. C. L. Henderson, for Mrs. Hulatt, said she had at last been brought to her senses, and realised the enormity of what she had done. She was prepared to give an undertaking that she would not commit the offence again.

Mr. Justice Acton: She must express her profound regret for what she has done.

Mr. Henderson: I am sure she will do that. She does not at the moment see things as I think she will after she has had further medical treatment.

Mr. Justice Acton bound her over for two years in the sum of £20. He remarked that a sad feature of the case was that Mrs. Hulatt was of absolutely unblemished character.

LONDON CHURCHES.

THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF 400,000 PEOPLE.

In the last four or five years great housing developments have taken place in North-West London. Some 70,000 or 80,000 new houses have sprung up in the vast semi-circle from Brentford, round through Ealing, Acton, Wembley, and Harrow to the Essex border.

In these new areas the population has increased by some 400,000 people, but the present church accommodation is entirely inadequate to grapple with their spiritual needs. The Bishop of London and a committee working under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow have launched an appeal for £250,000 for the erection of churches and parish halls to cover these recently developed areas. This extension appeal is known as "The Forty-Five Churches Fund."

To further the appeal a demonstration will be held at the Queen's Hall on June 16. The Bishop of London will preside, and among the speakers will be Field-Marshal Lord Plumer and Viscountess Bridgeman.

WOMAN DRUG ADDICT.

COURT STORY OF HER SUFFERINGS.

FRIEND'S OFFER.

BOUND OVER TO BE TAKEN CARE OF.

The case of a woman who was found unconscious in Park Lane Hotel annexe again came before the magistrate at Marlborough Street yesterday. She is Mrs. Barbara Eleanor Gamble, 34, of no occupation, and she was charged with attempting to commit suicide by administering to herself a narcotic drug.

Evidence had previously been given that a detective-sergeant found a hypodermic syringe and needles, and a phial which had contained diamorphine hydrochloride, in Mrs. Gamble's room. When charged the woman was alleged to have said, "I have only done what 90 per cent. of women in my position would have done. I have been badly let down."

Mr. J. A. C. Keeves appeared for her yesterday, when she pleaded guilty.

A LETTER TO CORONER.

Detective-Sergeant Greenacre said the woman was found in her room in the Park Lane Hotel annexe, Brick Street, in a state of coma. She was examined by the hotel surgeon, and he ordered her removal to St. Stephen's Hospital. "A search was made of her rooms," added the officer, "and letters were found, one addressed to the coroner, stating her intentions."

Mr. Keeves said the woman was now 34. She married at the age of eighteen and unfortunately lost her husband shortly afterwards; she married again, and except for this offence, was of the highest possible character.

"About eleven years ago she had a number of serious operations, which caused her intense pain. At the time of the operations she was prescribed by doctors various drugs to ease the pain. One of the drugs was heroin, and that was the cause of this unfortunate happening.

"It is important to note this," Mr. Keeves added. "All the drugs that she has used were prescribed for her by medical men of the very highest possible repute. She had been sleeping very badly on this night, and unfortunately took an overdose of heroin, I must say with intent. She desires me to say that she is extremely sorry for what she has done, and will undertake faithfully not to do it again."

A FRIEND'S OFFER.

Mr. Mead said he had received a letter marked "private and confidential" saying that some lady would undertake to look after Mrs. Gamble.

"I have made inquiries," said Detective-Sergeant Greenacre, "and it appears that the authorities think she should be looked after and should be under some kind of control. She has been a drug addict for some years."

Mr. Mead asked Mr. Keeves who had instructed him.

"All I can say is that they are friends of hers," was the reply. He added that a friend was waiting who could take Mrs. Gamble to her mother at Hastings by car.

The magistrate bound her over in the sum of £100 for three years. "I shall make it a condition," he said, "that you abstain from drugs except under advice from a registered practitioner."

Mr. Claude H. Hornby, a solicitor, had watched the case on behalf of an interested party.

"LEGACY FOR THE POPE."

CONFIDENCE TALE OF £2,000,000.

A singular story of a supposed inheritance of £2,000,000, part of which was said to be given to the Pope, was told at Bow Street yesterday, when Robert Lavis (53), a well-dressed man of no fixed home, was charged with stealing £459 from an American, Mr. Wesley E. Sild, by means of the confidence trick.

He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Detective-Sergeant Salisbury said that a third man got into conversation with Mr. Sild in the West End on Friday and introduced himself as a grain merchant from Canada. They exchanged confidences, and yesterday the third man called at the Russell Hotel, where Mr. Sild was staying.

They walked to the Strand together, and there, just in front of them, Lavis, who appeared to be a complete stranger, dropped his spectacles. They were picked up by the third man and returned to Lavis, who expressed his deep gratitude. Lavis went on to say that he had come from Ireland, and that an uncle had just left him £2,000,000, of which £20,000 had to be given to the Pope in Rome. He asked the other two men to help him to distribute some of the money among the poor, but wanted them first to show him that they were "men of substance," to be trusted.

CREDENTIALS WANTED.

They entered a tea-shop, where Lavis produced several wads of paper, each wrapped with an imitation Bank of England note. Mr. Sild was induced to part with English and American money to the amount of £459 and a diamond ring, "just to inspire confidence." Having got possession of this, the other two men left the tea shop. Mr. Sild immediately became suspicious, and followed them. He caught Lavis with all the money on him, but the other man got away.

Mr. Sild stated in evidence that Lavis represented himself to be an illiterate but honest peasant, and said he knew nothing whatever about stocks and shares. He offered, in return for any assistance Mr. Sild could give him, to hand him £2,000 for distribution among the poor of America. "I was led into this by the other man," Mr. Sild added. "Lavis demanded that I should produce credentials or money to show that I would use his money in the way he wanted it to be used."

"It seems rather a remarkable story," commented Mr. Fry, the magistrate. "It may be that the person robbed was extraordinarily credulous, but I must protect even people like him against tricksters."

SOROPTIMIST CLUBS.

A WORLD CONVENTION IN LONDON.

A Convention of the Soroptimist International Association, to be held in London, has been fixed for June 14-18 of this year.

Soroptimist Clubs are luncheon clubs run on somewhat similar lines to the well-known Rotary Clubs. The members are all women actively engaged in some profession or business, and are those who are considered to be the best qualified to represent their particular branch of work in the district in which the club is situated.

The British National Union of Soroptimist Clubs is arranging, among other social functions, a banquet and reception, to be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, June 17, to welcome the delegates attending the International Convention. Promises to speak at this function have already been received from Lord Brentford and Miss Clemence Dane, among others. The meetings of the Convention will be held, by the courtesy of the British Medical Association, at their House in Tavistock Square.

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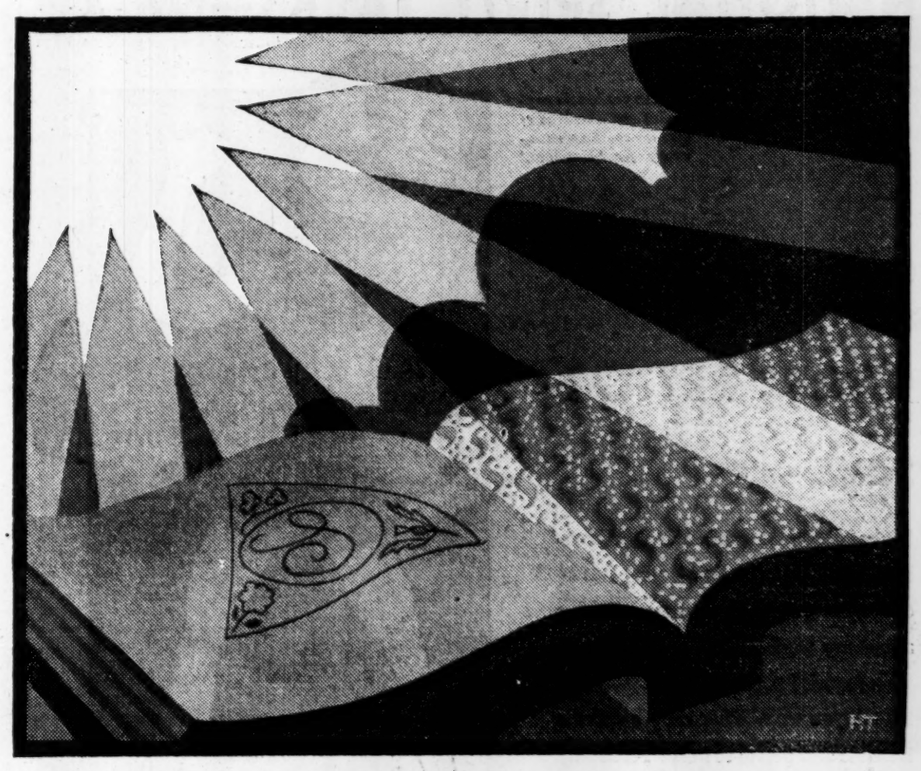

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UNIONIST PARTY POLICY.

LIVELY DEBATE BY YOUNG TORIES.

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An old-fashioned house at Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, 250 ft. above sea level, commanding wide views, and less than three miles from Romford main line station, is in the hands of Messrs. Kemsley's, who, if it is not sold previously, will offer the property by auction on the 12th inst. The residence is large, well fitted, and has central heating, stabling and garages, and thirteen acres of well laid-out gardens and meadow lands.

On the Ashley Park Estate, Walton, Surrey, there is now building a Tudor house, freehold, with half an acre of timbered garden. The residence is commodious, fitted with all modern conveniences, central heating, main drainage, and is within a few minutes of Walton Station and shops. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. A. Brassey Taylor, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden offer a valuable property, 73, New Bond Street, W., with three frontages, one in New Bond Street and two in Dering Street, ground area 5,745 square feet. Leasehold for eighty years from Michaelmas next. For sale as a whole or in three lots.

Messrs. Nightingale, Page, and Bennett, of Kingston, are rapidly booking tenants for flats at Surbiton Court at moderate rentals.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

L.C.C. URGED TO DROP THE OLD BILL.

A NEW INQUIRY RECOMMENDED.

SECURING AN AGREED SCHEME.

If the London County Council adopts, at Tuesday's meeting, the reports of its committees, no steps will be taken to bring the rejected Charing Cross Bridge Bill before Parliament for a second time this session.

Such a step is reported against by the Parliamentary Committee, and the Improvements Committee recommend that:—

An Advisory Committee should be appointed for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Council, within nine months, an agreed scheme for a road bridge and approaches at Charing Cross.

There should be an instruction to the committee that the estimated net cost of the scheme should not exceed £12,500,000.

The Advisory Committee should be presided over, it is proposed, by an independent chairman, and should consist of representatives of:—

The Council
The Minister of Transport,
Westminster City Council,
Lambeth Metropolitan Borough Council,
Southern Railway Company,
Underground Electric Railway Company,
Port of London Authority,
Royal Fine Art Commission,
Royal Academy,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
Institution of Civil Engineers,
Surveyors' Institution, and
Town Planning Institute.

Such an advisory body would, the Improvements Committee suggest, be truly representative of all the parties and interests concerned in the scheme. Experience has shown, the Committee add, that any further scheme must have the support of all parties and interests concerned.

MILITATING AGAINST SUCCESS.

Explaining why they recommend that no steps should be taken to obtain a recommittal of the Bill to another committee of Parliament, the Parliamentary Committee say: "So far as we can gather there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that a proposal for the recommittal of the Bill would receive the general approval of the House of Commons." If a recommittal were sought, the Government proposed to leave the matter to a free vote of the House. It was therefore impossible to gauge the measure of support which would be received. If the application were strongly resisted and the resistance equally strongly shown in voting, even if the motion were carried, the Bill would be reintroduced in the worst possible atmosphere.

"This would not only militate against the success of the Bill itself, but would be likely," the Committee say, "to react on the Council. It is, we feel sure, not the desire of the Council to provoke controversy in the House of Commons on a matter of Parliamentary procedure. The question of the site proposed for the new railway station was the reason given for the rejection of the Bill. Bearing this in mind it appears to be of very little use for the Council to submit the same scheme again."

The committee express the view that no evidence of a general desire existed on the part of the House of Commons to see the suggested scheme carried out.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Commenting on the recommendation of the Improvements Committee, Sir William Ray, leader of the Municipal Reform Party stated, yesterday, that the position was that the Council must either decide to drop the proposals in regard to Charing Cross or revert to consideration of the original proposal to erect a modern bridge at Waterloo.

"The Council," said Sir William, "believes that its scheme at Charing Cross provides the correct solution, but in order that any further possibilities may be explored it proposes to set up this committee."

Sir William added that he had already approached a prominent public man to act as chairman of the committee.

"In view of the criticism that has taken place," he remarked, "it will be generally felt that the Council has adopted a public spirited attitude and one which will commend itself to all lovers of London."

MATTER OF URGENCY.

Sir Percy Simmons, Chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, stated that he proposed to make a full statement to the Council on Tuesday, and he hoped then to be able to announce the name of the independent chairman.

"The matter," Sir Percy said, "is one of great urgency, first from a traffic point of view, and secondly from the point of view of Waterloo Bridge. This bridge will not stand for an indefinite period, and to keep it up, together with the temporary bridge, is costing £10,000 a year. If the Council agrees to the recommendation of the Improvements Committee, the Advisory Committee will have to get to work at once, as the summer recess is fast approaching."

LONDON A BLUNDER.

TRANSPORT MINISTER ON GARDEN CITY IDEAL.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, yesterday opened the new bridge linking up the two parts of the town area of Letchworth Garden City which are divided by the L. and N.E.R. line.

Mr. Morrison said he was very familiar with the old wooden foot-bridge erected twenty-one years ago by the First Garden City Limited, for he had frequently used it in paying visits to his wife before they were married.

Letchworth, he said, constituted a great practical example of the possibility of modern housing and town planning. It was a thousand pities that the Garden City ideal had not come in a practical form before the industrial revolution. Had it done so the drab industrial towns of Great Britain and the vast disorganised sprawl of London would not have happened. There was no better illustration of the fact that Greater London, much as he loved it, was a big blunder, than the time and energy lost by people in travelling to and from work.

By its agricultural belt, Letchworth would at all times be free from the menace of another town growing into it, thus forming a fatally large urban conglomeration.

"There is a false idea to-day," Mr. Morrison continued, "that the solution of the unemployment problem is to be found in spending not merely millions, but hundreds of millions on the construction of roads. When you go beyond the point of highway assistance adequate for the purpose, the money you spend involves charges that are not productive. At that point you are not adding to the solution of unemployment, but emphasising it.

"We are going to spend big sums on roads; we are going to keep the road system up-to-date. I am not going to construct roads for the sake of constructing them, but only where they are needed. They are means of transport only, and they must be so regarded by any Minister of Transport who takes his duties seriously."

Mr. Nathaniel Micklem, treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, unveiled a tablet fixed to the bridge in memory of Sir Ralph Neville, first chairman of the Garden City Ltd., after whom the new bridge has been named.

LOADED PISTOL IN CAR.

POLICEMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH DRIVER.

SEVEN YEARS FOR PEST

A story of a struggle between a police constable and the driver of a motor-car in which was found a fully loaded revolver was told at Bedford Assizes yesterday, when Mr. Justice Acton sentenced the driver, whom he described as "a pest and menace to the community," to seven years' penal servitude.

Walter Thomas Millns, aged 32, was charged with obtaining a motor-car by false pretences, and with being in unlawful possession of a Colt revolver and seven cartridges, with intent to endanger life.

He pleaded guilty to the false pretences charge, but not guilty to the count regarding the revolver.

Mr. R. O'Sullivan, prosecuting, said that on the morning of May 5 as Millns was driving a car through the village of Hockliffe, the local constable was attracted by him and telephoned to a point further up the road, where another constable and an A.A. scout were on duty.

As Millns approached, the constable signed to the drivers of two horse-drawn vehicles to pull across the road. Millns slowed down, but did not actually stop. The constable asked him for his licence, but he failed to produce one.

TRUNCHEON BLOW.

The constable tried to get into the car, but found both doors locked. Suddenly Millns accelerated the car. The constable leaped on to the running board. Millns tried to kick the constable off the car, and finally the police officer smashed the windscreen with his truncheon.

Millns then reached across to get at a pocket of the car, said Mr. O'Sullivan, but the constable, suspecting what might be there, hit him on the head with his truncheon and dazed him. The car zig-zagged, and only stopped when a front tyre burst.

Millns made several attempts to get at the pocket until the constable threatened to hit him again. In the pocket was found a fully loaded Colt revolver.

Describing the struggle, Police Constable McCarthy said that Millns twice kicked him on the chest through the open window of the car in an endeavour to knock him off the running board. McCarthy said there were six cartridges in the chamber of the revolver but none in the breach.

Millns, in evidence, declared that he had no intention of using the revolver to endanger life.

Asked by Mr. O'Sullivan why he tried to push the constable off, Millns said that it was to evade arrest.

RECORD OF CRIME.

The following previous convictions were proved: In 1918 twelve months' hard labour for forgery; 1923, twenty-one months' hard labour for forgery; 1925, five years' penal servitude for larceny and obtaining money by false pretences.

Two separate lists of offences, all committed since January last, were put in. Thirty-eight of these offences which, Counsel said, had been committed all over the country, consisted of larceny and obtaining money and goods by false pretences. One offence was the theft of a Colt pistol. There were twenty-four warrants out for Millns's arrest.

The other list consisted of thirty-four separate offences in relation to Post-Office Savings accounts.

The Judge, passing sentence, said, "I have never in a long experience seen such a record as yours, and the offences you desire to have taken into consideration. I am satisfied you are a pest and a menace to the community."

The Judge warmly congratulated P.C. McCarthy on his gallant conduct, and expressed the hope that it would be followed promptly by some form of recognition. He also highly commended the conduct of Mr. North, the motoring patrol, who assisted McCarthy in arresting Millns. He described Mr. North's conduct as that of a true Englishman.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

DEFAMATORY LIBELS BY LABOURER'S WIFE.

Ada Lydia Hulatt, a farm labourer's wife, of Milton Ernest, pleaded guilty at Bedford Assizes yesterday to sending two postal packets, each containing an "obscene article," one to Mr. John King Underwood, a farmer, of Milton Ernest, on July 3, 1929, and the other to Mr. George Church, senior, an employee of Mr. Underwood, on January 29, 1930; and also to publishing defamatory libels concerning Mrs. Underwood and George Bull.

Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, for the prosecution, said the letters had been circulated in Milton Ernest for the past three or four years. They were of the most virulent and obscene nature.

Mr. Justice Acton: I have seen the letters. They are vulgar and very senseless. There is no real venom in them. They are nasty, dirty compositions. How any intelligent person could pay the slightest attention to them I do not know. They cannot be as used to getting anonymous letters as some of us are. This is a frequent occurrence, and typical of people who are not in good health at the time.

Mr. Eve: The prosecution bears that in mind. The woman is under medical attention. The villagers are particularly anxious that the circulation of the letters should cease.

Mr. C. L. Henderson, for Mrs. Hulatt, said she had at last been brought to her senses, and realised the enormity of what she had done. She was prepared to give an undertaking that she would not commit the offence again.

Mr. Justice Acton: She must express her profound regret for what she has done.

Mr. Henderson: I am sure she will do that. She does not at the moment see things as I think she will after she has had further medical treatment.

Mr. Justice Acton bound her over for two years in the sum of £20. He remarked that a sad feature of the case was that Mrs. Hulatt was of absolutely unblemished character.

LONDON CHURCHES.

THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF 400,000 PEOPLE.

In the last four or five years great housing developments have taken place in North-West London. Some 70,000 or 80,000 new houses have sprung up in the vast semi-circle from Brentford, round through Ealing, Acton, Wembley, and Harrow to the Essex border.

In these new areas the population has increased by some 400,000 people, but the present church accommodation is entirely inadequate to grapple with their spiritual needs. The Bishop of London and a committee working under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow have launched an appeal for £250,000 for the erection of churches and parish halls to cover these recently developed areas. This extension appeal is known as "The Forty-Five Churches Fund."

To further the appeal a demonstration will be held at the Queen's Hall on June 16. The Bishop of London will preside, and among the speakers will be Field-Marshal Lord Plumer and Viscountess Bridgeman.

WOMAN DRUG ADDICT.

COURT STORY OF HER SUFFERINGS.

FRIEND'S OFFER.

BOUND OVER TO BE TAKEN CARE OF.

The case of a woman who was found unconscious in Park Lane Hotel annexe again came before the magistrate at Marlborough Street yesterday. She is Mrs. Barbara Eleanor Gamble, 34, of no occupation, and she was charged with attempting to commit suicide by administering to herself a narcotic drug.

Evidence had previously been given that a detective-sergeant found a hypodermic syringe and needles, and a phial which had contained diamorphine hydrochloride, in Mrs. Gamble's room. When charged the woman was alleged to have said, "I have only done what 90 per cent. of women in my position would have done. I have been badly let down."

Mr. J. A. C. Keeves appeared for her yesterday, when she pleaded guilty.

A LETTER TO CORONER.

Detective-Sergeant Greenacre said the woman was found in her room in the Park Lane Hotel annexe, Brick Street, in a state of coma. She was examined by the hotel surgeon, and he ordered her removal to St. Stephen's Hospital. "A search was made of her rooms," added the officer, "and letters were found, one addressed to the coroner, stating her intentions."

Mr. Keeves said the woman was now 34. She married at the age of eighteen and unfortunately lost her husband shortly afterwards; she married again, and except for this offence, was of the highest possible character.

"About eleven years ago she had a number of serious operations, which caused her intense pain. At the time of the operations she was prescribed by doctors various drugs to ease the pain. One of the drugs was heroin, and that was the cause of this unfortunate happening.

"It is important to note this," Mr. Keeves added. "All the drugs that she has used were prescribed for her by medical men of the very highest possible repute. She had been sleeping very badly on this night, and unfortunately took an overdose of heroin, I must say with intent. She desires me to say that she is extremely sorry for what she has done, and will undertake faithfully not to do it again."

A FRIEND'S OFFER.

Mr. Mead said he had received a letter marked "private and confidential" saying that some lady would undertake to look after Mrs. Gamble.

"I have made inquiries," said Detective-Sergeant Greenacre, "and it appears that the authorities think she should be looked after and should be under some kind of control. She has been a drug addict for some years."

Mr. Mead asked Mr. Keeves who had instructed him.

"All I can say is that they are friends of hers," was the reply. He added that a friend was waiting who could take Mrs. Gamble to her mother at Hastings by car.

The magistrate bound her over in the sum of £100 for three years. "I shall make it a condition," he said, "that you abstain from drugs except under advice from a registered practitioner."

Mr. Claude H. Hornby, a solicitor, had watched the case on behalf of an interested party.

"LEGACY FOR THE POPE."

CONFIDENCE TALE OF £2,000,000.

A singular story of a supposed inheritance of £2,000,000, part of which was said to be given to the Pope, was told at Bow Street yesterday, when Robert Lavis (53), a well-dressed man of no fixed home, was charged with stealing £459 from an American, Mr. Wesley E. Sild, by means of the confidence trick.

He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Detective-Sergeant Salisbury said that a third man got into conversation with Mr. Sild in the West End on Friday and introduced himself as a grain merchant from Canada. They exchanged confidences, and yesterday the third man called at the Russell Hotel, where Mr. Sild was staying.

They walked to the Strand together, and there, just in front of them, Lavis, who appeared to be a complete stranger, dropped his spectacles. They were picked up by the third man and returned to Lavis, who expressed his deep gratitude. Lavis went on to say that he had come from Ireland, and that an uncle had just left him £2,000,000, of which £20,000 had to be given to the Pope in Rome. He asked the other two men to help him to distribute some of the money among the poor, but wanted them first to show him that they were "men of substance," to be trusted.

CREDENTIALS WANTED.

They entered a tea-shop, where Lavis produced several wads of paper, each wrapped with an imitation Bank of England note. Mr. Sild was induced to part with English and American money to the amount of £459 and a diamond ring, "just to inspire confidence." Having got possession of this, the other two men left the tea shop. Mr. Sild immediately became suspicious, and followed them. He caught Lavis with all the money on him, but the other man got away.

Mr. Sild stated in evidence that Lavis represented himself to be an illiterate but honest peasant, and said he knew nothing whatever about stocks and shares. He offered, in return for any assistance Mr. Sild could give him, to hand him £2,000 for distribution among the poor of America. "I was led into this by the other man," Mr. Sild added. "Lavis demanded that I should produce credentials or money to show that I would use his money in the way he wanted it to be used."

"It seems rather a remarkable story," commented Mr. Fry, the magistrate. "It may be that the person robbed was extraordinarily credulous, but I must protect even people like him against tricksters."

SOROPTIMIST CLUBS.

A WORLD CONVENTION IN LONDON.

A Convention of the Soroptimist International Association, to be held in London, has been fixed for June 14-18 of this year.

Soroptimist Clubs are luncheon clubs run on somewhat similar lines to the well-known Rotary Clubs. The members are all women actively engaged in some profession or business, and are those who are considered to be the best qualified to represent their particular branch of work in the district in which the club is situated.

The British National Union of Soroptimist Clubs is arranging, among other social functions, a banquet and reception, to be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, June 17, to welcome the delegates attending the International Convention. Promises to speak at this function have already been received from Lord Brentford and Miss Clemence Dane, among others. The meetings of the Convention will be held, by the courtesy of the British Medical Association, at their House in Tavistock Square.

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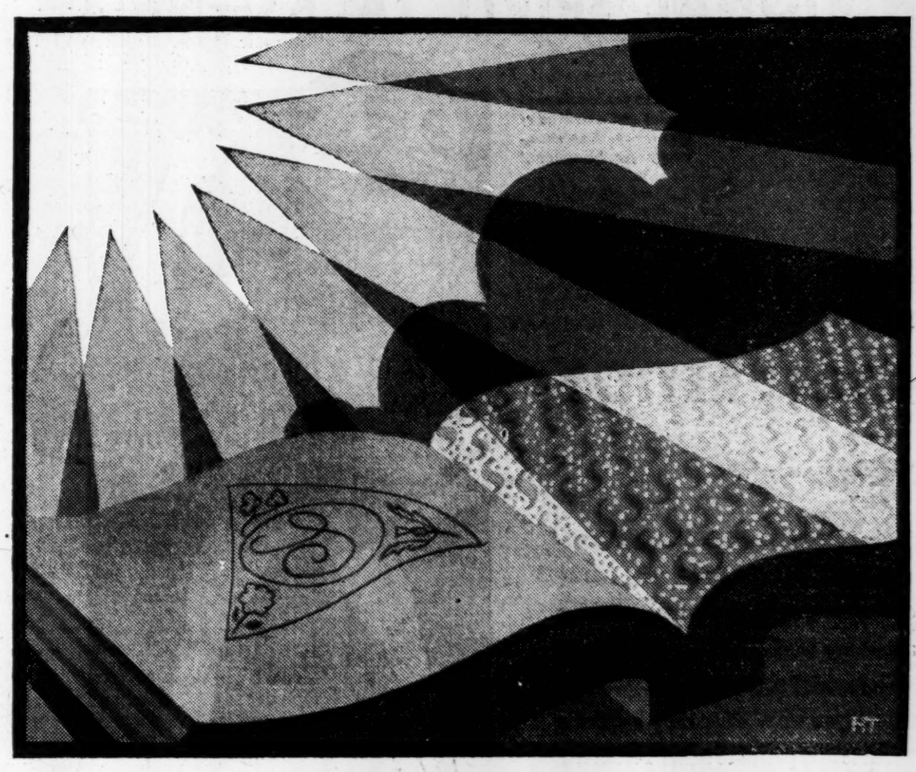

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. . . . Sameness is fatal at such an all important fashion event, and so four equally stylish and well-suited gowns must be chosen with the utmost care. Here are four Models that we suggest might be appropriate, one for each day of the meeting.

The First Day

of Ascot calls for a stylish and attractive gown. Here is an exclusive and appropriate model, expressed in crepe de Chine, which features the new and very chic sleeveless coatee. The cape is scalloped and has a long scarf-collar. The colour-scheme is navy and chartreuse. ..... 10 Gns

Hunt Cup Day

gown must be very smart indeed. The exquisite model illustrated above will fully meet the needs of the occasion. It is fashioned from beige silk lace and georgette, the coat being fastened in an original and interesting manner. ..... 10 Gns

Gold Cup Day

The toilette for this day must bear the unmistakable stamp of the artist; for this is *the* day of The Week. Illustrated is a charming model, most suitable for the occasion, styled from crepe de Chine. It shows a sleeveless coatee with the new divided cape. The colours are China blue and white. ..... 11 Gns

The Last Day

Friday, which ends The Week, is the 'plain' day of the Ascot meeting; but it is a plainness which, nevertheless, must possess chic. The striking ensemble of black lace shown above is a wonderful combination of grace and simplicity. An eminently suitable model for the final day's racing. ..... 10 Gns

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THE UNIVERSITIES

MUSIC AND ART AT OXFORD.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Oxford Arts Club is at present holding its annual exhibition. There are twenty-one exhibits, the work, rather disappointingly, of only six contributors. Only last week a Slade professor complained of the small support given to the club.

All the drawings are by undergraduates, and there is good work among them, including a portfolio of designs for illumination by Mr. J. S. Hurnall, of Worcester, and another of designs for scenery and jewellery by Mr. W. H. Goodden, of Trinity, which includes the first designs of his stage sets for "Macbeth."

Three Oxford men have just been appointed to professorships by the Senate of London University: Dr. J. W. Munro, D.Sc.(Edinburgh), M.A., takes up the University Chair of Entomology, tenable at the Imperial College (Royal College of Science); Mr. R. S. Theodore Chorley, M.A., will hold the Sir Ernest Cassel Chair of Commercial and Industrial Law, tenable at the London School of Economics; and Dr. A. R. Pastor, D.Phil(Madrid), B.Litt., has been appointed to the Cervantes Chair of Spanish Language and Literature, tenable at King's College.

LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Oxford Ladies' Musical Society gave their 389th performance on Friday. The performers were: Antonio Brosa (violin), Joseph Slater (flute), and Eric Gritton (piano). The programme included Handel's Trio in C minor, Sonata in G for flute and piano by Haydn, Sonata in C minor by J. J. Quantz, Trio in G and Sonata for violin (unaccompanied) in E major (No. 6) by J. S. Bach, and a suite for flute, violin, and piano by Eugene Goossens.

REGISTRAR TO RETIRE.

At the close of the present academic year Mr. E. S. Craig, the University Registrar, is going to retire. Mr. Craig has long enjoyed a familiar knowledge of the workings of the University. A scholar of University College, who took two firsts in mathematics, he was appointed demonstrator in the electrical laboratory in 1904. In 1907 he became Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, and he has held the post of Registrar since 1924. He has also been a delegate of the museum and delegate for military instruction. For three years he was vice-president of Magdalen, and only the other day he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

The Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse for 1930 has been awarded to Mr. T. H. S. Wyllie, scholar of Christ Church, and the prize for Latin prose to Mr. W. E. Muir, Exhibitioner of Balliol College.

Mr. Oliver Elton, M.A., Hon.D.Litt., has been elected honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Elton, who is at present Emeritus King Alfred Professor of English Literature at Liverpool, was a scholar of Corpus from 1880 to 1884, and holds honorary degrees at the Universities of Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh.

MUSIC FESTIVAL AT CAMBRIDGE.

COMING INSTALLATION OF MR. BALDWIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the foundation of the Cambridge University Musical Society is to be celebrated this year. It is now seven years since the society first devoted a week in June to a festival of British music, and if the "encore" has been postponed to this year it is not on account of lack of enthusiasm.

The 1923 programme is not to be greatly amended. Professor Dent and Dr. Naylor will again lecture; the English Singers, the C.U.M.C., and the C.U.M.S. will again give concerts; and, in addition, there will be the massed choirs in King's, the open-air performance in Neville's Court, and Dr. Gray's recital in Trinity Chapel. River music at night, a historical pageant in four representations, one by torchlight, in St. John's, are new features. The great hall of Trinity College will replace Neville's Court if the weather breaks.

Pinero's "The Magistrate" has been selected by the A.D.C. for their May Week performance.

MR. BALDWIN'S LIST.

The election of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year will take place on Tuesday in the Senate House.

In accordance with ancient custom, the Chancellor-elect has made nominations for the conferment of honorary degrees, and these were conferred this afternoon at two o'clock. Mr. Baldwin's list was representative and typical. The recipients were Earl Beauchamp, Lord Bridgeman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Withers (Senior Burgess of the University), Sir James Irvine, Sir James Barrie, Mr. John Galsworthy, and the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield.

Admission to the Senate House for Mr. Baldwin's installation on Thursday will be by ticket, except for Doctors and University officials, who will take part in the procession. A limited number of tickets are available for non-resident doctors, members of the Senate, Bachelors, and undergraduates. The Chancellor will lunch in King's College Hall before the ceremony.

A ROCKEFELLER OFFER.

The Vice-Chancellor has received an offer from the Rockefeller Foundation to provide funds for the expenses of a University Commission to travel to Europe and the United States, visiting libraries. A similar invitation was issued to Oxford University a short time ago, and the erection of the new library at Cambridge has prompted this offer. The Council of the Senate has sanctioned the submission of a Grace accepting the offer.

D. J. Watson, B.A. (Downing), has been re-appointed to the Frank Smart University Studentship in Botany.

CANDLE-LIT PALACE.

HOHENZOLLERN MANSION AS CONCERT HALL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Prussian authorities have found good use for the untenanted Hohenzollern palace.

Last night the beautiful rooms at the Charlottenburg Palace were opened and a brilliant audience assembled to hear a concert given by Pablo Casals, the world-famous 'cellist, and Frederic Lamond, who can hardly have played before in such ideal circumstances.

The rooms were entirely lit by candles in golden chandeliers, and during the interval the audience retired to the salons where they had tea. Admission prices were high, but the expense of lighting up the palace with candled alone justified the charges made.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 30.

MORE AID FOR STUDENTS.

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS AT UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON AWARDS.

PROFESSOR COATMAN'S INDIA LECTURE.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

The Inter-collegiate Scholarships Board has been sitting to consider the awards of entrance scholarships in Arts, Science, Law, Engineering, Economics, and Medicine for next session at University College, King's College, the School of Economics, Bedford College, East London College, King's College for Women, King's College Hospital, and the London School of Medicine for Women.

These eight institutions form a group for which the Board acts, appointing as examiners each year the professors in each subject attached to the colleges concerned in rotation.

The Board awards fifty scholarships, and this year there were 418 entrants, among whom was an unusually large proportion of girls, even in severer subjects such as economics.

These scholarships are, however, a very small proportion of the total number held in the whole University. The University Grants Committee, in its last report on the quinquennium ending with the academic year 1928-29, states that in that year at least 2,115 students in London were in receipt of financial help from other than private sources, or 34 per cent. of the whole number. Even more striking are the figures for Oxford and Cambridge, which show that there 38 per cent. of the students are assisted in this way. The percentage over the whole of England is forty-one.

As the report points out, it is clear that the benefit of a University education in this country is by no means confined to young men and women in easy circumstances.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. James Watson Munro has been appointed to the University Chair of Entomology in succession to Professor William Alexander Francis Balfour-Browne, who is retiring after this session.

Dr. Munro was a student of the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degrees of B.Sc. in Agriculture and in Forestry and D.Sc. in Zoology. He has lectured at Aberdeen, and has carried out research at Edinburgh University, at the Lister Institute and at the Quick Laboratory, Cambridge. He went to Canada to represent Great Britain at the Forestry Conference in 1923, and later to Oxford to organise the Forest Zoology work in the Imperial Forestry Institute. He has been an Assistant Professor of Entomology at the Imperial College of Science since 1926.

Professor Percy George H. Boswell has been appointed to the University Chair of Geology in succession to Professor William Whitehead Watts.

Dr. Boswell is a graduate of London University, where he took a B.Sc. externally with First Class Honours in Geology, and later a D.Sc. in Geology as an internal student. During the War he was employed as scientific Geological Adviser to the Ministry of Munitions, and extended his research to America. Since 1917 he has been Herdman Professor of Geology at the University of Liverpool.

INDIA TO-DAY.

Professor Coatman gave, at the London School of Economics on Friday, the second of his inaugural lectures, on his appointment to the Chair of Imperial Economic Relations in the University of London. His subject, "The Present Position in India," besides being of more than ordinary interest to an English audience at the moment, is one on which the lecturer, by reason of his long administrative experience in that country, was well qualified to speak.

In this second lecture Professor Coatman began with a review of the main groupings of political opinion in India, and then discussed their alignment from the time of the Statutory Commission of 1927 (set up to review the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms), the difficulties of the "all-party" conferences, and the attempt made to settle what are now the fundamental points in future political development—the Hindu-Moslem differences in the Nehru Report.

Political events since Mr. Gandhi's return to politics (December, 1928) were reviewed in great detail, and the lecturer was much concerned to emphasise the likelihood of exaggerating or misapprehending the true extent of the allegiance to the "boycott movement" in India. In particular, because of the abstention of all but one or two sections of Indian political thought, it is certainly nothing like the non-co-operation movement of 1920 and onwards.

But the problem, he said, was entirely different to-day. "That dominion status is the goal of India's political progress has been solemnly affirmed by Parliament, and the Indian problem is now a practical one of how to transfer the actual government of the country from British to Indian hands." Complicated as it is by the persistent difficulties of the relations between the majority and minority communities, the problem of defence, and the necessity of maintaining unimpaired the communications system of India, "it is vital that the best minds and the most influential leaders should co-operate in making towards the desired solution."

TALK TO PLANETS.

SIR WM. ROBERTSON'S VISION.

Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson declared yesterday that he believed it was part of the Divine plan that in the course of time the inhabitants of this world would be able to communicate with those in other planets.

Sir William, who was accompanied Lord and Lady Colwyn, was opening the new buildings erected at a cost of £30,000 in connection with Rydal School, at Colwyn Bay. Speaking of the wider scope made available to boys of the rising generation as a result of scientific research, he said that not only had wireless enabled people to speak to friends at the other end of the earth, but there would soon be a possibility of their being actually able to see one another at the same time. Possibly that might not be an unmixed blessing. (Laughter.)

Viewing the improved relationships between nations that had come about since the war, Sir William said that he was glad the old diplomacy, which was nothing but deceit, was being swept away. Nations were realising that there were better methods of settling international disputes than by the butchery of war, and that out of friendly discussions there was arising the United States of Europe.

DOCTOR STRUCK OFF.

The General Medical Council yesterday ordered the erasure from the Medical Register of the name of Dr. Andrew Alexander Fyffe, of Martham, Great Yarmouth, on the ground that he had abused his position as a medical man by committing adultery with a married woman with whom he stood in professional relationship.

Dr. Fyffe, who denied the charge, was a co-respondent in the case heard in the Divorce Court on December 3, 1929, of Ferrier *v.* Ferrier, Thorp, and Fyffe, in which a decree was granted.

FIRST CITY AIR PORT.

OPENED BY PRINCE GEORGE.

LIMITLESS FUTURE OF FLYING.

Prince George flew from London to Bristol yesterday, and standing bareheaded in a tropical downpour of rain, opened the new municipal air-port at Whitchurch, three and a half miles south of the City—the first municipal air port to be opened in the country.

He was accompanied from London to Bristol by a squadron of R.A.F. machines, which he afterwards watched taking part in an international air pageant. The pageant was the first big event connected with the British-French week which opened yesterday at Bristol.

AT CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The large crowd which stood in the pouring rain watching the pageant included many Continental visitors. Among them was the Mayor of Rouen and the French Ambassador. Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, also attended the opening ceremony.

Prince George landed at Filton Aerodrome in the morning, and before opening the air port motored to Winford, in the Mendip Hills, to open the new orthopædic hospital for crippled children.

After lunching with the Lord Mayor of Bristol and the French visitors he motored to the air port through heavy rain. He wore no overcoat over his light grey lounge suit, and when he stepped from the car the Lord Mayor offered him a raincoat, which the Prince flung over his shoulders. In spite of the rain Prince George climbed to the top of the club house, where he performed the opening ceremony, standing bareheaded throughout. He said:

"I not only take a keen interest in flying myself, but I am also a firm believer in the great future that is in store for this means of transport. Although flying is in its infancy, there can be no limit to its development. It needs no effort of the imagination to foresee the future of this air port. It will provide routes between London and Ireland and the large towns in the West of England.

THE BRISTOL FIGHTER.

"Bristol is the home of the 'Bristol Fighter.' It has an unrivalled record. The Bristol Aeroplane Company is second to none as aircraft and aeroplane engine constructors. Bristol has always played a great part as a seaport in the carrying trade of Great Britain. Its air port places the city among the pioneers of the latest form of transport. I hope your city and citizens will be among the first to use the air port for helping the trade of this country, and that from this port you will export British-built aeroplanes and aeroplane engines to all parts of the world."

After the opening ceremony the Prince motored around the ground and several flying men and people connected with the aeroplane industry were presented to him. They included Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Amy Johnson's parents.

Owing to the weather the Prince decided to abandon his plan of flying back to London, and returned by train. The weather also affected the air pageant and some of the items had to be cancelled.

Before Prince Geeoge left he saw several remarkable displays of aeronautical acrobatics and trick flying by English and Continental pilots. There were about a hundred and fifty aeroplanes on the ground, many of the spectators having flown to the opening ceremony.

NEW AIR SERVICE TO CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JOY TRIPS TO FRANCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

JERSEY, Saturday.

A new air service between Southampton and the Channel Islands is to be inaugurated in the course of the next few days, and for the purpose a company is about to be registered. The promoters have ordered a large all-metal flying boat with amphibian gear and fitted with Gypsy engines from Messrs. Saunders and Roe, of Southampton, and passengers will both embark and land at the Woolston air port, where the company's offices and hangars will be.

The service will be run three times weekly, leaving Jersey at 9 a.m., reaching Woolston about 10.30, and London in time for lunch. In addition, the company proposes to run trips around the islands, and will take joy runs to Le Touquet, Deauville, Dinard, St. Brienc, and other places on the French coast. They also propose collecting passengers from the Atlantic liners at Cherbourg.

The machine will be a coupé, and is one of the few planes which has a licence for smoking aboard.

CANADA'S ELECTION.

POLLING DAY FIXED FOR JULY 28.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

After a sitting lasting approximately three months, the fourth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada was prorogued last night by the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon. The dissolution followed immediately, and the election date has been fixed for July 28. This ensures that the present Government, or a new administration, will have the people's mandate to represent Canada at the Imperial Economic Conference, and also at the Imperial Conference in London in October, with matured plans.

Proroguing Parliament, Lord Willingdon referred to the expedition with which legislation of far-reaching significance had been passed, approving tariff changes and the settlement of long-standing controversies in respect of the return of natural resources to the prairie provinces which were hitherto federally-controlled.

The Speech from the Throne also stated:—"Material and broad extensions have been made in the British preferential tariff schedules, which, it is believed, will serve to promote a larger measure of reciprocal trade between the component parts of the British Empire and with other countries."

Commenting on other results of the session, the speech from the Throne refers to legislation passed amending and consolidating the Canadian Grain Act, provision for the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, and the establishment of a separate Department of Fisheries; the ratification by Parliament of the international agreements regarding the reduction of naval armaments and adherence to the optional clause.

His Excellency, alluding to the approaching end of his term as Governor-General of Canada next year, said:—"In taking leave of you at this time and under these circumstances, I desire to express the unqualified pleasure which I have derived from my association with you throughout four years of this sixteenth Parliament of Canada."—*Reuter.*

MR. PARKER GILBERT.

ROME, Saturday.

Mr. Parker Gilbert, the retiring Agent-General for reparations payment, was received by Signor Mussolini to-day.

A banquet was given in Mr. Parker Gilbert's honour last night, and was attended by the Under-Secretaries of State for Finance and Foreign Affairs.—*Reuter.*

Strained Nerves are Starved Nerves

THE rush and hurry of modern life result in nervous strain and loss of vitality. You become "run-down" and "nervy." The cause is simply that the wastage of the nerve cells and tissues has not been made good by sufficient of the restorative elements to be obtained only from nourishment.

The food products from which "Ovaltine" is made—malt, milk and eggs—are Nature's foods which are richest in nerve restoring nourishment. Eggs, in particular, are rich in organic phosphorus compounds which are essential for building up the brain and nerves.

Drink this delicious beverage at and between meals instead of tea, coffee, etc. "Ovaltine" is the richest in food value—the cheapest in cost—the most economical in use.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

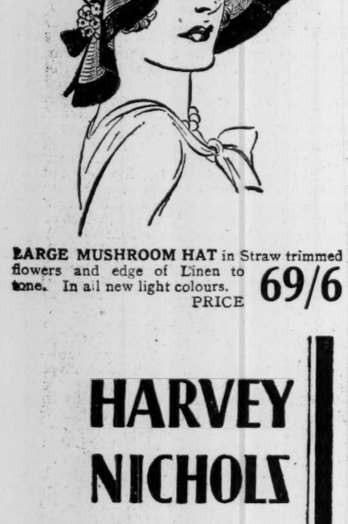
Prices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1/3, 2/- and 3/9 per tin. 7544.

HAT in fine Straw with stitched edge and trimming of Organdie to tone. In many lovely colours. PRICE **79/6**

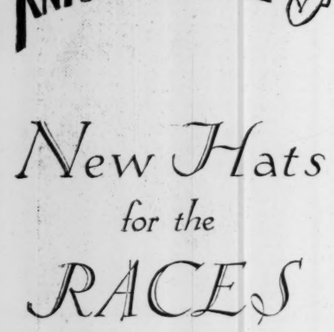
LARGE MUSHROOM HAT in Straw trimmed flowers and edge of Linen to tone. In all new light colours. PRICE **69/6**

HARVEY NICHOLS OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE

New Hats for the RACES and GARDEN PARTIES



HAT FOR THE RACES AND GARDEN PARTIES. PICTURE HAT in Black Crinoline with Silver or Gold stitching on band and brim. Other colours to order. PRICE **69/6**



LOVELY HAT in Black Crinoline trimmed Black Velvet. PRICE **3½ Gns**

HAT in fine Straw in the new bonnet shape, with Crinoline edge and bunch of flowers at side back. In several colours. PRICE **69/6**

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1

NEW HIGH-SPEED TRANSPORT.

150 MILES AN HOUR BY RAIL-PLANE.

SCOTTISH ENGINEER'S INVENTION.

A completely novel system of high-speed transport will be demonstrated to the public next month at Glasgow. The constructors of the Rail-Plane test line at Milngavie, yesterday, notified the London and North-Eastern Railway (on whose track the experiment is being made) that preparatory work is now finished, and that the system will be exhibited to the public during the visit of the Transport Congress.

Preparation at Milngavie has involved the erection, over the existing railway track, of steelwork trestles carrying overhead rails. From these the new Rail-Plane cars or coaches will hang and at the same time draw their motive power, electricity.

In its general idea, and particularly in its mode of propulsion, the new system of transport differs from all other systems of rail or road transport, the Rail-Plane being propelled by rapidly revolving air-screws driven either by electricity or by internal combustion engines, just as is an aeroplane or airship. The overhead rails in this case simply take the weight of the coach and direct its course.

It is claimed by the inventor of the system, Mr. George Bennie, a Scottish engineer, that passenger-carrying at a speed of 150 miles an hour can be achieved with complete safety. The car is stopped by reversing the propellers, a process that gives an air-cushion effect. There is also a friction-brake for holding the car at rest and for emergency use.

The Rail-Plane car or coach is roughly cigar-shaped, like an airship, with its propellor at each end. The coaches will seat twenty-five passengers each. Steel structures for their passage can be erected over either roads or railways or canals without interfering with ground traffic, and the inventor is of opinion that they may be adopted for virtually all forms of railway passenger transport where speed is important, and are especially suitable for transport over desert or agricultural country.

The estimated cost per mile of a double track is half that of a street tramway double track and less than one-third of the cost of a normal double track of railway.

MASTER PRINTERS

EDINBURGH CONGRESS TO-MORROW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

Sir William O. Waterlow will be among those taking part in the Congress of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades which opened with a social function in Edinburgh to-night and will continue until Wednesday. Eight hundred delegates from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, together with representatives of the craft in Germany, are attending the Congress, the president of which is a well-known Edinburgh printer, Mr. William Maxwell, who co-operated with Mr. George Bernard Shaw in the production of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism."

Edinburgh's fame as a centre of the printing industry, especially for the highest class of work, does not require to be emphasised. Copies of the Edinburgh official guide have been specially bound in almost every pattern of tartan, and will be distributed as souvenirs, while the programme of proceedings has been issued in a beautiful booklet bound in morocco which would seem to suggest that the industry is not one of those unduly depressed.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh gave a reception to-night. To-morrow a special service will be held in the afternoon in St. Giles Cathedral, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles L. Warr, Dean of the Thistle, and the lessons will be read by the Lord Mayor of London. Tribute will be paid to the memory of Walter Chepman, who introduced printing into Scotland. Chepman's patron was King James IV., who in 1507 founded in St. Giles Cathedral the Chepman Aisle in honour of the pioneer Scottish printer, and there a wreath will be laid in his memory.

A Cost Congress will be held in the Freemasons Hall on Monday morning, the proceedings being opened by Lord Provost Whitson, Edinburgh, and in the afternoon a Publicity and Selling Congress.

SALESMANSHIP FOR PRINTERS.

There will be a special congress of Young Master Printers who will discuss problems of salesmanship and details of costing methods. The Federation, which some seventeen years ago was the first industry to issue a book on Cost Finding, has now decided to publish a book on Salesmanship for Printers, and the writer of the book, Mr. Wallace Attwood, will be a speaker at the meetings.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Federation is due to be held on Tuesday, and after the ordinary business an address will be delivered by Principal J. Cameron Smail, of the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, in which, with the co-operation of the master printers of the city, day continuation classes for printers' apprentices have been carried on for a number of years. It is maintained that it is the high standard of craftsmanship which these apprentices have set before them that has enabled Edinburgh to maintain its place in the forefront of the printing industry.

Mr. A. J. Bonwick, managing director of Loxley Bros., Ltd., and formerly Liberal M.P. for the Chippenham Division, will be proposed as president for the coming year.

The annual banquet will be held on Tuesday night, with Mr. Maxwell in the chair. The Lord Mayor of London will propose the toast of "The City of Edinburgh," and Mr. Hugh Walpole (whose late father was Bishop of Edinburgh) will propose "The Federation." The other speakers will include Mr. Siegfried Weber, Leipzig, and Mr. Rudolf Stampfli, Berne. On Wednesday there is to be a steamer excursion to the Firth of Clyde.

STABBED SEAMAN.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN U.S. STEAMER.

Scotland Yard detectives yesterday continued their investigation into the mysterious death of the American seaman, Charles Clark, whose body, with an inch and a-half knife wound in the stomach, was found in the American steamer Steel Age in the Royal Albert Dock on Friday night.

Clark, aged 50, was a member of the crew of the steamer, and his body was found on the deck outside the cabin, after most of the other members of the crew had been paid off.

Divisional Detective-Inspector Mulholland is in charge of the investigations, which are necessarily delayed by the fact that many members of the crew whom the police wish to interview had gone to their homes, and are scattered about the country.

JUTLAND ANNIVERSARY.

The Royal Marines paraded at Plymouth yesterday and sounded a fanfare on silver bugles to commemorate their anniversary of the Battle of Jutland.

A Berlin Exchange message states that a special naval guard was mounted outside the Palace of President von Hindenburg to commemorate the anniversary of Jutland. The men composing it came from the naval station at Wilhelmshaven.

CLAIM TO OLD BARONY.

IN ABEYANCE SINCE 1531.

FAMILY'S HISTORY.

A BETRAYAL AND A FINE.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

A barony, Le Scrope of Masham and Upsall, which has been in abeyance since 1531, is being claimed by a Lincolnshire landowner.

This explains an advertisement a week ago announcing that a reward of £50 would be paid for information regarding any descendant of Wandesford Danby, born in Yorkshire on April 17, 1663; John Danby, of Middleham (Yorkshire), born on August 1, 1638, and Eleanor Danby, who was born at Bedale (Yorkshire) in March, 1664, and who married Thomas Jackson in March, 1690. Should the reward not be won, a second reward will follow for proof of the deaths of the ultimate heirs-at-law of the persons mentioned.

The present petition was sent to the Home Office before the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords was adopted early in 1927, and, consequently, does not come within the rule that Peerages which have been in abeyance for more than 100 years shall not be taken out of abeyance.

ATTAINTED FOR TREASON.

The Barony of Le Scrope of Masham and Upsall is a Barony by Writ. The first person of the name to be summoned to Parliament was Henry Le Scrope in 1350. He died in 1392, and was succeeded by Stephen Le Scrope, his son. Stephen Le Scrope died in 1406, and was succeeded by Henry Le Scrope, third baron, who has been immortalised in Shakespeare's "Henry V." He was an intimate friend of the King's, but betrayed him, in conjunction with the Earl of Cambridge, and was attainted of high treason at Southampton on the eve of Agincourt.

John Le Scrope, his brother, was forgiven by Henry VI., and his title and property restored to him. He died in 1455, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Le Scrope, fifth baron. Thomas Le Scrope died in 1450, and was succeeded by his son, who had only one daughter, and, on the death of her and her daughter, in 1514, the barony reverted to Ralph Le Scrope, brother of Thomas, the sixth baron. He died in 1515, being succeeded by his brother, Geoffrey, a clerk in Holy Orders, who died without issue in 1531.

The barony then went into abeyance among the three daughters of Thomas, the fifth baron, one of whom, Margaret Le Scrope, married Sir Christopher Danby. Sir Christopher Danby came of a well-known Yorkshire family, and, on his marriage, added a large portion of the Scrope property in Yorkshire to his own estate.

The persons whose names appeared in the advertisement are descended from this Sir Christopher Danby. John Danby is sixth in descent from Sir Christopher Danby, and is known to have resided at Middleham, in Yorkshire. One of his children, Katherine, married James Digby and had a son, James Digby, who was buried in 1739. It is believed that no descendants survived beyond the middle of the eighteenth century.

FINED BY CROMWELL.

Wandesford Danby was the son of Christopher Danby, the eldest brother of John. Christopher had gone to America when his father's estate was much reduced during the Commonwealth, he being a Royalist and having to pay a large fine to Cromwell. Christopher Danby married Ann, a niece of John, Lord Colepepper, who was Governor of Virginia.

Wandesford Danby married in England, and shortly after went abroad and was lost to his family. However, he turned up again before 1725, and is known to have had the two daughters Elizabeth and Ann. It is believed that these two daughters died young and unmarried. Eleanor Danby was sister of Wandesford Danby, and married Captain Thomas Jackson. It is known that she had a daughter Ann, but no further information has been found relating to her.

The petitioner claims to be descended from Catherine Danby, sister of Sir Thomas Danby, the father of John Danby of Middleham. She married Sir Francis Armytage, of Kirklees, and from her to the petitioner the pedigree has been definitely proved. The petitioner's grandfather became aware that he was a co-heir to the barony shortly after the death of the last representative of the Danby family about 1833. It is, however, necessary for the petitioner to show that the persons mentioned in the advertisement have no issue now surviving.

The barony must not be confused with the Barony of Scrope of Bolton, which was held by a cousin of the first Lord Scrope of Masham.

THAMES FLOODS.

CO-ORDINATION IN WORK OF PREVENTION.

Agreement with the views of a conference convened by the London County Council to discuss Thames floods is expressed by the General Purposes Committee of the L.C.C. in a report which the Council will receive on Tuesday.

The conference expressed the advisability of co-ordinating all activities relating to the embanking of the tidal portion of the river and the discharge of the upper river and its tributaries.

It also passed a resolution urging that no action on the lines contemplated by the Land Drainage Bill, 1930, for dealing with any part of the drainage area of the Thames from its source to the sea, or of its tributaries—including the Lea and the Roding—should be taken until a full technical inquiry had been made of the possible effect of land drainage work.

The conference further decided that the resolution should be brought to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture, and that, if necessary, this should be followed by a deputation. The view was expressed that the technical inquiry could most profitably be undertaken after the responsibility for determining the standards necessary for flood prevention work in the tidal portion of the river below Teddington had been placed on one single authority.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

LORD MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

The fifty-eighth annual collection for the Hospitals of London will be made to-day.

An appeal for generous support is made by the Lord Mayor, who, in a letter from the Mansion House, says:—"The congregation of over 2,000 places of worship will join in this effort, but there are many people who are prevented, by one cause or another, from taking part. It is to those that I would specially appeal to help to maintain London's incomparable hospitals.

"All classes and all creeds benefit from their work, some as patients—some from the skill acquired at the hospitals by surgeons, doctors and nurses. It is surely, therefore, a duty and a privilege of all to help forward the good work. New forms of treatment are constantly being discovered—many of them very expensive to apply. I will gladly receive and acknowledge any sums sent to me to be added to the Fund."

OLDEST BRITISH SOLDIER.

CHELSEA PENSIONER'S CLAIM.

MUTINY VETERAN.

An ex-sergeant who claims to be the oldest surviving soldier of the British Army has received an invitation to attend the annual dinner of his old regiment—the Connaught Rangers—to be held on Saturday at the Hotel Imperial. He is Sergeant William Brereton, a veteran now in his 92nd year. He joined the Rangers, then the 88th Foot, seventy-seven years ago.

That he is the oldest surviving member of the Rangers there is no question. Neither do the records of the War Office or the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where he is spending the evening of his days, disclose any records to dispute his claim to be the oldest British soldier. Sergeant Brereton is very well preserved for his age, and might well be taken for a man of 70.

"It was as a drummer-boy that I joined the 88th Foot—now the Connaught Rangers—in the year 1853," Sergeant Brereton told an interviewer yesterday. "Four years later I sailed with my regiment for India. It took us four months all but ten days to get there, those being the days of the sailing ships. Young soldiers to-day live the lives of gentlemen with their high pay, their comforts, and their sports. No four months for them on a sailing ship, they would not stand it.

TWOPENCE A DAY.

"I served at Cawnpore and the Seige of Lucknow under General Wyndham and Sir Colin Campbell. We marched to Cawnpore—and they were some marches. Soldiering was one hardship after another. For months we had nothing but salt junk and biscuits. You should have tried the biscuits; we jumped on them. We lost our camp at Cawnpore and lived for months in the clothes we stood in; we had to use our shirts for bandages, too. We got 2d. a day for all that.

"It was real fighting, too. Bayonets all the time. I came home in 1870, and after a spell during the Zulu War of 1877-1878, I was discharged with the rank of sergeant in 1879. I offered myself during the Great War, but they said I was too old.

"I come of a fighting family. Two of my uncles served in the Peninsular War; my brother was at the Crimea, and my son served during the retreat from Mons in 1914. It will be grand to be with the old regiment again—I remember some of the officers when they were boys."

A STRAND PLAY.

ACTION IN CHANCERY DIVISION.

The action of Madame de Holthour v. Fenn and Others came before Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division yesterday on an ex parte application to restrain the defendants from producing a play under the name "Moloch" so as to lead the public to believe that they were producing the plaintiff's play.

Mr. Cyril Radcliffe, for the plaintiff, said that the defendants originally intended to call their play "Every Mother's Son" and then changed the name to "Any Mother's Son." Objection was taken by the Britannia Films, Limited, who had the film entitled "Every Mother's Son," and on Thursday last the defendants gave an undertaking to change the name by Monday to "Cannon Fodder," or some other name which bore no resemblance to that of the film. Unfortunately, through accident, they selected the name "Moloch" instead of "Cannon Fodder."

The plaintiff, in an affidavit, said her play was produced at the Comédie Française, Paris, and considerable confusion was likely to arise over the name of defendants' play, as she hoped to produce her play in London in July.

Mr. Macgillivray, for the defendants, said it would cause great inconvenience, and indeed almost ridicule, if they had to change the name of their play again. They were not prepared to do so at a moment's notice.

Mr. Justice Clauson observed that the plaintiff's evidence as to the possibility of confusion was a little thin. Having regard to the serious consequences of an ex parte injunction, he thought he ought not to grant it without "heavier metal" than the plaintiff was provided with at present. He would, however, give the plaintiff leave to serve notice of motion with the writ before Mr. Justice Maugham next Thursday.

KILLED BY GRIEF.

MOTHER DIES AT NEWS OF SON'S DEATH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRESTON, Saturday.

A mother's death through grief at the loss of her son was described at an inquest held by the East Lancashire Coroner to-day on Mrs. Ann de Rome, of Mamber Bridge.

Mrs. de Rome died of shock on hearing that her son Paul, a fruiterer, who disappeared in January, had been found dead on the marshes near Preston, his body having been washed up by the tide.

At the inquest on the mother to-day Dr. Ryan attributed death to disease of the heart accelerated by the grief and emotion produced by the shock of her son's death.

The Coroner, Mr. F. Rowland, explained that he could not return a verdict of "Death from natural causes," as it was an unnatural occurrence to be told that a missing son had been found on the marshes. There was no doubt that the news accelerated the mother's death. He was sorry it had been necessary to hold an inquest, but unless these deaths were returned in their proper classification it was impossible for accurate national statistics to be obtained. The accuracy of the statistics depended on the accuracy of these returns, and upon them depended the whole of our national finance.

A verdict of death from "Misadventure" was returned.

PERJURY CHARGE.

SEQUEL TO HIGH COURT ACTION.

Martin Sebastian Saldanha, 67, now described as a rancher, of Compton Road, Islington, was charged on a warrant at Bow Street with committing perjury in a High Court action, "John Sands v. F. S. Rider and Bishop Rider," heard on May 6 and May 7.

It was alleged that Saldanha falsely swore that he had never been a member of the Inner Temple, that he had never been disbarred, that he had never been in trouble in this country, and that he had never gone under the name of Martin Sebastian Saldanha.

Detective-Inspector Young, of Scotland Yard, applied for a remand. He put in a list of convictions which, he said, applied to Saldanha.

The Magistrate, glancing through the list, said that some of the sentences recorded were very heavy.

Saldanha: The charge cannot be maintained. They could not sustain it last time, and I was allowed out Scot free.

The Magistrate granted a remand, and said that in view of the previous convictions he should require bail of one surety in £500 and the accused's own recognisances in a like amount.

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DAILY SKETCH

ALL THE BEST PICTURES

THE SHETTLESTON BY-ELECTION.

POSSIBILITY OF FIVE CANDIDATES.

SOCIALIST DIVISIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

Already the prospects of the Unionist Party in the by-election in the Shettleston division of Glasgow are most promising. Their candidate, Mr. W. P. Templeton, has launched his campaign, and it will be fully under way next week.

The delay in the application for the writ is due to the difficulties of the Labour Party in securing a candidate, and their nominee will not be in the field for another ten days. It is expected, however, that the election will be held towards the end of the third week or in the beginning of the last week in June.

There will be no lack of piquancy about the contest, for the likelihood is that there will be five candidates. Mr. J. M. McNicol has been adopted by the Scottish Nationalists, and Mr. Saklatvala is the choice of the Communists. The Liberals, who have decided to contest the seat, are to adopt their candidate next week.

LABOUR RESENTMENT.

It is clear, however, that the real contest will lie between Mr. Templeton and the Labour nominee, for none of the other parties can poll sufficient strength to win the seat. So Labour is delaying their final selection, for which there has been many aspirants.

The I.L.P. in the division have chosen Councillor John McGovern out of four aspirants, and his name, along with that of Mrs. Isabella McNair, who is sponsored by the Co-operative Party, will come before the divisional labour selection conference, to be held on June 10 or 11.

There is some resentment within the Labour camp at the Co-operative intervention, as it is held that Shettleston is an I.L.P. seat, the late member, Mr. John Wheatley, having been the nominee of that organisation.

MR. SNOWDEN AND LAND DISPUTE.

WOMAN TO FIGHT HER CLAIM.

The land dispute at Tilford, Surrey, in which Mr. Philip Snowden is concerned, was discussed yesterday by Mrs. Tarratt, a woman of 85, who lays claim to the property involved.

Farnham Rural District Council propose to use the land as a recreation ground under the Town Planning Act. A letter from Mr. Snowden read at the meeting of the Council on Thursday, stated that a woman had claimed a piece of unenclosed common land bordering his property at Tilford, and the men she employed had put up a fence close to his boundary and that of Captain Rooke, a neighbour, but that "we cut it down at once, and then the men proceeded to erect it a few feet higher up the common."

Mrs. Tarratt contends that she has rights to large pieces of land, one of which Mr. Snowden is contesting. She stated yesterday that her father was a shareholder in a company that acquired the land from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. When the company ceased the books were destroyed, and the only evidence left to the shareholders of their holdings were their own deed-books and pass-books.

"I am in possession of my father's books," she continued. "He bought the land, but was not able to do anything further with it. As a result it has not been cared for until some time ago. I am certain that my claims to the land are correct, and I have evidence to prove it. I put a fence around what I call my land, but it has since been torn down.

"I shall most certainly resist the decision of the Rural District Council to turn it into a recreation ground."

A £6,000 BANK RAID.

BANK CLERK AS GUNMAN'S ACCOMPLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUDA-PEST, Saturday.

A gunman named Johan Kovacs yesterday raided the Hungarian Escompte Bank. He forced two bank clerks, Josef Cinober and Elemer Petrik to enter an empty cupboard, and after he had locked them in he robbed the bank of £6,000.

Kovacs was arrested this morning while asleep at his home, and the whole of the missing money has been recovered from him.

It has since been discovered that Kovacs, a 19-year-old carpenter, is Cinober's intimate friend, and that they planned the robbery together.

Cinober informed his accomplice yesterday that monthly salaries of the clerks of the Escompte Bank were in the custody of old Elemer Petrik. Cinober helped Petrik to distribute the salaries, and when Kovacs entered the room with a levelled revolver Cinober played the role of a victim. Cinober's arrest is expected.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES

SUBSIDY SUGGESTED BY COMMITTEE.

A report of the policy committee of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture to be considered at the Council meeting on Tuesday, deals with the wages question in the industry.

The particular reference states :—

"That the subsidising of agricultural wages would form a desirable temporary alternative to the present subsidising of unemployment. This would tend to unify the economic interests of the urban and rural areas, and so produce a national solidarity instead of encouraging hostility between rural and urban interests, which is so conducive to the recent industrial depression."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Monitor Times

No. 397.] LONDON SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1830. [Price 7d.

Sir Walter Scott is about to erect at Irongrey, near Dumfries, a monument, above the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of Jeanie Deans.

It was stated at the anniversary meeting of the National School Society that 125,182 boys and 93,369 girls were receiving instruction in Sunday and daily schools.

An architect has lately constructed a machine for dressing stones, which, in little more than a minute, will give a smooth face to a stone five feet by one, and rough as when raised from the quarry.

Dr. Paris, in his promised life of Sir Humphrey Davey, the philosopher and eminent chymist, is expected to relate some anecdotes connected with his early life extremely interesting to the progress of science, and indicative of genius of a very high order.

The Greeks have recommenced their piratical practices. An American ship, which had arrived at Smyrna, and which was chased for some time, escaped by superior sailing; but it is said that another vessel had been captured and all her crew murdered.

M.P.s AT CRICKET

SOCIAL SCENES AT THE OVAL.

VETERAN CAPTAIN.

STAFF DEFEATED BY MEMBERS.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Although heavy clouds hung threateningly overhead at the Oval yesterday, it was not till the end of the annual cricket match between teams representative of Lords and Commons, and the Houses of Parliament staffs, that rain began to fall.

There was a pleasantly "family" air about the gathering, over which Lord and Lady Ebbisham "presided." Indeed, it was more like a garden party, with the scarlet-clad band of the Honourable Artillery Company playing beside the Pavilion. Everybody knew everybody else, and many a repartee wtih a political flavour was exchanged on the occasion of a bye or boundary hit.

A roar of laughter went up when Collihole, a member of the House of Commons police staff, chased a sparrow instead of the ball while fielding, thus enabling Lord Ebbisham, London's ex-Lord Mayor, to secure an extra run.

The staff team won the toss, but the Lords and Commons team won the match by 183 runs to 91. Their victory was largely due to the brilliant play of Lord Ebbisham himself. He batted extremely well, making 33, and subsequently he took six of staff wickets. Mr. E. J. Edenborough, playing for the Parliamentary team, also batted well, making 56.

It was Lady Henry who used to entertain the whole staff of the Houses of Parliament for a general cricket match at her house on the Thames at Wargrave. In 1924, Lord Ebbisham always a keen supporter of Parlamentary cricket, arranged the first match at the Oval between members and the staff. Yesterday he and Lady Ebbisham entertained both teams to luncheon and tea.

A NEW "ATMOSPHERE."

In a charming speech after luncheon, Lord Ebbisham said the match was an occasion always anticipated with the greatest pleasure on both sides, since it enabled them to meet away from the "atmosphere of legislation."

In toasting the staff team, Lord Ebbisham mentioned the names of Mr. Morrell, the Speaker's bearer, and Mr. A. E. Silver, of the House of Lords staff.

Mr. Morrell, in replying, recorded the fact that never, so far, had the match been played in the rain—and at this juncture anxious eyes were turned towards the lowering skies.

"After the all-night sitting of the past week," Mr. Morrell added, "this is a particularly enjoyable game." And at this there were loud cries of "Order, order!"

A silver cigarette case was presented by Lord Ebbisham to Mr. J. Surry, the retiring captain of the staff team. He is 63 years of age, and is concluding his twenty-first year as "skipped."

Sir Leslie Wilson, the ex-Governor of Bombay, was among the spectators, and had it not been for a strained muscle, he would have been among the players. Lady Ebbisham was accomanied by her twin daughters.

"DEAD" MAN WHO RETURNED

10 YEARS AFTER HIS "BURIAL."

An inquest was held at Stepney yesterday on a man who made a dramatic return from abroad more than ten years after he was supposed to have been dead. The man, Henry Seymour Mahon, aged 67, of Burdett Road, Mile End, was separated from his wife and daughter twenty-five years ago. He disappeared.

About five years later, a sister informed the coroner yesterday, a body was found at Leytonstone, and at the inquest then held Mahon's wife swore that it was the body of her husband. A burial service was performed.

"Seven years ago," the sister went on, "I heard a knock at the door. On opening it I received a great shock when I found that it was my brother whom I thought to be dead."

Mahon, she added, told her that he had been in Canada, and when she informed him of his "death," he said, "Let my wife think I am dead." He had made money in Canada, and he retired. There was still about £1,000 left.

The sister added that she did not know where her brother's wife and daughter were, as she had not seen them for years.

Medical evidence was given that death was due to peritonitis, and the coroner, Dr. R. L. Guthrie, recorded a verdict of "Natural causes."

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

DELIGHTFUL VIOLA AND PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Harriet Cohen and Mr. Lionel Tertis began their joint recital of piano and viola music at the Æolian Hall with a daintily charming account of the Handel Sonata in F.

Mr. Tertis employed a delicate thread of sound, hardly above a whisper, and Miss Cohen was able to coax the viola to counterfeit some characteristics of the violin.

But it was trying it rather high to put it at the Bach Chaconne for violin alone. Here the violist was clearly in a dilemma. If he skimmed lightly over such running passages as admitted of such treatment they became etherealised out of their proper quality; if he dwelled upon notes (and chords) needing emphasis the tone was necessarily disobliging.

Not all his immense craft could make the tenor fiddle speak as quickly and openly as the treble. On the whole, this experiment was more interesting—because it could not conceal his great gifts as a musical interpreter—than sensuously gratifying.

Miss Cohen's share as soloist was a modest one. She gave the delicate little Hymn-Tune Prelude woven by Vaughan-Williams around the "Song 13" of Orlando Gibbons, with extreme finish.

The two artists were further heard, together, in the Sonatas by Delius (played by request) and Grieg, Op. 45.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER.

At his Wigmore Hall "popular" recital, Arthur Alexander desisted not from thinking orchestrally at the piano. The Humoreske of Schumann and the Brahms Variations on a theme by Handel glowed in "more than Oriental splendour."

Truth to tell, the effect was rather oppressive, especially when the pianist was led to hold back the time, in moments of exceptional stress (the only emphatic resource left to him). There was, however, much careful detailing, and at no time could one suspect the sincerity of his musicianship.

MISS ALESIA TAYLOR.

At Grotrian Hall, Miss Alesia Taylor's appearance left the impression that she is well grounded in the art of the pianoforte, but somewhat immature in its application to interpretation. One liked particularly her clean phrasing, without resort to the pedal, in a Brahms Intermezzo, and the two-three time Chopin study was well done, technically. Rhythm is fairly well maintained, too.

It was rather when one looked for a consciousness of the shape, or moulding of the music, as a whole, a realisation of what it was intended to express, that one felt she would do well, while perfecting her finger-work, to analyse recognised works, preferably away from the keyboard, to which she might then bring them back with a sense of exhilaration.

H. F.

MOTOR MATTERS.

FIRE PREVENTION.

MOTORING IN WET WEATHER.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

Motoring in a heavy thunderstorm is a weird experience, and when one is unfortunate enough to be caught out in a really good storm, an entirely new impression of motoring is received.

During the recent outburst of storms which swept over the country, it was my misfortune to be caught in the fringe of a storm which was travelling in the same direction as I was, and, apparently, at approximately the same speed. The weather conditions never got any worse, but they never seemed to get any better.

Lightning played all around, not only the comfortable summer sheet lightning, but a large number of those nasty jagged electrical discharges which are likely to do considerable damage. As I ploughed through the pouring rain with the windscreen-wiper working busily, I kept on comforting myself and my passengers with the assurance that there was no recorded case in this country of lightning having struck a moving car. What I was particularly worried about was whether the lightning, foiled by the rubber-shod wheels, would take its revenge by felling a large tree in my path.

However, nothing untoward happened. Driving in a thunderstorm is really safe. In spite of wet roads the rubber tyres seem to act as excellent insulators, and lightning discharges apparently prefer to attack buildings, trees and cattle.

VENTILATION.

My storm experiences accentuated one difficulty which the body designer has not yet apparently overcome, and that is the ventilation of closed bodies. When the storm was at its worst, with the rain pouring down in torrents, it was essential that all the windows should be closed. The Lucas windscreen wiper did its work manfully and kept the outside of the screen clear, but the heat of the inside atmosphere caused steam to form on the inside of the glass. This had to be wiped away continually with a duster.

The atmosphere inside became oppressive, but any attempt to open any of the windows or the roof ventilator, resulted in somebody getting very wet.

It may be argued that torrential storms are the exception, and that the body designer can scarcely be expected to allow for every contingency, but it is certainly my experience, with a large number of different cars, that the problem of adequate ventilation with protection has by no means been solved.

Apropos of rain, why is it that so few manufacturers deem it advisable that the passenger in the front seat, as well as the driver, should have a view of the road in rain? The double wiper, comparatively inexpensive, adds greatly to the pleasure of motoring.

FIRE!

A motorist has only to have his car catch fire once to realise how utterly helpless he is unless he has an efficient fire extinguisher. A fire may easily occur owing to some simple cause. A good fire extinguisher is inexpensive and an insurance against damage. Recent legislation makes it compulsory to have some form of fire extinguishing apparatus in the garage.

These moralisings on fire fighting appliances were suggested to me by a visit to the new Pyrene factory on the Great West Road, London. Among fire-fighting manufacturers there is no name known better than that of Pyrene. The works are well worth a visit. The new factory is already working at high pressure.

The new works were officially opened on Wednesday by Viscount Brentford. He paid a personal tribute to the virtues of Pyrene. On one occasion a small blaze had started, and his daughter seized the Pyrene and squirted the liquid on the flames. When all was over she calmly reported that there had been a fire and that it was now out!

The demonstration in the grounds of how a large blaze of burning oil could be extinguished by the foam process was impressive. Looking at the roaring flames and the towering column of smoke, one would have said that it was an impossibility to put out the flames, yet in less than a minute the foam quietly did its work and the flames went out.

REAL TESTING.

An excellent example of what real testing of improvements means is provided by the Rolls-Royce Company. It is well known that this firm does not introduce annual models, but incorporates improvements as and when necessary.

But before these modifications find a place in the standard chassis they have a most strenuous time. "Somewhere in France" there is a Rolls-Royce headquarters, and to this spot gangs of expert testers repair as soon as they are required to try out any new device. Anything new, whether large or small, is subjected to a severe trial of at least 10,000 miles on Continental roads. Each car has its team of four testers, two on duty and two in reserve, and during its test it travels 500 miles a day. Wherever possible the speed is maintained at between 60 and 85 m.p.h., and the rougher the road the better!

If a part survives such treatment to the satisfaction of the testers, it is certainly worthy of a place on a Rolls-Royce.

WHIT MONDAY, BROOKLANDS.

The open meeting of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club, to be run on Whit Monday, June 9, will comprise ten events.

In addition to six short and long handicaps, for one of which the premier award will be the Prince of Wales's Gold Plate, there will be a special handicap event confined to Bugatti cars, two "mountain" races, and an innovation in the form of a consolation handicap.

STRAIGHT-EIGHT HILLMAN.

Particular attention has been devoted to Hillman cars recently owing to the very considerable price reductions that have been announced. There has been no depreciation in quality, but the makers have seen their way to provide this eminently reliable car at a lower price.

Through the courtesy of Rootes, Ltd., I was afforded the opportunity of trying one of the latest eight-cylinder models, which sells with a Safety saloon body for £445.

The outstanding features of this car are its comfort and the pulling powers of the engine. It will continue pulling smoothly on a high gear until its last revolution, although a change of gear had been indicated some time previously.

It is a remarkably simple car to drive. The expert can amuse himself by the use of the gearbox, but the average lazy motorist can climb into top gear and stay there for the rest of the day.

The brakes are extraordinarily good, and the springing, plus shock absorbers, could scarcely be improved. The steering is good and long journeys produce no sensation of fatigue. As an eight-cylinder British production the Hillman deserves every recommendation.

Light lamps (London). 10.6 p.m.

THE 3,000TH ISSUE.

The *Reading Standard* has published its 3,000th issue, and the current number contains an attractive history of the paper. An interesting claim is made that the journal was the first provincial newspaper to introduce illustrations for current events.

MISS AMY JOHNSON after her amazing flight to Australia in a D.H. GIPSY MOTH sent the following cablegram to Wakefield House from Port Darwin. "Am delighted with the Wakefield Organisation, and CASTROL XXL Motor Oil gave magnificent and faultless lubrication." Further testimony to the outstanding reliability of this famous product of an All-British Firm. C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

NEW SCULLING CHAMPION.

LONDON YOUTH WINS THE TITLE.

BARRY BEATEN.

PHELPS'S SURPRISE VICTORY.

By OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

A sculling match for the world's championship—the first that has taken place on the Thames for over fifty years, in which both competitors were Englishmen—attracted unexpected crowds of rowing enthusiasts to the many vantage points between Putney and Mortlake. The race was for £500 a side, and the rival scullers were H. A. Barry (Barnes), the holder of the title, and E. A. Phelps (Putney). Lord Desborough was the stake-holder, and the arrangements for the contest were carried out by the Sculling Board of Control, of which Sir Charles C. Allom (Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club) is chairman.

The result was somewhat of a surprise, as odds of from 3 to 1 down to 6 to 4 were laid against Phelps before the start. Securing the lead before a mile of the course had been covered, Phelps won as he liked in quite fast time. The conditions were good. There was a strong-running tide and smooth water, with a following breeze.

It was a great pity that the champion did not extend Phelps, who is only 21 years of age, and would undoubtedly, if pushed, have put up considerably faster time. As it was, he covered the full distance of four and a-quarter miles in 22 min. 45 sec., which compares quite well with the record of Ernest Barry, when he beat George Towns, the Australian sculler, in a match from Putney to Mortlake in October, 1908, in 21 min. 12 2-5 sec. The amateur record for the same course is 21 min. 32 sec., made by T. D. A. Collet, the old Light Blue oarsman, in a match he sculled with J. Beresford, Junr., in 1926, after a very unsatisfactory race for the Wingfield Sculls, in which Collet finished first, but was disqualified.

The story of yesterday's race needs little telling. Barry won the toss, and chose the Surrey station, but it was of little or no advantage to him. The men were at the stake boats in good time, and Col. J. H. Gibbon, the Cambridge strike of the late nineties, who acted as umpire, had no difficulty whatever in getting them off to a fairly good start from the stake boats. The holder of the title was the smarter away, and, although sculling at a slightly slower stroke than the challenger, travelled the faster, and, forging ahead, led by a good half-length at Craven Steps, where his time was 2 min. 43 sec.

Phelps Ahead.

Phelps, however, was keeping a better length, and between the end of the wall and the mile post went to the front, never to be seriously threatened. At the mile post, where the time was 4 min. 44 sec., the challenger had a lead of a good half-length, and at the Crabtree he had increased his advantage to quite a length, daylight showing between the boats. Barry had a look round at his rival, but his effort to close the gap was unsuccessful, and at Hammersmith Bridge, where the time was 8 min. 38 sec., Phelps had a lead of about four lengths, and the race was as good as won.

Barry made an expiring effort along Chiswick Eyot, but Phelps was able to stand him off with the greatest of ease, and at Chiswick Steps led by at least a dozen lengths in 13 min. 35 sec. It was now only a question of how great a distance the challenger would win by. He took matters easily, as he could afford to do, and more than held his own.

Leaving Barry to take the nearest way home through the inside Middlesex arch of Barnes Bridge, Phelps shot the centre arch in mid stream, his time being 18 min. 42 sec., against Barry's 19 min. 29 sec.

Interested Amateurs.

Making a spurt before the finishing post, Phelps added to his lead, and finished over a minute ahead in 22 min. 45 sec., passing the winning post 1 min. 8 sec. to the good. He looked quite fresh when he left his boat at the clubhouse of the Polytechnic Rowing Club at Grove Park, Chiswick.

A feature of the race was the amount of interest taken in it by the amateur element. Many famous Old Blues followed in the official launches and steamers from start to finish—a sure indication of the increased esteem in which present-day professional sculling is held by the best of the old university oarsmen. The spirit in which all the preliminary negotiations were conducted, too, was a great improvement upon the old days.

WRIST TROUBLE.

In an interview at the Quintin Boat Club's boathouse at Chiswick after the race, Barry said that his wrist, which had troubled him in his last two races—the Newcastle Handicap and the relay race over the full course from Putney to Mortlake—again gave way before reaching Harrod's.

MISS AMY JOHNSON'S ROUTE.

AIR MINISTRY'S HELP.

The SUNDAY TIMES has received the following letter from Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd., London Agency for Ordnance Maps, Long Acre, W.C.2 :—

"Considerable prominence has been given to an interview which was sought by a Press representative with one of our directors, and by the emphasis of one particular word used humorously by Miss Johnson, a most unfair and unjustifiable criticism of the Air Ministry might be thereby implied.

"The papers supplied by the Air Ministry to Miss Johnson and other flyers contain the requirements of the various Governments of the countries over which they have to pass, and are, therefore, essential to any airman flying over foreign lands. For these regulations, which must be observed, the Air Ministry is in no way responsible.

"No doubt the consideration and digestion of such regulations creates some dismay and bewilderment in the mind of the uninstructed, but we are sure that, not only Miss Johnson, but other world flyers, would be the first to acknowledge the most valuable, nay, the essential, assistance, which is always generously given by the Air Ministry in these matters, and without which such flights would not be possible.

"We know that you will desire to correct any wrong impression which might inadvertently have been created, as, although the Ministry would never claim any credit whatsoever for the success of Miss Johnson's flight, we can in fact testify that their preliminary work and unstinted assistance were an essential factor in her success, without which such a flight could not even have been undertaken."

NEW L.C.C. FERRY BOAT.

The London County Council's new ferry boat, John Benn, made her maiden trip across the Thames from the South Pontoon, Woolwich free ferry, on Friday. Many of the relatives of Sir John Benn, including the present baronet, Sir Ernest Benn, were present, and a party of boys from the John Benn Hostel in Stepney also made the journey.

The vessel has been named after the late Sir John Benn, Bt., the former chairman of the London County Council, and follows her sister-craft, whose name is Will Crooks, which crossed the river for the first time a week ago.

Every Reader of the "Sunday Times"
is invited to write for HAMPTONS' NEW SPRING BOOK C. 15, illustrating, in colour, the latest productions and best values in tasteful FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, and other HOME FURNISHINGS.

Hamptons are Specialists in
FURNISHING FABRICS

HAMPTONS' "Newstead" PRINTED COTTON
(*as illustrated*)
A clever Jacobean design, adapted from an old embroidery and printed in old world colourings, on a good quality Cotton. Also on a deep tussore ground. British No. K4121. 31in. wide. **Per Yard** 2/11½

PERSIAN RUGS

Hamptons are now selling an entirely new consignment of Persian Strips consisting of more than 200 pieces. In every rug the value securable is exceptional. They are mostly of the old Persian weave and will well repay a visit to Hamptons' Carpet Department. *Those quoted are typical examples of the sizes:*

ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.
8 1	x 3 2	4 4 0	12 8	x 3 9	7 17 6	16 10	x 3 5	8 18 6
9 8	x 2 11	5 15 0	15 2	x 3 6	7 17 6	16 9	x 3 9	6 19 6
10 5	x 3 6	6 6 0	13 11	x 4 0	6 19 6	16 6	x 3 0	7 7 0
10 11	x 3 9	5 19 6	13 4	x 3 7	5 19 6	16 0	x 3 5	8 8 0
10 10	x 3 5	5 15 0	14 6	x 3 6	7 17 6	17 5	x 3.10	8 18 6
10 2	x 3 0	5 5 0	14 2	x 3 1	6 10 6	17 5	x 2 9	7 17 6
11 3	x 3 11	7 7 0	14 10	x 3 4	8 8 0	17 0	x 3 9	9 9 0
11 10	x 3 6	5 10 6	15 0	x 3 8	7 7 0	18 2	x 3 4	10 10 0
11 5	x 3 9	5 19 6	15 11	x 3 6	6 19 6	19 7	x 3 3	10 10 0
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12 4	x 3 6	5 15 0	16 10	x 3 9	10 10 0	20 2	x 3 7	14 14 0
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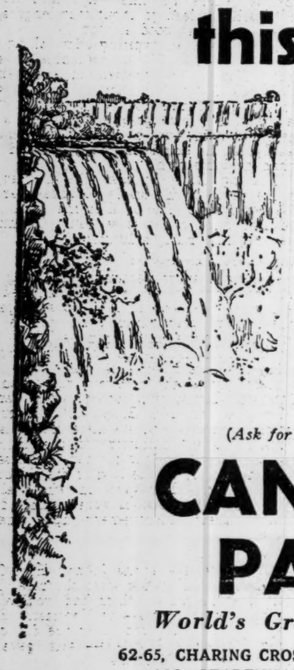

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PARLIAMENT OF THE PRESS.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

KING AND QUEEN

TO RECEIVE OVERSEAS DELEGATES.

The ninety-one delegates from overseas, who are now in London for the fourth Imperial Press Conference, will be received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on the morning of June 24.

The conference, which opens to-morrow, has been organised by the Empire Press Union with the co-operation of the several newspaper organisations in this country. The conference, which has its headquarters at Grosvenor House, will also be attended by many representatives from the Press of the United Kingdom.

The last conference to be held in Britain was the first—that of 1909—when one of the results was the foundation of the Empire Press Union, which thus celebrates its twenty-first birthday this year. Since then conferences have been held in Canada, in 1920, and Australia, in 1925, and an invitation has been received to hold the fifth in South Africa.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

The object of the conference is to bring together the directing heads of newspapers and periodicals throughout the Empire, to discuss the common interests of the Press and its power to promote the political, economic, and social well-being of the Empire as a whole and the individual countries in it.

The overseas delegates represent thirteen countries of the Empire, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the British West Indies. They are the guests of the newspaper and periodical Press of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during their passage to and from England and throughout this month, when the visitors, besides talking business, will have unusual opportunities of seeing Britain at work and play.

Major J. J. Astor, M.P., the president of the Empire Press Union, and Lady Violet Astor will receive the delegates this evening at 18, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. To-morrow morning there will be a preliminary conference session at Grosvenor House, and following a reception in the evening by the Lord Mayor a banquet, given by the Press of the United Kingdom, at which Major Astor will preside, will be held.

THREE PARTY LEADERS.

That the conference is regarded as an Imperial event of the first importance is to be found in the fact that the delegates will be addressed by the Prime Minister and by the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will speak on matters of Imperial interest at the opening session on Tuesday morning, while Mr. Lloyd George will give an address on Friday morning on "The Empire After the War." On June 25 Mr. Baldwin will speak on "England After the War." Others who will speak at various sessions will include Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India; Mr. Lees-Smith, Postmaster General; and Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade.

When the subject of "Empire Communications for Press Purposes" is discussed on Thursday, Sir Basil Blackett, chairman of Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., will be one of the speakers. This subject will also be reviewed at the session at Edinburgh University—all the other sessions will be at Grosvenor House—on June 21, when Sir Campbell Stuart will speak.

Lord Riddell, who is president of the Newspaper Proprietors Association and of the Advertising Association, will give an address on "Advertising" on June 10. The discussion that follows will be led by Sir Ernest Benn and Sir William Crawford.

Both the Canadian and the New Zealand delegations will bring forward subjects for discussion at the Conference. The Canadian delegation will raise the questions of the provision of news services to outlying portions of the Empire, and the interchange by mail of news letters among the various parts of the Empire. The New Zealand section will initiate a discussion on the undesirable tendency to hold judicial courts *in camera* and the limitation of sensational details in crime reports (including suicides).

TO MEET THE PRINCE.

During their stay in this country the overseas delegates will receive much hospitality. Their hosts at various functions will include the Government, the City of London, the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Ministry, while the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of being present to meet the delegates at a reception by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere at Bridgwater House on Tuesday evening.

The English provincial tour, which will last from June 10 to 14, embraces Liverpool, where there will be a civic banquet; Bradford, where the itinerary includes a visit to a textile mill; Harrogate, for dinner and dance; Doncaster, to see a colliery; Warwick Castle, for a reception by the Countess of Warwick; Birmingham, for a dinner and cabaret dance; and Stratford-on-Avon.

Motor-car and machine tool factories will be visited at Coventry on the way to Scotland for a tour covering Loch Lomond, the Trossachs, Edinburgh and Gleneagles.

Oxford and Eton are also arranging receptions, and the delegates will spend a day at sea at the invitation of the Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth.

The delegates will see the Trooping of the Colour on Tuesday, and the Derby on Wednesday. They will also be taken to Ascot, the Aldershot Tattoo, and the Royal Air Force display before they disperse on June 30, after a farewell dinner and dance at Grosvenor House.

OVERSEAS DELEGATES.

The delegates attending the Conference from overseas are:—

CANADA.—Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Woods (Chairman of the Section and Delegation), *The Calgary Herald*; Mr. W. A. Craick (Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of the Section), *Industrial Canada*, Toronto; Senator the Hon. W. A. Buchanan, *The Herald*, Lethbridge; Mr. H. B. Burgoyne, *The Standard*, St. Catherines; Hon. Frank Carrel, *The Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec; Mr. C. F. Crandall, *British United Press*, Montreal; Mr. John W. Dafoe, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg; Mr. W. Rupert Davies, *The Whig-Standard*, Kingston, Ontario; Mr. H. P. Duchemin, *The Morning Post*, Sydney, Cape Breton; Miss Kennethe Haig, Canadian Women's Press Club; Mr. H. T. Hunter, The MacLean Publishing Company, Toronto; Mr. C. A. C. Jennings, *Mail and Empire*, Toronto; Mr. F. I. Ker, *The Spectator*, Hamilton; Mr. J. F. B Livesay, The Canadian Press, Toronto; Mr. Oswald Mayrand, *La Presse*, Montreal; Mr. J. D. McKenna, *The Telegraph-Journal*, St. John, N.B.; Mr. B. C. Nicholas, *The Times*, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. M. E. Nichols, *The Tribune*, Winnipeg; Mr. J. A. Paulhus, *La Presse*, Montreal; Mr. C. W. Peterson, *The Farm and Ranch Review*, Calgary; Mr. Hugh Savage, *Cowichan Leader*, Duncan, B.C.; Mr. E. Roy Sayles, *The Mercury*, Renfrew, Ontario; Mr. Victor Sifton, *The Leader-Post*, Regina; and Mr. E. Norman Smith, *The Journal Dailies*, Ottawa.

AUSTRALIA.—Hon. Theodore Fink (Chairman of the Section and Delegation), *The Herald*, Melbourne; Mr. Evan Kyffin Thomas (Deputy Chairman of Section), *The Register*, Adelaide; Mr. Duncan Macpherson (Hon. Secretary of the Section), *The Sun News-Pictorial*, Melbourne; Mr. Allan Spowers (Hon. Treasurer of Section), *The Argus*, Melbourne; Mr. Clive L. Baillieu, *Adelaide Advertiser*, Adelaide; Mr. C. H. Briggs, *The Courier*, Brisbane; Mr. W. H. Cummins, *The Mercury*, Hobart, Tasmania; Mr. J. E. Davidson, *The News*, Adelaide; Sir Hugh Denison, *The Sun*, Sydney; Mr. T. Dunbabin, *Sydney Daily Guardian*, Sydney; Mr. E. E. Edwards, *The Telegraph*, Brisbane; Senator R. D. Elliott, Provincial Daily Press Association of Victoria; Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher, *Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney; Mr. S. E. Hocking, *The Kalgoorlie Miner*; Mr. H. B. Jackson, *The West Australian*, Perth; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. V. Lansell, *Bendigo Advertiser*; Hon. W. J. Mann, Australian Provincial Press Association, Busselton, Western Australia; Mr. Gordon B. Rolph, *Examiner*, Launceston; Mr. E. P. M. Sheedy, N.S.W. Country Press Association, Sydney; Mr. Geoffrey Syme, *The Age*, Melbourne.

Continued at foot of next column.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

17 U.S. PREACHERS TO TOUR BRITAIN.

PULPIT INTERCHANGES

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Leading American preachers will again visit Britain this year as part of the campaign for promoting Anglo-American friendship through pulpit interchange. This work has been carried on for some years by the Interchange Council, of which Sir Albert Spicer and Mr. Duncan Campbell Lee, one of the best-known Americans living in London, are the chairmen.

Chief of the seventeen American preachers who are coming this summer is Bishop-Coadjutor of Ohio, Dr. Warren L. Rogers. He will preach at St. Martin-in-the-Fields and also in Durham, Bristol, Winchester, and Birmingham Cathedrals, as well as in other places. Bishop Rogers was one of last year's visitors, and during the past winter he has been speaking widely in America on the problems confronting the British nation.

Professor George L. Robinson has arranged to preach in the leading cities in England and Scotland. He also attended the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as the official delegate of the American Presbyterian Church. Dr. Robinson has been Professor of Biblical Literature and the English Bible at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, since 1898. He has made seven visits to Palestine and Egypt, and in 1913-14 was General Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. In 1900 in the explorations in Sinai he discovered the Great High Place at Petra.

Both Dr. Rogers and Dr. Robinson will take part in a three-day Anglo-American religious conference at St Martin-in-the-Fields on July 2, 3, and 4, when the subject to be discussed will be "A New Campaign for World Peace."

Other visiting preachers will include Rev. Russell J. Clinchy, of Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Dr. Francis Downs, secretary of the Presbyterian Mission Board, New York; Dr. William E. Dudley, Brooklyn; Rev. Henry Smith Leiper, the National Council of Congregational Churches, New York; Dr. Ralph Wilde Lloyd, Pittsburgh; Dr. Elmer A. Leslie, Barton University School of Theology; and Rev. William R. Leslie, the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass.

The New York Interchange Council has invited a number of British ministers to pay exchange visits to America. Invitations have been extended to Rev. Rhondda Williams, Brighton; Rev. Howard Partington, Nottingham; Rev. Alexandra Thomson, Canterbury; Rev. W. Blackshaw, Mansfield Settlement, London; Rev. Arthur Howard, Liverpool; and Rev. Dugald Macfadyen, Letchworth. The Rev. D. Macfadyen will also be a delegate to the Rotary International Convention at Chicago.

A DAY AT THRUMS

BARRIE'S GIFT TO HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Kirriemuir, the Forfarshire town famous as "Thrums" of J. M. Barrie's earlier works, and as his birthplace, will be the scene of big events next Saturday, when the freedom of the town is to be conferred upon him. Sir James Barrie will formally open and hand over to the town a sports pavilion, which he has given to the inhabitants. The programme will include a cricket match between the local XI. (which, however, will include two Australian cricketers whom Barrie is bringing north, he himself being twelfth man) and the West of Scotland Cricket Club, of which he is president.

The proceedings will open with a civic luncheon, and the freedom ceremony will follow in the Town Hall, being presided over by Provost Peacock. Later, there will be a "cake and wine banquet," and Sir James Barrie will open the sports pavilion with a souvenir key. His speech will be broadcast.

Barrie's local XI. will be known as the "Allahakbarries," which is the revival of the name of a literary team captained by Sir James Barrie in the 90's of last century. The name originated in this way. Barrie's team was travelling by train to their first match, and so little confidence was reposed in the XI. that one of the members, who had just returned from Morocco, was asked what was the Moorish for "Heaven help us," and he replied "Allahakbar." It was accordingly agreed to call the team the "Allahakbars," which was subsequently changed in compliment to the captain to "Allahakbarries." That team included Jerome K. Jerome, L. F. Austin, Marriot Watson, Charles Whibley, and other authors of note.

The two Australians who are going to Kirriemuir for the match are Charles Macartney and A. A. Mailey. The Kirriemuir captain will be in charge of the local side, and although Sir James does not intend to play himself, he is agreeable to being put down as twelfth man.

Continued from preceding column.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. R. J. Gilmour (Chairman of Delegation), *Southland Times*, Invercargill; Mr. R. B. Bell, *The Timaru Post*, Timaru; Mr. L. J. Berry, Secretary, Newspaper Proprietors Association, Wellington; Mr. E. A. Blundell, *Evening Post*, Wellington; Mr. R. P. Furness, *Marlborough Express*, Blenheim; Mr. J. Hutchison, *Otago Daily Times*, Dunedin; Mr. E. G. Kerr, *Timaru Herald*, Timaru; Mr. T. C. List, *Taranaki News*, New Plymouth; Mr. A. E. Manning, *Waikato and King Country Press*, Hamilton; Mr. A. McNicol, *Dannevirke News*, Dannevirke; Mr. A. L. Muir, *Poverty Bay Herald*, Gisborne; Mr. W. R. Wilson, *New Zealand Herald*, Auckland.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. T. W. Mackenzie (Chairman of the Section and Delegation), *The Friend* Newspapers, Limited, Bloemfontein; Mr. Robert Allister, *Cape Times*, Cape Town; Mr. C. S. Coetzee, *De Volksteem*, Pretoria; Mr. P. Davis, *Natal Witness*, Pietermaritzburg; Mr. B. H. Dodd, *East London Despatch*, East London; Mr. C. D. Don, *Johannesburg Star*, Johannesburg; Mr. G. A. L. Green, *Cape Argus*, Cape Town; Mr. L. Rose Macleod, *Rand Daily Mail*, Johannesburg; Mr. R. J. Kingston Russell, *Natal Mercury*, Durban; Mr S. H. Veats, *Bulawayo Chronicle*, Bulawayo; Colonel E. B. Walton *Eastern Province Herald*, Port Elizabeth.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Mr. James G. Crosbie, *The Examiner* and *Evening Echo*, Cork; Mr. J. E. Healy, *The Irish Times*, Dublin; Dr. W. Lombard Murphy, *The Independent* Newspapers, Limited, Dublin.

INDIA.—Sir Stanley Reed (Chairman of the Delegation), *The Times of India*, Bombay; Mrs. G. H. Bell, *Fauji Akhbar*, Simla; Mr. T. Sellar Bowman, *The Englishman*, Calcutta; Mr. L. C. Nicholson, *Madras Mail*, Madras; Mr. K. C. Roy, *Associated Press*, Bombay; Mr. J. H. Thornley, *Pioneer*, Allahabad, and *Civil Military Gazette*, Lahore; Mr. S. Williams, *Rangoon Times*, Rangoon; Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, *The Statesman*, Calcutta.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Mr. H. G. deLisser (Chairman of the Section and Delegation), *The Daily Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. C. A. L. Gale, *The Barbados Advocate*; Mr. Gault Macgowan, *The Trinidad Guardian*; Miss M. Moseley, *The Nassau Guardian*.

CEYLON.—Capt. C. W. Grange, *The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo; Mr. D. R. Wijewardene, *The Ceylon Observer*, *Daily News*, and *Dinamina*, Colombo.

EAST AFRICA.—Capt. C. B. Anderson, *The East African Standard*, Nairobi.

MALTA.—Sir Augustus Bartolo, *The Daily Malta Chronicle*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. W. H. Herder, *The Evening Telegram*, St. John's; Mr. J. C. Puddester, *The Daily News*, and *Free Press*, St. John's.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Mr. H. Welham, *The Straits Times*, Singapore.

HONG KONG.—Mr. R. T. Barrett, *Hong Kong Daily Press*.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Mr. H. R. Cummings, British Press Representative, League of Nations, Geneva.

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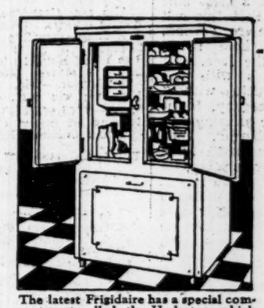

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Racing.

A FINAL SUMMING-UP OF THE DERBY.

CONFIDENCE IN RUSTOM PASHA—SEER A LIKELY OUTSIDER.

SILVER FLARE AS THE PLACE HORSE

By "FAIRWAY."

The eve of every race of importance usually brings with it a marked weakening of confidence in one or two of the candidates that have, on account of good public form or a home spin, become popular fancies. It is the case with Wednesday's classic, the Derby Stakes, an event of world-wide interest. Fortunately, there are no reports of a detrimental nature in circulation regarding the favourite, Sir Hugo Hirst's Diolite, which would, of course, be the biggest tragedy that could happen. But Ballyferis, the Irish colt, who a short time ago attracted considerable attention on account of a satisfactory gallop, is under a cloud.

Ten days or a fortnight ago it was doubtful if, apart from Templeman, the trainer of Diolite, there was a more optimistic trainer with a colt in the race than S. H. Darling, who has care of Ballyferis, but to-day all that has gone. The slight mishap to the colt a few days ago was of passing interest, for it was generally felt that the trouble was but slight. What has really happened is that on Friday morning, when tested to stay a mile and a-half, the colt showed signs of lacking stamina. He was tested with four olde others that have shown promise is, of course, the reason why there is so much confidence behind Templeman's colt. To oppose Diolite after what he has done requires courage, but I do so on the grounds that his make-up is not that of a colt likely to be at home over a mile and a-half with nine stone, and that we are entitled to think just as much of Rustom Pasha on account of his display against Paradine, who is the "key" horse when making a comparison.

A THRILLING PROSPECT.

An idea has slowly but surely formed in my mind that the race may be productive of a thrilling finish between such speedy colts as Diolite and Rustom Pasha, who are likely to be weakening close home, with others who will probably be chopped for speed to begin with fast overhauling them.

It is unfortunate that when the Manton trainer, Lawson, gave his ideas on the race last week to the public, he showed little sign of optimism, for even if Sea Rover, one of his trio that has not done so well as expected, being of little account, the other two, Trews and Iliad, are two I fancy will show considerable improvement on their latest form in public. They are colts that have a certain amount of scope about them, and I think Lawson is under-estimating his chance with them.

A GENUINE CANDIDATE.

Clearly Basil Jarvis has a most genuine candidate in Silver Flare, and a most able rider in Elliott. The stories that this colt is liable to become too excitable are, I think, slightly overdone. Certainly there is no sounder each-way chance in the race.

A review of the candidates with fair chances would not be complete without reference to both Seer and Bargany, for it will be recalled they both gave pleasing performances at the Craven gathering. I do not think one is entitled to condemn them wholly on account of their later running, for apparently the going was too yielding to suit them. As a likely outsider, Seer makes a particularly strong appeal to me, since there is every chance of the going being firm on Wednesday. Noble Star interests me much less, in spite of his stylish win at Gatwick. I think they will indeed be a moderate lot if he proves equal to the occasion.

Whatcombe has two strings to its bow, but the better fancied is Rustom Pasha, and having sufficient confidence in him that he will stay the course, I am satisfied to make him my first choice. Of the others, I favour Silver Flare, Diolite and Seer. From this trio, may come most danger to the hope of Whatcombe.

THE OAKS.

The Oaks is much easier to size up, for there is every assurance from Stanley House that Fair Isle's hard race in the One Thousand has left no ill effects, as was generally expected It is true she had to struggle to win, for both Sister Clover and Torchere were pressing her in the last half-furlong, but against this we must take into consideration that Lord Derby's filly had been off colour and was nowhere near her best that day. I think the Oaks can be safely dismissed without reference to the others.

I append a few fancies:—

EPSOM.—Tuesday.
Juvenile Plate.—TOBERMORY FILLY.
Woodcote Stakes.—TIPPETS.
Craven Stakes—AROOSTOOK.

Wednesday.
Derby Stakes.—RUSTOM PASHA.
Stewards' Handicap.—TELEGRAPHIC.
Caterham Stakes.—COLDSTREAM.

Thursday.
Coronation Cup.—PLANTAGO.
Great Surrey Plate.—PHALAROPE.
Royal Stakes.—OCEANA.

Friday.
Acorn Plate.—ENYO.
Mickleham Plate.—WHINNIE BRAE FILLY.
Oaks Stakes.—FAIR ISLE.
Chipstead Handicap.—TELEGRAPHIC.
Belmont Plate.—MARBLE.

KEMPTON PARK.—Saturday.
Redfern Plate.—TIPPETS; if absent, GREENLAND.
Queen's Plate.—LIBERTINE II.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

STRONGBOW SCRATCHED AND CAERLEON DOUBTFUL.

DIOLITE (Sir Hugo Hirst), b c by Diophon—Needle Rock, 9-0 (Oxford blue, yellow stars, yellow cap) (F. Templeman) C. RAY.

BARGANY (Lord Howard de Walden), b c by Buchan—Queen's Company, 9-0 (Apricot) (D. Waugh) ..... B. CARSLAKE

TREWS (Lord Astor), b c by Buchan—Long Suit, 9-0 (l. blue, pink sash and cap) (J. Lawson) ..... R. DICK

SILVER FLARE (Maj. J. S. Courtauld), br c by Pharos—Silver Wand, 9-0 (primrose, l. blue striped sleeves, prim. cap) (B. Jarvis) ..... C. ELLIOTT

SEA ROVER (Mr. A. R. Cox), br c by Pomme-de-Terre—Gay Laura, 9-0 (white, orange sleeves and cap) (J. Lawson) ..... S. DONOGHUE

***CAERLEON** (Lord Derby), br c by Phalaris—Canyon, 9-0 (black, white cap) (Frank Butters) ..... T. WESTON

BLENHEIM (H.H. Aga Khan), br c by Blandford—Malva, 9-0 (green and chocolate hoops, choc. cap) (R. C. Dawson) ..... H. WRAGG

PARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber), b c by Parth—Meddlesome Maid, 9-0 (red and white stripes, red sleeves, white cap) (F. Leach, jun.) ..... J. LEACH

SEER (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), b c by Farman—Disillusion, 9-0 (white, broad olive green hoop body and sleeves, olive green cap) (J. Cannon) ..... H. JELLISS

TETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards), b c by Tetratema—Black Gem, 9-0 (scarlet, French grey sleeves, gold cap) (W. Nightingall) ..... A. WRAGG

ILIAD (Mr. S. Tattersall), ch c by Swynford—Pagan Sacrifice, 9-0 (pink, brown sleeves, black cap) (J. Lawson) ..... R. JONES

BALLYFERIS (Maj. D. Dixon), b c by Apron—Gilford, 9-0 (red, black sleeves, light blue cap) (S. Darling) ..... J. CANTY

GRAND SALUTE (Lord Glanely), br c by Grand Parade—Flechette, 9-0 (black, red, white and blue belt and cap) (Hogg) ..... C. RICHARDS

LANSDOWNE (Lord Glanely), br c by Gainsborough—Kissing Cup, 9-0 (black, red, white and blue belt and cap) (Hogg) ..... G. RICHARDS

NOBLE STAR (Mr. H. P. Nickalls), br c by Hapsburg—Hesper, 9-0 (pink, black sleeves and sash) (Cundell) ..... H. BEASLEY

THE SCOUT II. (Mr. W. Woodward), b c by Sir Gallahad III.—La Rablee, 9-0 (white, red spots, black cap) (Boyd-Rochfort) ..... J. CHILDS

ADLON (Mrs. Edgar Wallace), ch c by Zria's Charm—Linggi, 9-0 (claret and white hoops, gold cap) (J. Beary) F. WINTER

DICK SWIVELLER (Ld. Woolavington), ch c by Captain Cuttle—Orena, 9-0 (white, one black hoop, red cap, gold tassel) (F. Darling ..... P. BEASLEY

PARENTHESIS (Ld. Woolavington), b c by Son-in-Law—Bracket, 9-0 (white, violet sleeves, red cap) (F. Darling) ..... F. FOX

THE SPONGER (Mr. J. M. Clayton), ch c by Simon Pure—Wheedle, 9-0 (white, black and white hooped cap) (J. Cannon) R. PERRYMAN

RUSTOM PASHA (H.H. Aga Khan), b c by Son-in-Law—Cos, 9-0 (chocolate, green hoops, green cap) (R. C. Dawson) M. BEARY

*Doubtful starter.

There is some doubt concerning the running of Caerleon. It is expected that a decision will be made to-morrow.

horses, and his failure was said to be complete. It may, of course, be proved that a hood which he wore in the spin upset him, for, from the various accounts from eye-witnesses and the trainer, Ballyferis showed far too much keenness for a mile, and then, in the closing stages, petered out and finished out of the first three.

It is quite possible that Darling asked far too much of this colt, but on this score we are not likely to be enlightened. The fact that the colt did so well as a juvenile in Ireland when fitted with blinkers was no doubt the reason why the headgear was made use of in the spin, but we are led to assume that it is more against him than in his favour, for on Wednesday he will turn out without this supposed rogue's badge.

It may turn out that he will live up to the early impression he created and win comfortably, but, judging by the note of disappointment in Darling's voice when he gave his opinion after the gallop, there is not a great deal of "stable" confidence behind the colt.

LORD DERBY'S COLT.

It is also said that Lord Derby's Caerleon may not be started owing to his lack of progress. This we shall be told to-morrow In any case, I must mention that I have failed to trace the slightest sign of confidence among anybody attached to the Stanley House stable, and shall expect to see him finish nearer last than first.

Another point of interest is the doubt thrown on Rustom Pasha's stamina, and it is no secret that among those who are disturbed by this thought is R. C. Dawson. In his mind, I believe there is an impression that when Rustom Pasha won at the Epsom Spring gathering he had little or nothing to do. Why this idea should now crop up is a trifle puzzling to explain, for no colt could have given a more pleasing performance that day than he. To many it was a thoroughly convincing display, and, as it pays best to believe more in what one sees than hearsay, I expect this Whatcombe colt will remain second favourite to the end, in spite of the slightly detrimental reports in circulation as to his stamina. There are weak spots in "Rustom's" pedigree, but he comes from stock infinitely better than the favourite, Diolite.

AN IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE.

It is not easy to turn aside from Diolite after his stylish performance in the "Guineas," and the fact that there are few

Yesterday's Racing.

CLOSE FINISHES.

GOOD SPORT AT THREE MEETINGS.

PRINCE OF SONG'S SURPRISE WIN.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

LINGFIELD PARK, Saturday.

The programme for this afternoon's racing here was not as strong as yesterday's. The meeting, however, makes a strong appeal to South Country racegoers, and a fair crowd was present.

Favourites did moderately, and the principal event of the afternoon, the Village Handicap, went to an outsider in Prince of Song. Bright betting preceded the race, and three horses were strongly supported, notably Trembling Grass. The favourite, however, in spite of a strong challenge from a good position close home, was not good enough, and a late dash on the part of Fox, the rider of Prince of Song, resulted in a comparatively easy victory.

Triptych was kept in check behind Rapahannock in the early stages, but, as at Newmarket, she weakened in the run in. Rapahannock, on the other hand, came again to finish third. Prargent was the best of the others. Details:—

2.30.—GODSTONE (S.) PLATE (£200) (T.Y.O.) (5f.).

Go On (Mr. D. Fraser), b or br f by Vizier—How's That, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(C. Ray) 1
Tanit Bay (Mr. L. Lysaght), b f by Blue Ensign—Tanit, 8 st. 11 lb. ...(R. Jenkins) 2
Headman (Mr. V. Smyth), b g by Golden Boss—Altissima, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(H. Gunn) 3

Also ran: Sea Queen filly, Crowie, Persepolis, Petite Reine, Melithea filly, Tuesday, Sol-fa filly, Marimba filly. (Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst GO ON, 11 to 4 Headman, 6 to 1 Sea Queen filly, 7 to 1 Tanit Bay, 8 to 1 Sol-fa filly, 20 to 1 others. 2 l., 1 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 7s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 4,684; place pool, 4,232.

3.0.—STERBERGH (S.) WELTER HANDICAP PLATE (£200) (1m.).

Vie (Mr. Lester), b m by Sir Berkeley—Vic, 7 yrs., 8 st. 1lb. ..... (R. Dick) 1
Self Help (Mr. Eastman), b g by Aldegond—Countess Delia, 6 yrs., 8 st. 2 lb. (C. Richards) 2
Brave Kate (Mr. H. Smyth), b f by Chivalrous—Matutal, 3 yrs., 7 st. 2 lb. (R. Smyth) 3

Also ran: Grandene, Pontaway, Citronota, Rock Bottom, Virgo. (Winner trained by J. Scott.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Citronota, 5 to 2 Virgo, 5 to 1 Pontaway, 6 to 1 Self Help, 13 to 2 VIE, 10 to 1 Grandene, 20 to 1 others. Head, ¾ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 17s.; places, 7s. 6d., 8s., 12s. 9d.; win pool, 4,820; place pool, 5,477.

3.35.—VILLAGE H'CAP (£500) (3-Y.O.) (1m.).

Prince of Song (Mr. Markham), ch c by Prince Galahad—Irish Melody, 7 st. 11 lb. (Fox) 1
Triptych (Lord H. de Walden), ch f by Gainsborough—Trinia, 8 st. 3 lb. ...(C. Ray) 2
Rapahannock (Sir B. Sheffield), b or br c by Knockando—Golden Mesh, 9 st. (H. Beasley) 3

Also ran: Trembling Grass, Golden Combine, Carabas, Prargent, Flying Call, Perplexity, Harem Guard. (Winner trained by Barling.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 1 agst Trembling Grass, 9 to 4 Triptych, 100 to 30 Rapahannock, 100 to 8 Golden Combine, 100 to 6 PRINCE OF SONG, 33 to 1 others. 1½ l., 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 31s.; places, 5s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d.; win pool, 6,021; place pool, 5,213.

4.10.—OLD MILL H'CAP PLATE (£400) (5f.).

Golden King (Mr. F. Hartigan), ch g by Golden Orb—Queen Candida, 5 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. .....(F. Fox) 1
Duchess of Mars (Mr. Rawson), b or br f by Son-in-Law—Princess of Mars, 3 yrs., 6 st. 12 lb. .....(F. Sharpe) 2
Bearskin (Mr. D. Wilson), ch g by Marten—Soldier's Daughter, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (Stephenson) 3

Also ran: Chestnut Oak, Somme Orb, Basra, Tutbury, Trochee, Douglas. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst GOLDEN KING, 3 to 1 Somme Orb, 6 to 1 Basra, 8 to 1 Trochee, 10 to 1 Tutbury, Bearskin, Douglas, 20 to 1 others. ¾ l., head.

Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 9d.; places, 4s., 18s. 9d., 5s.; win pool, 8,466; place pool, 7,400.

4.40.—WEIR COURTENAY PLATE (£200) (T.Y.O.) (5f.).

Lady of Rank (Mr. J. Joel), br f by Black Jester—Peerless, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(Carslake) 1
The Eccentric (Mr. Heathorn), ch g by Teamster—Georgette, 8 st. 11 lb. (J. Ermer) 2
Alexis (Mr. J. Austen), ch g by Herodate—Belle of the West, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(Lane) 3

Also ran: Tom Tit III., Vincent, Orestis, True Blue, Embrace, Stockholm, Policewoman, Fly Alone, Rose Alley, Peter's Fair, Sharada, Marie Dhu, Hallelujah, Froissee, Sultanita, Rosier. Watercress, Queen of Mars, Ashanti Gold, Madam d'Arblay, Aislabie. (Winner trained by C. Peck.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 4 to 1 agst LADY OF MARS, The Eccentric, 5 to 1 Marie Dhu, 6 to 1 Vincent, Sultanita, 7 to 1 Tom Tit III., 100 to 6 Orestis, Alexis, Sharada, 33 to 1 others. Neck, head.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s. 3d.; places, 4s., 3s. 6d., 19s. 3d.; win pool, 6,378; place pool, 5,965.

5.10.—LINGFIELD CLUB WELTER STAKES (£150) (1¼m.).

Knight of Knockeevan (Mr. A. R. McAlpine), br g by Knight of Kilcash, 4 yrs., 10 st. 1 lb. .....(Mr. Sclater) 1
Cadenabbia (Maj. Rodderick), b f by Tetrameter—Sorelling, 4 yrs., 10 st. 1 lb. (Mr. F. Cundell) 2
Xenophobe (Mr. M. Stephens), b c by Blue Ensign—Xanadd, 4 yrs., 11 st. 7 lb. (Mr. M. Blair) 3

Also ran: Sabine Sailor, Bankell, King's Writ. (Winner trained by Poole.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 4 agst KNIGHT OF KNOCKEVAN, 5 to 2 Xenophobe, 7 to 2 Sabine Sailor, 10 to 1 Cadenabbia, 33 to 1 others. Head, 5 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 58.; places, 3s., 7s. 9d.; win pool, 3,646; place pool, 2,252.

Total Investments.—Win, £3,401 10s.; place, £3,053 18s.

DONCASTER.

3.0.—CORPORATION (S.) HIGH-WEIGHT H'CAP (£250) (5f.).

Some Pop (Lt.-Col. Carruthers), ch g by Percival Keene—Actress, 5 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (P. Beasley) 1
Wearing a Crown (Mr. F. Leach, jun.), ch g by Diadumenos—Rock Garden, 7 yrs., 8 st. 11 lb. .....(H. Leach) 2
Mosque (Mr. W. Thorpe), b f by The Vizier—Missouri, 3 yrs., 7 st. .....(F. Rickaby) 3

Also ran: Mudlark, Grand Succes, Instalment, Regal Love, Dancing On, Talpra Quarrel, Quenda, Longmynd Lad, Glena, Daily Mart. (Winner trained by R. J. Colling.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst SOME PEP, 4 to 1 Quarrel, 100 to 12 Dance On, Quenda, 10 to 1 Wearing a Crown, Daily Mart, 100 to 8 Instalment, Mosque, 100 to 7 Glena, 33 to 1 others. 1½ l., 1 l.

3.30.—SCURRY HIGH-WEIGHT H'CAP (£200) (6f.).

Morton Abbey (Mr. J. A. Dewar), ch c by Abbots Trace—Irish Belfry, 4 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. (R. James) 1
Pergamus (Mr. H. Boulton), ch f by Papyrus—Saucy Girl, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (Weston) 2
Silver Castor (Mr. M. Vasey), ch c by Duncan Gray—Maple Sugar, 4 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. .....(Lowrey) 3

Also ran: Camacha, Sergeant Custume, Mouchon, Golden Boy, Konda. (Winner trained by Pickering.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 15 to 8 agst Camacha, 7 to 2 Pergamus, 4 to 1 MERTON ABBEY, 5 to 1 Konda, 8 to 1 Silver Castor, 100 to 7 others. 1 l., ¾ l.

4.0.—DON (S.) PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Balmy Breeze (Mr. M. Vasey), b f by Desman—Pride of the Park, 8 st. 6 lb. (Lowry) 1
Grand Rock (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), br g by Grand Parade—Tuscar Rock, 8 st. 6 lb. (Perryman) 2
Orangelle (Mr Harcourt Johnston), ch f by Jus d'Orange—Nell, 8 st. 9 lb. (G. Richards) 3

Also ran: Sabretashe, Speardora colt, Bachelor's Ease, Rejected Countess, Sky Law, Face to Face, Doodie filly, Sporting Chat filly, Saxe filly. (Winner trained by Easey.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Orangelle, 4 to 1 Sky Law, 5 to 1 BALMY BREEZE, 7 to 1 Grand Rock, 8 to 1 Speardora colt, Face to Face, 10 to 1 Doodie filly, 33 to 1 others. ¾ l., 1½ l.

4.30.—CHESTERFIELD PLATE (£600) (1m. 6f.).

Richborough (Lord Derby), b g by Gainsborough—Trestle, 5 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. (Weston) 1
Tanker (Lord Glanely), b c by Lemberg—Solicitude, 4 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. (C. Richards) 2
Scottish Fusilier (Mr. W. H Thorpe), b c by Royal Lancer—Mountain Crag, 4 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. .....(Baines) 3

Also ran: Siedmere, Show Girl, First Flight, Monastic Haste, Lyme Regis, Hunting Tower, Tradescant, Loveliness. (Winner trained by Frank Butters.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Monastic Haste, 4 to 1 Tanker, 9 to 2 RICHBOROUGH, 7 to 1 Hunting Tower, 10 to 1 Scottish Fusilier, 100 to 8 Siedmere, 100 to 7 Lyme Regis, 33 to 1 others. ¾ l., same.

5.0.—FITZWILLIAM STAKES (£150) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Icarus (Mr. Harcourt Johnstone), ch c by Golden Sun—Sharp Flight, 9 st. 5 lb. (G. Richards) 1
Debonair (Capt. S. Riley Lord), ch c by Warden of the Marches—Lady of the Heath, 8 st. 12 lb. .....(J. Childs) 2
Pescarina (Lord Crewe) ch f by Fidelio—Pescara, 8 st. 9 lb. .....(Perryman) 3

Also ran: Smolensk filly, Heaven Sent, Cravenette colt, Gorse filly. (Winner trained by Wilmot.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 6 to 4 agst ICARUS, 5 to 2 Debonair, 4 to 1 Pescarina, 6 to 1 Heaven Sent, 8 to 1 Smolensk filly, 20 to 1 others. Short head, 2 l.

Continued on preceding column.

Continued from next column.

5.30.—MILTON MAIDEN (APP.) PLATE (£200) (3-Y-O) (1m.).

Botany Bay (Lord Derby), b or br c by Phalaris—Rothesay Bay, 6 st. 5 lb. (T. McCaffery) 1
Stick Out (Capt. C. F. Elsey), ch f by Simon Square—Bristle, 6 st. 2 lb. (S. McKee) 2
Gunnel (His Majesty), b c by Captain Cuttle—Sunset Gun, 6 st. 5 lb. ... (A. Smirke) 3

Also ran: Roquefort II., Leaflet, Spring Grass, St. Bruno, Sprinkle Light, Fifth Dips, Rose Crystal. (Winner trained by Frank Butters.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst ROTANY BAY, 3 to 1 Gunnel, 6 to 1 Spring Grass, Stick Out, 8 to 1 Roquefort, 10 to 1 Rose Crystal, 20 to 1 others. 6 l., 3 l.

AYR.

2.15.—STEWARDS' (S.) HANDICAP PLATE (£150) (3-Y.O.) (5f.).—**Pas du Tout** (6 to 1 agst, A. Richardson), 1; Hit the Deck (9 to 4, Bimell), 2; Red Sunset (7 to 1, Nevett), 3. 12 ran. Winner trained by Yapp.) ¾ l., 1½ l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 12s.; places, 3s. 9d., 4s., 4s.; win pool 6,623; place pool, 6,608.

2.45.—KYLE PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).—**Jericho** (5 to 4 agst, T Burns), 1; Haymarket (7 to 1, Thwaites), 2; Atherton (7 to 4, J. Taylor), 3. 8 ran (Winner trained by J. Anthony.) 3 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 3d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 6d.; win pool, 7,215; place pool, 8,134.

3.20.—EGLINTON HANDICAP (£250) (1¼m.).—**Bower of Roses** (evens, Nevett), 1; Little Grafton (100 to 6 agst, J. Taylor), 2; Old Contemptible (7 to 1, E. Thomas), 3. 9 ran. (Winner trained by Peacock.) 3 l., 4 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 4s. 9d.; places, 3s., 6s., 5s.; win pool, 7,837; place pool, 3,415.

3.50.—CRAIGIE HANDICAP PLATE (£200) (6f.).—**Sarafan** (7 to 4 on, Simpson), 1; Epistola (100 to 6 agst, Crossley), 2; Pomarrel (6 to 1, Nevett), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by J. Cannon.) 4 l., 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 2s. 9d.; places, 3s. 3d., 13s. 9d.; win pool, 8,364; place pool, 6,720.

4.20.—CARRICK MAIDEN PLATE (£150) (1m.).—**Capiergig** (6 to 4 agst, A. Richardson), 1; Tongking (6 to 4, Caldwell), 2; Kippit Lee (10 to 1, A Roberts), 3. 5 ran. (Winner trained by Peacock) 1½ l. short head.

Totalisator.—Win, 6s. 3d. places 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d.; win pool, 6,128; place pool, 4,264.

4.50.—CUNINGHAME H'CAP. (£200) (1m. 5f.).—**Castlederg** (7 to 2 agst, Mr. Thackray), 1; Manvers (8 to 1, Mr. A. Boyd), 2; Lights o' London (11 to 8, Ld. Carnarvon), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by Whitelaw). 3 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 7s. 9d places, 2s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 6d.; win pool, 6,893; place pool, 7,589.

Total Investments.—Win, £4,305 10s.; place, £3,673.

YACHTING.

ROYAL LONDON Y.C. REGATTA.

SHAMROCK V. OUTPACED

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

COWES, Saturday.

The third of the special races arranged with a view to assisting in the trying out and tuning up of Sir Thomas Lipton's new America Cup challenger, Shamrock V., took place at Cowes to-day, when the Royal London Yacht Club offered £30 and a special trophy for the winner and a second prize of £20. The competitors were set to sail a course of about 39 nautical miles, being sent twice round the Solent and North-East Middle Buoys, thus affording the big crowd of spectators which assembled at Cowes to have a look at the challenger an excellent view from start to finish.

The starters, in addition to Britannia and Shamrock V., were Lord Camrose's Cambria, Lord Waring's White Heather, Mr. A. A. Paton's Lulworth, and Mr. H. A. Andreae's Candida. According to the agreement arrived at after the East Coast racing, Shamrock V., which has proved phenomenally successful in the matches already sailed, was on the scratch mark, with Britannia, Lulworth, and White Heather, the quartet being called upon to allow Candida 5 min 54 sec., and Cambria 5 min. 51½ sec.

At the start the weather was cloudy and a moderate easterly breeze was blowing, which varied somewhat in strength during the day. The course gave them a run, with spinnakers to port, down to the Solent Bank Buoy, and a beat back over a foul tide to the North-east Middle Buoy. All six yachts came to the line under full sail and made a very even start. The order across the line was: Britannia, Cambria, Candida, Shamrock, White Heather, and Lulworth. Spinnakers were set to port, and the challenger had some trouble with her big running sail at first. White Heather secured a good position at the start and was first to gybe round the leeward mark, followed closely by Britannia, Lulworth and Shamrock, the two Bermudian cutters Cambria and Candida being some way behind. The beat back to Cowes was full of interest, and as they turned through the Roads Lulworth, which was going well, was the leading boat, with White Heather next. Britannia was to windward of Shamrock, and Candida was in front of Cambria. They ran back to the line from the North-east Middle Buoy with the scratch boats in close company. Shamrock, having overhauled her rivals down the wind, was just showing in front, and the first round was timed as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Shamrock V.	1 34 43
Lulworth	1 34 49
Britannia	1 35 3
White Heather	1 35 23
Candida	1 39 36
Cambria	1 41 52

The second run to the Solent Bank put Lulworth in the lead, and the times as they gybed round this mark was:—

	H. M. S.
Lulworth	2 9 45
White Heather	2 10 31
Shamrock V.	2 11 35
Britannia	2 11 42
Candida	2 15 41
Cambria	2 18 12

The breeze lightened as the boats turned to windward back to Cowes, and they made a long job of it. Lulworth opened out a long lead and was never challenged again. The other three scratch boats sailed a great race, whilst Cambria completely outsailed Candida before they cleared Cowes Roads. At the weather mark Lulworth was about 8 mins. ahead of Britannia, 11½ mins. ahead of Shamrock, while White Heather was just over 1 min. in front of the challenger. Cambria was close on the heels of the green boat, and Candida nearly a minute later. There was no change in the order after this, and the two prizes went to Lulworth and Britannia, both yachts well deserving their success on the day's sailing. The official times of finishing were:—

	H. M. S.
Lulworth	4 31 57
Britannia	4 36 21
Shamrock V.	4 39 30
White Heather	4 42 13
Candida	4 42 28
Cambria	4 43 2

On corrected times Cambria took third place, Candida fourth, and White Heather was last. The corrected times were as under:—

	H. M. S.
Lulworth	4 39 30
Britannia	4 36 21
Cambria	4 37 30
Candida	4 38 34
Shamrock V.	4 39 30
White Heather	4 42 13

In addition to the trial race the Royal London carried out a full programme of club matches. Seven events were decided, the entries numbering close on eighty. The match for the international 12-metre class brought out Sir William P. Burton's Iyruna, Mr. B. S. Guinness's Iris, the Earl of Essex's Rhona, Mr. John R. Payne's Vanity, Mr. J. Lauriston Lewis's new season's boat, Lucilla, Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica, and Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette. They were sent over a course of 32 nautical miles, and after some interesting racing the finish was timed as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Mouette	4 29 49
Lucilla	4 33 16
Iris	4 35 6
Iyruna	4 45 52

Flica and Rhona did not finish.

The match for the International 8-Metre Class was over a course of 19 sea miles. The finishing times of the placed craft were:—Lord Forster's Nona, 4 hr. 11 min. 46 sec., 1; Mr. H. Johnson's Finola, 4 hr. 13 min. 52 sec., 2; Captain W. H. Dowman's Cutty, 4 hr. 16 min., 22 sec., 3.

Felma (Mr. F. A. Richards), Zenith (Miss E. L. Lewis), Reg (Mr. Norman Clark Neill), Prudence (Mr. Kenneth H. Preston), and Priscilla (Mr. S. Russell Cooke) were the entries in the match for the International 6-Metre Class, which was sailed over 14 sea miles. The placed boats were:—Felma, 3 hr. 58 min. 27 sec., 1; Priscilla, 3 hr. 58 min. 54 sec., 2; Prudence, 4 hr. 1 min. 58 sec., 3.

Other winners were as follow:—

WEST SOLENT RESTRICTED CLASS.—1, Jade, Mr. G. Beesly, 4 hr. 32 min. 7 sec.; 2, Sapphire, Hon. Mrs. Cecil Brownlow, 4 hr. 32 min. 28 sec.; 3, Dinah, Mr. G. S. Burge, 4 hr. 32 min. 40 sec.

SOLENT HANDICAP BY RATING CLASS.—1, Monsoon, Mr. W. F. Nutt, 4 hr. 2 min. 58 sec.; 2, Bird o' Freedom, Mr. H. G. May, 4 hr. 6 min. 21 sec.; 3, Mignonette, Gen. A. G. Dallas, 4 hr. 8 min. 58 sec.

SOLENT SUNBEAMS.—1, Mary, Capt. R. A. Peto, 4 hr. 52 min. 57 sec.; 2, Bryony, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Morrison Bell, 4 hr. 56 min. 18 sec.

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.—Aegle, Col. F. Cleaver, sailed over.

ALEXANDRA YACHT CLUB.

White Heather and Streak o' Dawn made a fine race for the first place in the fixture for the Thames Estuary boats, and only 7 seconds separated them at the line. The finishing times were:—White Heather (W. Allan), 5 hrs. 1 min. 44 secs.; Streak o' Dawn (Norman Sarra), 5 hrs. 1 min. 51 sec.; Vanite (Morehouse and Garon), 5 hrs. 2 min. 40 secs.

The Nore Yacht Club Thames Estuary boats were engaged, and Gusto scored a good win. the finishing times being:—Gusto (Weber and Combes), 4 hrs. 37 min. 45 secs.; Pipsie (E. Bamforth), 4 hrs. 39 min. 50 secs.; Pat (Gus Weber), 4 hrs. 39 min. 55 secs.

A Moroe boat handicap was won by D. Towell's Dawn.

WESTCLIFF YACHT CLUB.

Two races were given by this club, the handicap attracting four starters. Monometer was scratch, but failed to concede the time, and Jack Sprat won easily on corrected times, which were:—Jack Sprat (F. Mitchell), 4 hr. 4 min. 35¼ sec.; Moon (T. Owles), 4 hr. 8 min. 42 sec.; Sylva (C. Thoms —), 4 hr. 10 min. 58 sec.; Monometer (T. Hall), 4 hr. 12 min. 58 sec.

The one-design match was for the Thompson Cup. Six started, but they were well spread out at the finish, the times being:—Squib (Squire Taylor), 4 hr. 21 min. 21 sec.; Satanita (Spivey and Jackson), 4 hr. 23 min. 44 sec.; Saucy Sue (C. Thompson), 4 hr. 25 min. 19 sec.

THAMES S.C.

The weekly match for the "A" Class boats sailed off at the headquarters of the Thames Sailing Club at Surbiton, yesterday, attracted seven starters in a fair sailing breeze. The race, which was sailed off over six rounds of the course, was officially timed as follows:—

Viva (Mr. F. Sigrist) (1), 4h. 41m. 41s.; Carina (Mr. W. R. Preston) (2), 4h. 41m. 50s.; Caprice Mr. F. S. Spriggs) (3), 4h. 43m. 8s.

ROYAL CANOE CLUB.

A match for club prizes was sailed off at the headquarters of the Royal Canoe Club at Trowlock Island, Teddington. Seven boats turned out at 3.25

Continued on next column.

ROWING.

WALTON AMATEUR REGATTA.

THAMES R.C. SUCCESSES

The best boat season opened at Walton yesterday with Walton Amateur Regatta. Thames R.C. had a good day's outing, winning the Coxswainless Fours (Walton Cup), Junior Senior Eights, Junior Eights, and Junior-Senior Fours. The Junior Eights resulted in Westminster School winning the second section. The only other winners in the rowing events were Vesta R.C. in the Thames Cup Eights and Gresham R.C. in the Junior Lightweight Eights. Details:—

JUNIOR SENIOR FOURS.—Final.—(Surrey Station) Thames R.C.—R. R. E. Bradley (bow), R. H. B. Card, R. H. Williams, K. A. Williams (stroke), 1; (Middlesex Station) Ibis R.C.—L. W. Wilson (bow), V. Findlay, 1; K. G. Stoyle, E. B. Child (stroke), 2. Won by two lengths. Time, 5 min. 45 sec.

WALTON FOURS (Junior-Senior).—(Surrey Station) Thames R.C.—B. E. A. Joyner (bow), T. H. Tyler, R. D. George, R. G. Bunge (str.), 1; (Middlesex Station) Twickenham R.C.—I. Rogers (bow), K. N. F. Mackway, A. W. Couchman, L. Durrant (str.), 2. Won by 2½ lengths. Time, 5 min. 30 sec.

MOUNT FELIX EIGHTS (Lightweight).—(Surrey Station) Gresham R.C.—E. H. Studley (bow), A. P. Atkins, V. W. Gardiner, F. S. Satchell, E. J. Wallis, W. S. Bell, W. F. Holmes, L. J. Cannon (str.), S. Gordon Tozer (cox), 1; (Middlesex Station) Polytechnic Schools B.C.—I. Edwards (bow), L. Shreeve, J. Thomson, T. Churchman, A. Poole, S. A. Butt, F. W. Odgen, S. R. Krejsa (str.), S. G. Webster (cox), 2. Won by 3 lengths. Time, 5 min. 51 sec.

JUNIOR EIGHTS (First Final).—(Middlesex Station) Thams R.C.—C. G. Cumming (bow), R. A. Coombe, W. S. Stansell, S. G. Constance, G. Hardwicke, R. W. Messum, L. J. Jackson, R. W. Aitken (str.), J. G. Dearlove (cox), 1; (Surrey Station) Kingston R.C.—B. P. Hart (b

Athletics.

KINNAIRD TROPHY MEETING

ACHILLES AGAIN EASY WINNERS.

THRILLING MILE RACE PROVIDES CLOSE FINISH.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

The Polytechnic Marathon meeting is a great institution. Apart from the A.A.A. Championships it provides the finest afternoon's sport of its kind in the year, and if the sporting public really want to see racing of the best kind in the very best spirit, they should enter up the last Saturday of May in their dairies for the next ten years at least.

I do not know any meeting where you get a full 3½ hours' programme with hardly a moment's dullness. I know myself that I hate these open handicaps, and I believe that this meeting could be run through satisfactorily without any of them. If the number of events in the Kinnaird Trophy were increased to, say, eleven, with a 220 and a pole vault, and one or two more events like the Junior relay and the Southern Amateur League Relay substituted for the handicaps (yes, even, for a heat of the 880 yards run only one-fifth of a second outside world's record) the day's sport would be as near perfection as anything could be.

As expected, the Achilles Club retained the Kinnaird Trophy, and retained it easily. With 17 points out of a possible 21 in the three non-racing field events, and another 6 in the 120 yards hurdles, whatever inferiority might have been displayed in the track events, made defeat on the aggregate impossible. The holders led after the second event (the 880 yards) had been decided, and, thereafter, the issue was never in doubt. The Achilles scored in every event except the first—the 100 yards, and ended up with exactly double the total of their nearest rivals. In fact, as they have done for the last five years, they beat the aggregate of the second and third clubs added together.

I have written in the past of the great advantages which Varsity and ex-Varsity athletes, from the very nature of things, have over members of other clubs. More praise therefore for the extremely generous spirit these other clubs display in returning year after year to the fray with the same sporting vigour.

Excellent Performances.

The standard of performances yesterday left little to be desired. An even-time hundred, a quarter-mile inside 51 seconds, a reasonably good half and three miles, and an almost miraculous mile. These, coupled with 15 1-10 seconds in the hurdles, 6 feet in the high jump, and nearly 23 feet in the long, would make pretty good reading for an A.A.A. Championship (excluding the foreign element).

The 100 Yards was the first final to be decided. Heap had defeated London in the first heat, but not by much, and the second encounter between these two promised to be a keen one. After one break, London got very quickly into his running, and was perhaps three-quarters of a yard up at half-distance. Then Heap closed the difference stride by stride, but just failed by inches to catch London in even time. I was not close enough to see whether Heap got away badly or London was away particularly well, but I think the former would find a detailed attention to starting of some real advantage.

Next the Half-Mile. M. H. C. Gutteridge (of Cambridge), last year's winner, was an absentee. Tatham led at the start, but at the quarter (58 4-5 sec.) A. W. V. Tebbut (S.L.H.)

	1sts.	2nds.	3rds.	4ths.	Total.
1. Achilles Club	5	2½	4½	2½	38
2. Polytechnic H.	2	3	—	2	19
3. Surrey A.C.	1	1	2	1	12
4. S.L.H.	—	2½	1	1½	9
5. Birchfield H.	1	—	1	1	7
6. L.A.C.	—	½	½	1½	3
7. Highgate H.	—	—	1	—	2

was leading, with Tatham next and J. C. Booth third. T. Hampson was well back—perhaps 9 or 10 yards to the rear. Down the back straight Tatham shot past Tebbutt, and soon after the latter repassed Tatham. Then Hampson began to move up. Had he left his effort too late? Tebbutt had a four yard lead in the straight. Hampson, coming up very fast, tried first to pass Tebbutt on the inside, then on the out, and finally swerved inside to win by perhaps a yard in 1 min. 57 2-5 sec., with Tatham doing 1 min 59 2-5 sec., and J. C. Booth a fraction outside 2 minutes. Hampson will have to run that first quarter a good deal faster if he is to hold his own in the very best of company.

Lord Burghley Well Ahead.

The hurdles came next, with the three Internationals, Burghley, Gaby and Finlay in opposition, accompanied by the old Oxford Blue, R. S. Harper. Burghley was well ahead by the second hurdle, and, though going a little high, was clearly in a different class from the other three, who were together over every flight, 2 yards behind. Harper made a desperate effort to shake off the other two at the ninth hurdle, but in straining for the tenth flight brought it down. He literally staggered the last 15 yards, and fell over the line for third place. The time, 15 1-10 seconds, shows that Burghley has lost none of his old cunning. We still have four, if not five, hurdlers (excluding Tisdall) in the 15 1-5 second class.

Meantime the long jump had been decided, and Revans had gained his fourth successive victory with a leap just short of 23 ft. The score at this stage stood:—Achilles, 17; Polytechnic, 12—very much the same as in previous years.

The Race of the Day.

Now came the race of the day, the mile, and as fine a race as one could wish to see. V. E. Morgan took command right away, and was leading in 61 2-5 sec. at the quarter, with Thomas on his heels, and S. A. Tomlin third. The half in 2 min. 8 4-5 sec. saw H. A. Johnston in second place behind Morgan, with Thomas third, and J. G. Helps (that very promising Birmingham student), fourth. On entering the third lap Morgan dropped back and back, quite finished so far as the contest was concerned. Down the back straight for the third time Cornes was quite half a dozen yards ahead of the others with Thomas just ahead of Tomlin. At the bell Cornes led in 3 min. 15 sec. Tomlin passed Thomas. A pause. Cornes was still striding on (and what a magnificent stride he has). Thomas passed Tomlin once again and went after Cornes. With 120 yards to go Thomas was on Cornes' heels. Still Cornes struggled on. In the straight Thomas got on level turns and won as fine a mile race as I have witnessed for many a long day in 4 min. 18 4-5 sec., the best time ever recorded at this meeting, and a time that has won many A.A.A. championships in the last ten years. Cornes did 4 min. 20 1-5 sec. and Tomlin 4 min. 25 sec.

Oddie Runs to Schedule.

The three miles was an equally good and an extremely interesting race. Constable led for two laps with Webster, Johnston, and Pumphrey in close attendance. Oddie was well back, 7 sec. behind in the first half-mile. Constable led at the mile (4 min. 49 3-5 sec.), and Oddie was content with 4 min. 57 sec.—admirably controlled running but at least three seconds too slow for this class of competition. Three laps later Oddie had taken the lead, but at two miles Webster was just ahead in 9 min. 59 4-5 sec. Webster had done 5 min. 10 sec. for the second mile and Oddie about 5 min. 3 sec. Webster held the lead for another half-mile. Two laps from home he was displaced by Oddie, who did not look too happy or comfortable. His running was plainly an effort at every stride. He had Webster beaten 300 yards from the tape, and then R. R. Sutherland (another from the famous Birchfield School) came into the picture, challenged and passed Oddie, and beat him by, roughly, three seconds. Oddie returned 14 min. 42 1-5 sec.; Webster 14 min. 59 sec., and Pumphrey was fourth in just inside 15¼ minutes.

The high jumping was sound, and, all things considered, very good. Bradbrooke, Simmons, James and Gordon all cleared 5 ft. 11 in., and Bradbrooke alone got over 6 ft. R. L. Howland won the weight, as last year, with 44 ft. 7 in., beating the previous best for this meeting by over a foot. I am told he achieved 47 ft. in a practice putt just before the competition.

The Marathon.

And now for the Marathon. News of its progress, of course, filtered through to the Bridge, and though you can get a good idea of the race from the times and placings at 5, 10, 15, and 20 miles, I am in the more fortunate position of being able to write about it from the notes of someone who followed the race from start of finish. There were sixty starters. Ferris, the holder, was an absentee. The early stages saw an unknown runner well ahead in ridiculously fast time. H. W. Payne was in second position at half way, with S. Koski (the Finn) three-quarters of a minute behind Payne and one and a-quarter minutes behind the leader. Just before the fifteenth mile Payne took the lead, and at fifteen miles had returned 1 hr. 28 min. 21 sec. This was 8 sec. ahead of the second man and 50 sec. or so ahead of Koski. Thereafter Payne increased his lead, and at twenty miles he was leading by 3 min. in 1 hr. 57 min. 56 sec.—well behind his time in the record he did last July, but fast enough for all that. Koski was fourth, three-quarters of a minute behind Bignall and W. H. Smith (Birchfield), who were together in second position.

By twenty-two miles Payne was feeling the effects of running well inside his carefully prepared schedule. He began to walk and run alternately, with the result that by twenty-four miles W. H. Smith had caught him. Ultimately, much to the disappointment of the crowd at the Bridge, Smith entered the track well ahead of Bignall, who was in second place, with Payne third and the Finn fourth. The latter looked a real Marathon runner of the typically Finn type. What he thought of the track I don't know, for on entering it he ran inside the white line (the dirt-track racing has made the track slightly smaller, and necessitates special marking for track racing), and was pursued by an excited official, who, like a policeman on point duty, motioned him to run wider. And it can't make more than two or three yards difference in 26¼ miles! Still, accuracy all the time, even in a Marathon. Details:—

KINNAIRD TROPHY EVENTS.

100 YARDS.—J. E. London (Poly. H.), 1; J. C. Heap (S.A.C.), 2; H. G. Higgins (S.A.C.), 3. Time, 10 sec.

440 YARDS.—R. Leign-Wood (Achilles C.), 1; F. W. Dawe (Poly. H.), 2; M. Kingston (S.A.C.), 3. Time, 50 4-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—T. Hampson (Achilles C.), 1; A. W. V. Tebbutt (S.L.H.), 2; W. G. Tatham (Achilles C.), 3. Time 1 min. 57 2-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—R. H. Thomas (S.A.C.), 1; J. F. Cornes (Achilles C.), 2; S. A. Tomlin (Highgate H.), 3. Time, 4 min. 18 4-5 sec.

THREE MILES.—R. R. Sutherland (Birchfield H.), 1; B. C. V. Oddie (S.L.H.), 2; J. E. Webster (Birchfield H.), 3. Time, 14 min. 49 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Lord Burghley (Achilles C.), 1; F. R. Gaby (Poly. H.), 2; R. St. G. Harper (Achilles C.), 3. Time, 15 1-10 sec.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Poly. H.), 22 ft. 11¾ in., 1; H. J. Cohen (Achilles C.), 22 ft. 7¾ in., 2; W. T. Sartain (Achilles), 21 ft. 9½ in., 3.

HIGH JUMP.—E. Bradbrooke (Achilles C.) 6 ft. 1 in.; H. A. Simmons (London A.C.), A. R. James (S.L.H.), and C. E. S. Gordon (Achilles C.), tied at 5 ft. 11 in.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—R. L. Howland (Achilles C.), 44 ft 7 in., 1; A. E. H. Sangwine (Poly. H.), 40 ft. 4½ in., 2; J. P. A. Wallace (Achilles C.), 38 ft. 6 in., 3

OTHER EVENTS.

100 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP (Final).—K. B. H. Yates (S.L.H.), 8¾ yds., 1; H. E. Dieppe (Poly. H.), 6½ yds., 2; W. T. Jones (H.H.), 10 yds., 3. Time, 9 4-5 sec. Won by 2 feet; inches.

880 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.—T. H. Scrimshaw (Belgrave H.) (40 yds.), 1; F. Tame (St. George's) (71 yds.), 2; C. G. Randall (Polytechnic) (60 yds.), 3. Time, 1 min. 53 3-5 sec.

TWO MILES OPEN STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.—J. Smith (Mary Ward A.C.) (200 yds.), 1; S. E. Binfield (Slough A.C.) (200 yds.), 2; R. L. Trafnell (Achilles) (190 yds.), 3. Time, 10 min. 46 1-5 sec. Won by 30 yards.

TWO MILES OPEN WALKING HANDICAP.—A. E. Tricker (N.L.H.) (370 yds.), 1; A. H. Rayner (Cambs. H.) (392 yds.), 2; R. F. Elson (Belgrave H.) (415 yds.), 3. Time, 13 min. 43 sec. Won by 15 yds., same.

ONE MILE JUNIOR RELAY FINAL.—Herne Hill H., 1; Poly H. (A Team), 2; Belgrave H. (A Team), 3. Time, 3 min. 49 1-10 sec. Won by inches.

880 YARDS RELAY.—Polytechnic H., 1; Surrey A.C., 2; South London H., 3. Time, 1 min 31 2-5 sec. Won by two yards.

BEMAN COLLAPSES.

Cold weather, but with an inclination to rain, was experienced by the competitors at the Midland C. and A.C. and Bournville A.C. joint meeting held at Bournville. C. Ellis (Birchfield H.) won the one mile scratch race for the Bournville Bowl, beating J. W. Moore (Southgate and Wood Green A.A.) by sixteen yards in 4 min. 31 2-5 sec., B. Macdonald (Bournville) being third, two yards behind the Londoner.

In the four miles Midland championship J. W. Beman appeared certain to win, but he collapsed just before the finish, and F. Light (Birchfield) won from J. T. Holden (Tipton) and T. Kay (Tipton) in 20 min. 8 3-5 sec.

A five miles cycle pursuit race was contested by the Midlands (S. Woods, E. Bricknell, and C. Holland) and London (represented by the brothers F. and M. Southall), and the provincial trio won in 3 min. 48 3-5 sec., as against 3 min. 51 1-5 sec.

T. W. GREEN'S WALKING SUCCESS.

T. W. Green, of the Belgrave Harriers, won the twelve miles' open walk organised by the North Manchester Harriers, covering the distance in 1 h. 39 min. 32 sec., to win by over two minutes from R. Edge (Derby).

Continued from next column.

crafty lobs forced the Frenchman to run himself out in trying to retrieve them. The American lost only two games in this set.

Borotra made a strenuous effort to take the lead in the third set, but Tilden continued the same tactics. The fourth set was not so full of sparkle as the three preceding ones, and Tilden made many errors. Intense excitement prevailed as the two men faced the strain of the final set. Borotra scored first on Tilden's service. Then Tilden forged ahead to 3—1, forcing the Frenchman into error by temptingly slow drives which cut back from the base-line. The American dropped his service to love after serving a double fault to reduce his lead to 3—2, but he took the sixth game with a perfect side-line placement to increase it to 4—2. His superb placing on the back-line gave him the seventh game. Then Borotra went to the net again smashing and volleying brilliantly; but it was only a flash-in-the-pan, and Tilden carried the next game on his service for set and match. Details:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final: Tilden beat Borotra, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; H. Cochet (France) beat H. L. de Morpurgo (Italy), 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-finals: Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Senorita de Alvarez (Spain), 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.) beat Fraulein Aussem (Germany), 6—2, 6—1.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

AUSTIN BEATS OLLIFF.

H. W. Austin beat J. S. Olliff by 8—6, 6—2, 6—4 in the final of the Men's Singles in the Northern (Manchester) Tournament yesterday, and so prevented the Old Pauline from making the cup his own property. Miss E. Goldsworth won the Women's Singles final from Miss N. Hunt. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: H. W. Austin beat J. S. Olliff (holder), 8—6, 6—2, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss E. Goldsworth beat Miss N. Hunt, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss D. E. Anderson and Miss B. Drew beat Miss J. McAlpine and Miss N. Hune, 6—4, 6—3.

WORCESTERSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Owing to rain throughout the night at Malvern the Worcestershire Singles Championships were played on hard courts yesterday. E. C. Peters retained the Men's Singles championship, by beating D. M. Greig by 6—3, 6—1, and Miss D. E. Round beat Miss N. M. Lyle by 6—3, 6—3. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: E. C. Peters (holder) beat D. M. Greig 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss D. E. Round beat Miss N. M. Lyle 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: E. L. Percival and Major N. G. Holmes beat Sir Leonard Lyle and W. Radcliffe. 6—0, 2—6, 6—1.

LADIES' DOUBLES.—Final: Miss C. G. McIlquham and Miss D. E. Round (holders) beat Miss E. F. Rose and Miss S. K. Johnson, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: E. C. Peters and Miss E. Hemmant beat E. L. Percival and Mrs. C. G. McIlquham 6—3, 6—2.

OXFORDS NARROW DEFEAT.

Against a team of six players led by I. G. Collins at Oxford the University were beaten by 8 matches to 7. Mather and Buzzard played very finely in the Doubles and beat all their opponents.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.
NEW ASSISTANT REFEREE.

Owing to ill-health, Mr. E. U. Story has been compelled to resign the post of assistant referee at this year's lawn tennis championship meeting at Wimbledon. Mr. Hamilton Price has been appointed in his place.

LAWN TENNIS.

MISS NUTHALL WINS MIDDLESEX TITLE.

PERRY'S EASY VICTORY

By HAMILTON PRICE.

The Middlesex Championships were again held up by rain at Chiswick Park, but in spite of practically two blank days during the week most of the events were finished.

For the first time in the history of this very old meeting both the County Singles titles were won by members of the Chiswick Park Club, for F. J. Perry became the Men's champion and Miss B. Nuthall the Women's champion.

Perry beat Madan Mohan, the Indian Davis Cup player, by 7—5, 6—0, and he was in really splendid form. Mohan had had a very hard match with O. G. N. Turnbull in the morning, and he had just won by 2—6, 9—7, 6—0. He was naturally tired, but even if he had been fresh the result of the final would have been much the same. Mohan is a neat stroke player, but he has not much force. Perry sought the net as often as possible, and once he got there he was very difficult to pass. His volleying was admirable, and his anticipation was that of the close student. Perry had made up his mind to employ his newly acquired chop on the damp turf, but he had hardly any need to use this insidious shot. He was the master of his opponent, and the ball was his servant. He is certainly a young player to whom high honours will fall provided all goes well. Success is unlikely to turn his head.

Miss Nuthall's Revenge.

That Miss Betty Nuthall would have her revenge for the defeat she sustained last week at Surbiton was not unexpected, but she only beat Miss Jenny Sandison after a tense opening set, and the score was 9—7, 6—3. Miss Sandison led two love, but Miss Nuthall then won a sequence of three games. Miss Sandison took the next three, and so led 5—3. Miss Nuthall again caught up, and the score was five all. The girl champion of India was in the ascendancy at 6—5 and 7—6. Here Miss Nuthall realised the necessity of giving absolutely nothing away, and she saved the set and eventually won it in the sixteenth game. The fifteenth game was of abnormal length, and Miss Nuthall, who was the server, won it in spite of the fact that she served three double-faults.

Miss Nuthall served many double faults in the match, and yet her service commanded more respect than that of Miss Sandison. The second set saw Miss Nuthall holding the whip-hand. That often happens at the end of a long first set, for the winner is fortified by the knowledge that she has a set in hand, and the loser is depressed because she knows another two sets must be played to give her victory.

The winner was perhaps a trifle the sounder in ground play, but that she did not make such careless mistakes as Miss Sandison. Sometimes the loser would work Miss Nuthall out of position and then play a shot hardly worthy of an ordinary club player. Champions are never guilty of such unpardonable errors. Considering the slow surface much of the driving was of surprising speed, and the lithe Miss Sandison ran all over the court with the pace of a greyhound. Miss Nuthall, too, was quicker on her feet than she was against Miss Sandison at Berrylands, and she never lost concentration. The match was closely watched by members of the selection committee, who must have been well impressed.

The Doubles Described.

The Women's Doubles fell to Mrs. L. A. Godfree and her sister, Mrs. A. D. Stocks. They beat Miss Nuthall and Miss M. Heeley by 6—3, 6—3, thanks to some clever play by Mrs. Stocks, who always does well at Chiswick.

Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, a potential Davis Cup pair, won their third sucessive Men's Doubles final by defeating G. R. O. Crole-Rees and L. R. C. Michell by 6—1, 2—6, 6—3. Their volleying was crisp, and they moved up and down the court always in line. To offer no gap to the opposition is half the battle in a doubles. Perry and Wilde are a pair, and they must not be split up, for each tournament will give them more and more confidence. Michell is not able to get away from business to obtain much tournament play, and yet he can always manage to hold his own in select company. Crole-Rees showed that he is by no means a spent force. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final Round (concld.): Madan Mohan beat O. G. N. Turnbull, 2—6, 9—7, 6—0 Final: F. J. Perry beat Mohan, 7—5, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss J Sandison, 9—7, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-final: F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde beat J. J. Lezard and D. R. Rutnam, 6—2, 6—3; G. R. O. Crole-Rees and L. R. C. Michell beat Madam Mohan and H. L. Soni, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3 Final: Perry and Wilde beat Crole-Rees and Michell. 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-Final: Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Mrs. A. D. Stocks beat Mrs. W. D. List and Miss G. R. Sterry, 6—0, 6—4; Miss B. Nuthall and Miss M. Heeley beat Mrs. T. M. Mavrogordato and Miss M. E. Dix, 6—3, 8—6. Final: Mrs. Godfree and Mrs. Stocks beat Miss Nuthall and Miss Heeley. 6—3. 6—3

MIXED DOUBLES.—Fourth Round: F. H. D. Wilde and Miss J. Sandison beat G. H. Perkins and Mrs. W. T. Tucker, 6—2, 6—4. Semi-Final: L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree beat Wilde and Miss Sandison, 6—0, 6—1. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree, F. J. Perry and Miss M. Heeley, J. B. Gilbert and Mrs. A. D. Stocks, and J. W. Nuthall and Miss G. R. Sterry divided.

BLACKHEATH FINALS.

MISS RIDLEY AND CAPT. FROWEN WIN.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Rain did its best to interfere with the finals of the Blackheath tournament. A thin drizzle became worse during the Singles; it ceased later, and the matches which had been held up were resumed and ended simultaneously. The scores, curiously enough, were exactly similar, Miss Joan Ridley and Captain J. H. Frowen being successful over Mrs. C. H. Jameson and S. W. Harris respectively by 6—4, 8—6.

Harris started badly, losing a long game on his own service by an ill-chosen venture to the net, and though he pulled up to 3—2, he quickly lost the lead to Frowen, who, placing the ball to advantage with fast forehand driving, made the set his at 6—4. In the second set, Frowen again led the way by winning Harris's service, but the capture of the fifth and seventh games gave Harris a temporary lead. Frowen made certain of the important eighth game, and, with the score at four all, play had to be suspended.

On the resumption, Harris lost a quick game in disconcerting fashion. He slipped in ing to get to Frowen's return of his first service, served a double fault for the next point, was beaten by a return, and then served another double fault. A good recovery gave him the next game, and he went on to lead at 6—5, but this was the full extent of his success, though he was unlucky to lose the thirteenth game on a palpably wrong line decision. Throughout the match Harris seemed chary of going up to the net, a view which was justified by the excellence of Frowen's passing shots.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Capt. J. H. Frowen beat S. W. Harris, 6—4, 8—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. C. H. Jameson, 6—4, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-final: W. A. Ingram and A. D. Prebble beat Sir G. A. Thomas and Commdr P. F. Glover, R.N., 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft w.o. H. Coverdale and S. W. Harris, scratched. Final: Eames and Wheatcroft beat Ingram and Prebble, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi Final: Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss D. Sloane Stanley and Miss M. G. A. Morton, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Mrs. P. Bouverie and Miss J. Ingram. 6—2, 6—2. Final: Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Jameson, 6—2, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: S. W. Harris and Miss J. C. Ridley and C. G. Eames and Miss G. N. Thompson divided.

FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TILDEN'S DUEL WITH BOROTRA.

PARIS, Saturday.

"I'm playing as well as ever, but I can't play as long," said Tilden to a friend only a few short months ago. But he was under-estimating his powers, for to-day he beat Jean Borotra, perhaps the most volatile player in the world, in five strenuous sets consisting of no less than forty-five games.

In the first set Tilden appeared to be holding his hand. He relied mostly on a base-line game, while Borotra came up frequently with some success, and it was the Frenchman's volley at the net which gave him the set 6—2.

The second set, however, saw a return of the old Tilden. His drives developed more sting, he volleyed frequently, and on occasions his

Continued on preceding column.

FENCING.

INTER-SERVICES EPEE CONTEST.

ARMY WIN.

By M. POLLOCK-SMITH.

The Inter-Services Epée Championship, decided at Olympia yesterday, concluded also the Individual Services Epée titles.

An epidemic of excessive caution appears to have affected all British épéeists, from junior title contestants to Service champions. The general play in the Inter-Services Epée Championship at Olympia certainly conformed to real duelling conditions where regard for the menacing point was concerned. The standard was high, and, with isolated exceptions, the bouts were fought with a meticulous care which—except for occasional flashes of initiative—bordered on the monotonous. The event was a triumph for the Army, who not only won the title, but produced seven of the eight finalists. However, in fairness to the other Services, it must be noted that the Army's original entry numbered twelve, while the R.A.F. and the Navy had eight each, an dthe Marines four. Therefore, that the Marines should field two semi-finalists in Sergt. Spanton and Cpl. Eyles, was proportionately good, while the R.A.F. and Navy were each represented twice. For the Navy Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower failed to qualify, but P.O. Pack ultimately won fifth place in the final. The R.A.F. did not enjoy their usual success, for L.-Sergt. Bishop, who won the Inter-Services title last year, was the only representative to reach the semi-final round, in which he was eliminated in the fight-off of a barrage for three places, with S.M.I. Wyatt, P.O. Pack, and Cpl. Griffiths.

In the final interest soon centred on Griffiths and Wyatt, who, at the end of round six, led with 5 wins each, with Richards a point behind, and Collier, Parsons, East, and Pack all 2 up. In the final series Parsons scored an opportunistic touch on Armstrong's toe, and Richards made one of the neatest hits of the pool when his point caught Collier's hand after some spirited exchanges. Griffiths maintained his position at the lead, when his stop arrived in time against East's sudden attack, and the result remained to be decided on the concluding bout between Wyatt and Pack.

In this Wyatt required a win to tie first with Griffiths. Always a neat, orthodox fencer, he played a cautious game, eventually scoring an excellent stop on his opponent's flèche. In the fight-off for the title Wyatt became the aggressor, and by continuous unproductive beat attacks drove Griffiths nearly to the end of the piste, eventually to win the championship with a perfect touch on his adversary's hand.

In winning the Inter-Service Championship, Wyatt automatically regained the Army Epee title which he won last year. Scores:—

FINAL SCORES.—S.M.I. G. A. F. Wyatt (Army), 6—0—1; Cpl. Griffiths (Army), 6—2; L.-Cpl. Richards (Army, 5—1—1; Q.M.S.I. Parsons (Army), 3—4; P.O. Pack (R.N.), 2—5; Lt. East (Army), 2—5; L.-Sgt. Collier (Army), 2—5; L.-Cpl. Armstrong (Army), 1—6; Wyatt beat Griffiths after a tie for first place.

INDIVIDUAL EPEE CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Army, S.M.I. Wyatt; R.A.F., P.O. Conway; Navy, P.O. Pack; Marines, Sgt. Spanton; R.N. and R.M., Sgt. Spanton.

S.M.I. Wyatt receives 18 points towards becoming Champion-at-Arms dismounted. Cpl. Griffiths receives 12, and L.-Cpl. Richards receives 8.

JUNIOR EPEE COMPETITION.

B. P. CAZALY'S VICTORY.

By LEON BERTRAND.

The annual A.F.A. épée competition, regarded unofficially as the junior épée championship, was brought to a close yesterday evening in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn with the final pool of ten fencers, and resulted in a victory for B. P. Cazaly, of the Lensbury Fencing Club, with a score of eight wins and one defeat. Seldom have I witnessed such a dull display. The fencing generally was uninspired, and lacked initiative. Thus bouts were unduly prolonged until the timekeeper's "Five minutes!" became a monotonous warning. In short, the contestants gave me the impression that they were more chary of losing than confident of winning.

After two rounds had passed Cazaly and W. H. McCormick were the only undefeated competitors. In the next two series the former continued in good form, winning both his assaults and establishing a clear two victories' lead over his nearest rivals. McCormick suffered his first defeat in the third round at the hands of D. M. Paterson, and was again beaten in his next encounter against W. Rippon. The leader met with his initial loss in the fifth round, when L. J. C. Widdicombe brought off an excellent riposte at the mask. He recovered, however, to collect two more wins, and at the end of the sixth round his figures were 6—1 and two bouts to go. In the meantime, L. A. Mowlam, commencing with two defeats, secured four consecutive wins. He and Rippon, with a score of 4—2 each, were now the only two to threaten the leader. In the seventh stanza Mowlam advanced by beating Paterson, but Rippon fell to C. C. Shadrach. Cazaly next beat W. Fountain by an over-arm disengagement, and was then in an almost unassailable position. He could not lose outright, Mowlam being required to win his remaining two bouts to effect a tie. But Rippon obliged in a long fight, touching Mowlam with a nice attack at the sword-hand, and so settled matters in favour of Cazaly. Details:—

B. P. Cazaly (Lensbury F.C.), 8 wins, 1 defeat, 1; L. A. Mowlam (Lloyds Bank and Polytechnic), 6—3, 2; W. Rippon (Inns of Court and "Masks"), 5—4, 3; R. H. Evans (Coutts and Cercle Anglo-Francais), W. Fountain (Grosvenor F.C.), W. H. McCormick (Imperial College F.C.), C. C. Shadrach (Tom Hughes F.C.), and L. J. C. Widdicombe (Cambridge U.), 4—5, 4; F. E. Lloyd (Lensbury F.C.) and D. M Paterson (Westminster School), 3—6, 9.

ASHLEY GREEN BEAT COUTTS BANK.

In a contest at the Ashley Green Fencing Club's headquarters near Chesham, Ashley Green beat Coutts Bank, sustaining 8 defeats to 17 with the foil, and 10 to 18 with the épée. Details:—

FOIL.—Ashley Green: G. Barnet and H. Munn, each 2 defeats; M. Law, 1 defeat, A. Smith, 3 defeats; and S. Law, 0 defeat. Total, 8 defeats. Coutts Bank: L. B Purtt, 2 defeats; G. Sterling, 4 defeats; G. J. B Reekie and A. E. Sulman, each 3 defeats; and R. Sainsbury, 5 defeats. Total, 17 defeats.

EPEE.—Ashley Green: S. Law, M. Baker, and H. Munn, each 1 defeat; A. Barnet, 4 defeats; G. Low, 3 defeats. Total, 10 defeats. Coutts Bank: L. B. Burtt, G. J. B. Reekie and R. Sainsbury, each 3 defeats; G. Sterling, 4 defeats; and R. E. Sulman, 5 defeats. Total, 18 defeats.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FENCING.

BRADFIELD BEATEN BY STOWE.

Stowe introduced new blood for their fencing match with Bradfield at Stowe. The newcomers did well with the foil and sabre. Stowe won by 18 wins to 7. Details:—

FOILS.—Stowe: Cheatle 3 wins, Stansfeld and Greenwood 2 wins each. Total 7 wins. Bradfield: Blackie 2 wins, Warner and Sjogren 0. Total, 2 wins.

EPEE.—Stowe: Bartlett 3 wins Cheatle 2 wins, McCallin 1 win. Total 6 wins. Bradfield: Olive 1 win, Haynes and McGill 0. Total 1 win.

SABRE.—Stowe: Cheatle and Hunter 2 wins each, Lilley 1 win. Total 5 wins. Bradfield: Kaye 2 wins, Haynes and Durant 1 win each. Total 4 wins.

MATCH TOTAL.—Stowe: 18 wins, Bradfield 7 wins.

MOTOR-CYCLING GRAND PRIX.

The annual Grand Prix races of the British Motor-Cycle Racing Club were held at Brooklands over a course which measured nearly 26 miles. The results were:—

CLASS A (250 c.c.).—Nine started. C. S. Staniland (Rex Acme-Blackburne), 1; L. J. Archer (New Imperial), 2; S. H. Jones (New Imperial), 3. Won by a lap. Time, 30 min. 22 sec. Speed, 50.86 m.p.h.

CLASS B (350 c.c.).—Twelve started. G. E. Rowley (A.J.S.), 1; C. S. Staniland (Excelsior-Blackburne), 2; C B. Bickell (Chater Lea), 3. Won by half a mile. Time, 26 min. 49 4-5 sec. Speed, 57.57 m.p.h.

CLASS C (500 c.c.).—Six started. G. E. Rowley (A.J.S.), 1; C. B. Bickell (Chater Lea), 2; R. Bell (Norton), 3. Won by ¾ mile. Time, 27 min. 57 sec. Speed, 55.25 m.p.h.

CLASS F (Sidecars up to 600 c.c.).—Eight started. L P Driscoll (Norton), 1; L. J. Archer (New Imperial), 2; F. H. Brackpool (Matchless), 3. Won easily. Time, 23 min. 6 sec. Speed, 46.80 m.p.h.

GRAND PRIX WINNERS' HANDICAP.—C. B. Bickell (Chater Lea) (1 min. 40 sec.), 1; G. E Rowley (A.J.S.) (scr.), 2; F. H. Brackpool (Matchless sidecar) (5 min. 30 sec.), 3. Won by 15 yards. Time, 30 min. 5 sec. Speed, 51.34 m.p.h.

BOWLS.

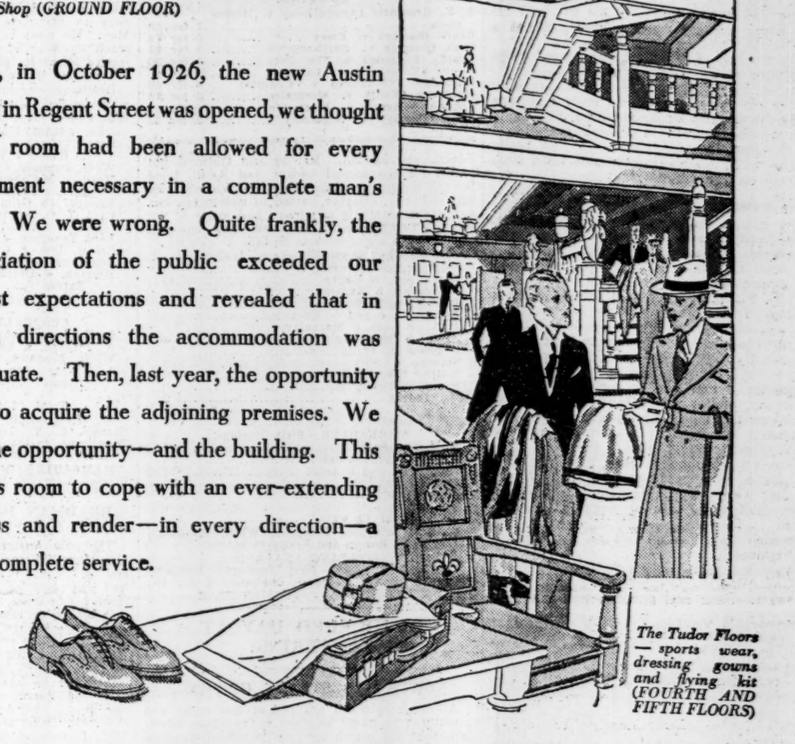
AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT OXFORDSHIRE.

Following up their previous successes, the Australian bowlers defeated Oxfordshire at Banbury yesterday by 151 points to 91. They won four of the six rinks by big margins, but lost the remaining two rinks by one point each.

Now—NINE GREATER FLOORS

The New Footwear Shop (GROUND FLOOR)

When, in October 1926, the new Austin Reed's in Regent Street was opened, we thought ample room had been allowed for every department necessary in a complete man's shop. We were wrong. Quite frankly, the appreciation of the public exceeded our greatest expectations and revealed that in certain directions the accommodation was inadequate. Then, last year, the opportunity arose to acquire the adjoining premises. We took the opportunity—and the building. This gave us room to cope with an ever-extending business and render—in every direction—a more complete service.



The Tudor Floors — sports wear, dressing gowns and flying kit (FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS)

The Tudor Floors, with their oaken beams and mullioned windows . . . the Red Lacquer Room which captures so much of the glamour of the Eastern scene . . . the Louis XIV Room which re-creates the stately splendour of a seventeenth-century French Salon . . . these are the logical developments of a long-established Austin Reed principle, namely, to give men every opportunity to choose their clothes in appropriate and pleasant surroundings.

It is such things as these which today make Austin Reed's more interesting, more useful than ever to men. The enlarged building does indeed provide a worthy setting for the widest choice in fine merchandise for men ever presented under one roof.

The Red Lacquer Room—the new Tropical Department (FOURTH FLOOR)

GUIDE to the EXTENDED FLOORS

SIXTH *Tailoring Work Rooms. Administration Offices. Mail Order Department, etc.*

FIFTH *The Tudor Gallery—Leather Goods, Woollies, Pullovers, Sweaters, Flannel Trousers and General Sports Wear.*

FOURTH *The Red Lacquer Room—Tropical Clothing and Travel Kit. The Tudor Room—Sports Suits, Flying Kit, Winter Sports Outfits, Dressing and Bath Gowns.*

THIRD *The "New Tailoring" Showroom—Ready-for-Service Overcoats, Morning and Evening Dress. The "Ballroom Corner."*

SECOND *The "New Tailoring" Showroom—Ready-for-Service Lounge Suits.*

FIRST *The French Room (the new extension of the Shirt Department). The Pyjama Shop. The Summit Shirt Shop—Coloured, Sports and Dress Shirts.*

GROUND *The New Footwear Shop. The Underwear Shop. The Hosiery Shop—Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers and the Hundred-and-one Small Items.*

LOWER GROUND *The Hat Shop. The Barber's Shop and Reception Lounge. The Bath and Changing Rooms. Tobacco Kiosk. Theatre

Cricket.

POOR BATTING BY THE REST IN TEST TRIAL.

DUCKWORTH'S FIVE VICTIMS — FINE WORK BY ROBINS AND GEARY.

HOBBS AND HAMMOND BAT WELL.

(By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

The 16,000 people who went to Lord's yesterday in the hope of learning something new about "big" English cricket, learned very little.

They saw The Rest disappear for 138: they saw R. W. V. Robins conspire with Duckworth to put men out: they saw Geary get cheap wickets: and, finally, they saw the well-established cricket firm of Hobbs and Hammond proceed to show how runs should be got.

Six men on The Rest side got to double figures, but there was no great merit in any display. And not an England bowler hit the stumps, although they were the large variety. Incidentally, the old wickets are to be used in the Tests with Australia, and it might have been considered advisable to revert to these in this Lord's trial.

When J. C. White won the toss and took occupation of a wicket which had been covered, it was not anticipated that Robins and Geary would prove especially destructive. Perhaps the turf was a little dead; but it was far from treacherous, and the early work of Larwood and Tate did not indicate the harvest that was to follow for Geary and Robins.

Larwood got a valuable wicket (Duleepsinhji's), but he was never more than moderately fast, and Tate, while occasionally sending along the ball which meant trouble, failed to inspire.

Robins had his victims, four in succession, in the middle of the innings. He was largely indebted to the assistance of Duckworth behind the wicket, but all the same he turned the ball both ways with considerable skill. Four wickets for 69 was his reward. Geary had better figures (4 for 20), and his last three wickets were secured without a run in 15 balls.

The troubles of The Rest commenced when Chapman made a great one-handed catch from a ball which Tate would probably hardly claim as one of his best. Stevens made the obvious stroke required, but Chapman reached across in the slips and shot out his fist like lightning. It was really serious when K. S. Duleepsinhji went with only 15 on the board.

Slow Batting.

The Indian shaped with every confidence. Both Larwood and Tate supplied him with boundaries. Then, unexpectedly, he turned one from Larwood into the slips, and Geary had a nice catch.

R. E. S. Wyatt attempted to stop without scoring. D. R. Jardine, who had survived the loss of Stevens and Duleepsinhji with the nonchalance of the veteran, hit a ball occasionally, but, on the whole, the proceedings were dreadfully dull.

Something had to be done to end the monotony, and it was then that Robins appeared as the villain of the piece—from the batsmen's viewpoint. Jardine was out at 37. Geary caught him in the slips. The fieldsmen were bunched close to the wicket, and for a moment it was difficult to say whether Geary or Hammond made the catch. When the appeal went up Jardine looked to the umpire without moving, and when he was signalled out he appeared to be surprised.

Two more good wickets fell before lunch. Leyland came in, promptly hit Robins for 4, and off the next ball but one was stumped.

Duckworth's Victims.

Again Robins got along one of his almost unplayable deliveries. Leyland reached forward to stop the ball, but he lost his balance, and Duckworth's task was the easiest. Wyatt's patience was ended at 79, when he gave Duckworth a snick off Geary to hold. Jardine was batting an hour for 15 runs, while Wyatt was an hour and thirty-five minutes in getting 25, and he hit but one 4.

Ames was the best batsman by far in the morning. While some of the others seemed mesmerised by Robins's mixed curiosities, the Kent wicket-keeper used his bat. What is more, he stepped in to drive Robins. It was with genuine regret that he was out in the second over after lunch, another victim to Duckworth off a ball from Robins that broke many inches. The sixth wicket fell at 87.

When Hopwood was sent back to the pavilion Robins had to thank Chapman for an out-of-the-ordinary catch

Chapman stood with Geary and Hammond in the slips, and only a few yards away from the wicket. Robins bowled one of his going-away balls, and Hopwood went across and hit it hard and true. It was the sort of shot that seemed bound to send the ball flashing to the ring, but Chapman got a hand to the ball to push it into the air and make the catch as he was falling.

Worthington had the right idea. He did not stand on ceremony with Robins. Twice in an over he got him to the boundary, and Geary was promptly called upon to bowl. Woolley also had a turn at the Nursery end. Chapman no doubt wanted to see what all the bowlers at his command could do, but it was not easy to discern the reason for bringing on Woolley.

A wretched stroke cost J. C. White his wicket. He played at an off ball from Geary, and could do no more than touch it, with the inevitable result that Duckworth caught him. This was Duckworth's fourth man, and, after Worthington had placed his legs so obviously in front of a straight ball from Geary that the whole field appealed, the Lancashire wicket-keeper made yet another catch to end the inaings.

England began badly to the bowling of Allom, who was faster than usual, and Clark. Sutcliffe, in the Surrey amateur's second over, hit at a good length ball, and, although he turned it a foot, Ames made a catch.

Hobbs in Form.

Hobbs and Hammond then proceeded to show real batting. It was a welcome relief after the struggling of the other batsmen, but it was not uptil 5.15 that the first 50 of the day was signalled. This meant exactly five hours' batting. Hobbs was the man to pass the mark, but he might have been out when 44 if Allom, on the leg side, had moved more smartly towards a ball that went into the air.

A variety of bowling was tried—Clark (at both ends), Hopwood, Stevens and then White—but runs came steadily. The fielding was good, White robbing Hammond of many runs by the way he stopped some terrific drives close in on the off. The 100 took 90 minutes, and altogether the partnership yielded 113 at the rate of a run a minute when rain stopped play for the day.

THE REST.—First Innings.

D. R. Jardine, c Geary, b Robins	15
G. T. S. Stevens c Chapman, b Tate	1
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Geary, b Larwood	12
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Duckworth b Geary	25
Leyland, st Duckworth, b Robins	4
Ames, c Duckworth, b Robins	23
Hopwood, c Chapman, b Robins	17
Worthington, lbw b Geary	29
J. C. White, c Duckworth b Geary	7
M. J. C. Allom, not out	0
Clark, c Duckworth, b Geary	0
Extras	5
Total	138

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Hobbs, not out	61
Sutcliffe, c Ames, b Allom	2
Hammond, not out	49
Extras	6
Total (1 wkt)	118

Woolley (F. E.), Hendren, A. P. F. Chapman, Geary (G.), R. W. V. Robins, Tate, Larwood, and Duckworth to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE REST.—Larwood 1 for 21; Tate 1 for 18; Geary 4 for 20; Robins 4 for 69; Woolley 0 for 5.

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WICKETS FALL AT HULL.

YORKSHIRE BOWLERS TOO GOOD FOR LEICESTER.

Some sensational cricket rewarded early visitors to the Yorks and Leicestershire match at Hull. There had been no rain in the district for some time, and the wicket appeared to be in first-class condition. On Leicestershire batting, however, it was soon apparent that the conditions favoured the bowlers. Thirty minutes' play produced only 12 runs, and at the end of an hour the total was 45. When the lunch interval arrived 6 wickets were down for only 66.

After luncheon the bowlers continued to assert their superiority, and Verity and Bowes met with such success that the batting side was all out for the addition of 47 runs. Verity took four wickets for 45 and Macaulay had four for 48. Riley batted well after the interval, driving Verity twice to the boundary and hooking Macaulay to leg. He was at the wickets ninety minutes before being out leg before to Bowes.

Prior to the tea interval Yorkshire made 38 runs without loss. On the game being resumed, Holmes, hitting out wildly at a ball from Snary, was bowled. Barber and Oldroyd put on 45 for the second wicket, but Astill, tried for the second time, dismissed Oldroyd with his first delivery. Barber batted in sedate fashion, and at the drawing of stumps had made 53 not out in two hours. Yorkshire are one run behind with eight wickets to fall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Shipman, c Robinson, b Verity	19
Berry, lbw, b Verity	32
Armstrong, b Macaulay	1
Riley, lbw, b Bowes	28
Bradshaw, c and b Macaulay	2
J. A. de Lisle, b Macaulay	0
Astill, b Macaulay	4
Coleman, b Verity	12
Sidwell, b Verity	13
Smith, lbw, b Bowes	0
Snary, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	113

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Holmes, b Snary	21
A. T. Barber, not out	53
Oldroyd, c and b Astill	21
Mitchell, not out	12
Extras	5
Total (2 wkts.)	112

F. E. Greenwood, Robinson, Wood, Macaulay, Barber (W.), Bowes, and Verity to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Robinson 0 for 10; Bowes 2 for 8; Macaulay 4 for 48; Verity 4 for 45.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

Smith (Warwick) v. Gloucester	132
Lilley (Notts) v. Lancashire	94
Whysall (Notts) v. Lancashire	82
Hobbs (England) v. The Rest	*61
Gibbons (Worcester) v. Kent	*61
H. J. Enthoven (Middlesex) v Derby	56
Brown (Hampshire) v. Australians	56
A. T. Barber (Yorkshire) v. Leicester	*53

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

C. V. Grimmett (Australians) v. Hampshire	7 for 39
Gover (Surrey) v. Essex	6 for 74
Cook (Sussex) v. Northampton	5 for 24
Geary (England) v. The Rest	4 for 20
Verity (Yorkshire) v. Leicester	4 for 45
Macaulay (Yorkshire) v. Leicester	4 for 48
Hardinge (Kent) v. Worcester	3 for 14
Ashdown (Kent) v. Worcester	3 for 25
Slater (Derby) v. Middlesex	3 for 34

CHEQUERED DAY AT KETTERING.

NORTHANTS STEADY OPENING.

Although rain did not fall at Kettering, the pitch was so badly affected by previous downfalls that the match between Northamptonshire and Sussex could not be commenced before lunch.

Play began at a quarter past three, Woolley and Bakewell opening for the home county on a pitch from which the ball often rose sharply. Both batsmen exercised care in the early overs, and runs came slowly, the only stroke of note in the first fifteen minutes being a shot by Bakewell high over the heads of the slips which reached the boundary.

Woolley became much more aggressive, some delightful cutting and driving taking him ahead of his partner, and the 50 went up at the end of three-quarters of an hour. Without addition to the score, Woolley fell to a catch at short leg, and, ten runs later, Cawston cleverly took a return off his own bowling to send back Bakewell, taking the catch close to the ground.

Timms and Jupp played with considerable caution in an effort to avert further disaster, runs being difficult to obtain.

Except for a courageous effort by Jupp, the batting broke down badly, the last eight wickets falling for an addition of 102 runs. Cook and James Langridge had all the visitors in trouble, the first-named enjoying one spell during which he dismissed five men in less than eleven overs for 24 runs. Jupp hit with power after an uncertain start, including six 4's in his 42 made out of 69, while his stand with Timms added 63 in an hour.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth wickets all fell at 158, the innings closing for 162, at which point stumps were drawn for the day

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Woolley Parks, b Wensley	27
Bakewell, c and b Cawston	25
Timms (J.), c Bowley, b Langridge	26
V. W. C. Jupp, c Cornford, b Cook	42
Bellamy, c Langridge, b Cook	6
N. M. Rothschild, b Cook	0
Cox, b Cook	5
Matthews, b Langridge	19
E. F. Towell, not out	1
Thomas, b Langridge	0
Partridge, c Cornford, b Cook	2
Extras	9
Total	162

SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, G. A. K. Collins, E. Cawston, A. J. Holmes, Bowley, Cornford, Cook, Wensley, Parks (J.), Langridge (James), and Hollingdale.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings: Wensley 1 for 43, Hollingdale 0 for 23, Cawston 1 for 8, Langridge 3 for 34, Bowley 0 for 21, Cook 5 for 24.

RAIN CURTAILS PLAY.

OXFORD START WELL AGAINST GLAMORGAN.

Following their crushing defeat by the Australians, Oxford University made several changes in the side that opposed Glamorgan at Oxford, Scott, Dalmeny, Gosling, and Inge being given a trial in place of Garland-Wells, Peebles, Mayhew, and Akers-Douglas. The County also had a rearranged team from that beaten by Notts, six alterations being made.

Winning the toss, Kingsley took first innings on a wicket that was still soft as the result of the overnight rain. He sent in the South African Freshman Melville and Moore to open the batting, and this pair batted so steadily against a well-varied attack that they scored 50 in as many minutes, and by lunch-time had put together 88 without loss. It will be recalled that Moore recently made 206 for Gloucestershire against Oxford, while Melville hit up 118 for his University against Yorkshire.

Heavy rain fell during the luncheon interval, drenching the pitch so thoroughly that water remained on it when the downpour ceased. More rain fell in the afternoon, and prevented a resumption before the tea interval.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings.

D. N. Moore, not out	38
A. Melville, not out	39
Extras	11
Total (0 wkt.)	88

Owing to rain no further play was possible.

P. G. T. Kingsley, Nawab of Pataudi, N. M. Ford, C. K. Hill-Wood, J. H. Nevinson, Lord Dalmeny, C. H. Gosling, W. W. Inge, and R. S. G. Scott to bat.

GLAMORGAN.—M. J. L. Turnbull, T. Arnott, M. H. Brain, F. W. Mattrias, L. E. W. Williams, Howard, Dyson, Bell, Davies (D.), Mercer and Jones (W.).

BRADMAN'S FEAT.

A THOUSAND RUNS.

THEN RAIN STOPS PLAY

Bowling on a pitch soft from early morning rain, Grimmett had another field day at Southampton. There was one batsman, however, for whom the Australian's puzzling spinning deliveries held no terrors. Brown, No. 1 in Hampshire's order of going in, did pretty much as he liked with both Grimmett and Fairfax. He treated them in cavalier fashion, and had scored 56 in as many minutes, when an attempt to steal a run cost him his wicket. It was an excellent example for the rest of the Hampshire batsmen to emulate, but they failed to follow it, and were all out for 151. Grimmett's seven victims cost him 39 runs.

Brown found the pace of the wicket immediately. In the second over sent down by Fairfax he hit one delivery to the leg boundary, and another into the members' pavilion. It was exhilarating cricket to watch. The 50 went up quickly, and 42 of the runs were placed against Brown's name.

The first wicket fell at 60, and it was the outcome of a magnificent catch by Wall. He jumped high as the ball appeared to be going well over his head, got his hand to it, and held on. Admiration must have mingled with astonishment in the mind of his victim, A. L. Hosie. Brown's departure was also due to splendid fielding. Lowndes drove the ball to mid-off, where Bradman made so accurate and quick a return that he knocked a stump out of the ground before Brown, who had called for a run, could get to the crease. Perfect timing had brought Brown the majority of his runs. He hit one 6 and six 4's.

Hampshire's innings was mainly a procession after Brown had gone. Their last five wickets fell for 51 runs. An unusual incident marked the fall of the sixth wicket. Newman made a stroke towards mid-on, and Fairfax appeared to make a catch close to the ground. The umpire at the bowler's end refused the appeal, but Fairfax, still sitting on the ground, appealed to the square-leg umpire, who gave Newman out. Grimmett was the bowler, and this wicket brought the Australian bowler's total of wickets to 50 for the tour, an event which brought him congratulations from his captain and a number of other players.

The Australian innings provided an early thrill. Before a run had been scored, Jackson skied a ball, and Boyes, running in from short leg, made a catch of it.

There was no sensational collapse, however, Bradman and Ponsford lost no time in pulling things round, and the 50 was sent up in forty-eight minutes. The second wicket fell at 82, Ponsford being sent back by Newman. With Kippax as his partner, Bradman joined the select band of batsmen who have scored 1,000 runs in first-class cricket before the end of May. He went in to bat requiring 46 runs to reach the four figures, and he attained this objective when he put a short pitched ball from Newman to the square-leg boundary.

Bradman was fortunate to get his 1,000 runs when he did. Just after he had achieved them rain ended play for the day.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings.

Brown, run out	56
A. L. Hosie, c Wall, b Grimmett	12
W. G. Lowndes, c Woodfull, b Hornibrook	5
Mead, c McCabe, b Grimmett	0
Newman, c Fairfax, b Grimmett	10
Kennedy, b Grimmett	5
Capt. T. O. Jameson, c Oldfield, b Grimmett	27
Lord Tennyson, c Jackson, b Wall	15
Creese, lbw, b Grimmett	9
Boyes, not out	4
Herman, c Hornibrook, b Grimmett	3
Extras	5
Total	151

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

D. Bradman, not out	47
A. Jackson, c Boyes, b Herman	0
W. H. Ponsford, b Newman	29
A. Kippax, not out	3
Extras	3
Total (2 wkts.)	82

W. M. Woodfull, S. McCabe, A. Fairfax, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, T. Wall, and P. M. Hornibrook to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings: Wall 1 for 36; Fairfax 0 for 22; Hornibrook 1 for 49; Grimmett 7 for 39.

BRADMAN JOINS DISTINGUISHED BAND.

The only Australian to perform the remarkable feat of scoring a thousand runs by the end of May in England, Bradman has not had the best of weather to assist him. In fact, May, 1930, has been an abnormally wet month, and on two occasions—against Leicestershire when 185 not out, and versus Surrey when 252 not out—he could consider himself unfortunate in not being able to complete his innings owing to rain.

Actually he has equalled Hayward's feat of 1900—the Surrey professional taking part in one match in April to reach four figures. "W. G.," who scored 1,016 in ten innings in 1895, Hammond, who reached 1,028 in thirteen in 1927, and Hallows, who scored exactly 1,000 by passing the 200 in his eleventh innings one year later, all obtained their runs in May itself.

Bradman has so far made the following three-figure scores:—

256 v. Worcestershire in his first innings in this country.

185, not out, v. Leicestershire in his second innings, and 252, not out, v. Surrey.

LORD TENNYSON'S VIEWS.

Lord Tennyson, interviewed after Bradman completed his 1,000 runs, said: "This is the first time I have seen Bradman, but I think he is one of the finest batsmen I have ever seen. What I like about him most is that he is absolutely unspoiled in spite of his great success. I hope he will go on and beat Victor Trumper's record of over 2,500 runs scored in an English season."

W. M. Woodfull, the Australian captain, said that he and the whole of the team were delighted with Bradman's success as the first Australian to get a thousand runs before the end of May.

ENTHOVEN'S EFFORT.

MIDDLESEX IN DIFFICULTIES

Had it not been for Enthoven, Middlesex would have had a very bad day with the bat at Burton-on-Trent. There were excuses for their failures. Heavy rain limited the pre-lunch play to ten minutes, during which they lost Lee with only six scored; and, in the circumstances, the Derbyshire bowlers found the wicket to their liking.

Derbyshire are without Worthington, who is engaged in the Test Trial at Lord's, while Stevens, Robins, and Hendren are missing from the Middlesex ranks for the same reason.

The Middlesex disasters resumed with the resumption of play. Nigel Haig was brilliantly caught in the long field by Bowden. It was another splendid catch by the same player that sent back Canning. Middlesex had lost three wickets for 15 runs.

Enthoven stuck to his guns, but no man was found to stand with him. Elliott, in great form behind the stumps, brought off three fine catches, and Middlesex had half a dozen men out for 72. A smart return by Alderman cost Hart his wicket

Enthoven, after batting for two hours, fell to a catch behind the wicket, this being Elliott's fourth success, and then came some fine hitting by Durston, who scored 30 runs in ten minutes. In one over from Townsend he hit two sixes and a four The Middlesex position was further improved by a last wicket stand between Price and Hulme, who added 31, and the innings eventually closed for a total of 182. Derbyshire, batting for forty-five minutes, scored 25 for the loss of Lee's wicket, and so left off 157 in arrear

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings.

N. Haig, c Bowden, b Slater	1
Lee, b Pope	5
Canning, c Bowden, b Slater	1
H. J. Enthoven, c Elliott, b Townsend	56
Lester, c Elliott b Townsend	8
G. C. Newman, c Elliott, b Mitchell	3
G. E. V. Crutchley, c Elliott b Mitchell	0
Hart run out	5
Hulme, not out	33
Durston, b Slater	32
Price, b Pope	19
Total	182

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings.

Storer not out	12
Lee, c Haig, b Durston	13
Total (1 wkt.)	25

Alderman, G. R. Jackson, C. C. Clarke, Bowden, Townsend, Slater, Elliott, Mitchell, and Pope to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings: Slater, 3 for 34; Pope, 2 for 38; Townsend, 2 for 57; Mitchell, 2 for 42.

DERBY FRIARS' FINE RECOVERY.

In a match at Derby, Denstone were beaten by Derby Friars, who scored 180 runs against 68. Denstone started badly, and Shentall (19) and Kidson (14) were the only members of their team that looked like making runs. On the other hand, although Denstone had four of their opponents' wickets down for 30, a good stand was made by A. R. Laurie, who hit 59 before he was caught out by Shentall.

County Cricket.

BOWLERS AGAIN ON TOP.

A SOLITARY CENTURY—CHAMPIONS IN LUCK.

ESSEX'S LAST MEN DEFY SURREY.

Many fine bowling analyses were returned yesterday in the county games, but there was also some fine batting. In the principal match Lancashire suffered from an epidemic of dropped catches, and Notts thereby recovered from a deplorable start. Barratt, missed when 8, hit 41 in twenty-five minutes, including three 6's.

Smith, of Warwick, got the only century of the day, hitting finely against Gloucester.

Middlesex did poorly against Derby, and lost eight men for barely 100, of which Enthoven scored 56.

Yorkshire dismissed Leicester for 113, and though Macaulay and Verity did the major damage, Bowes had the following curious figures:—9 overs, 5 maidens, 8 runs, 2 wkts.

In helping Kent to dismiss Worcester for 141 Peach bowled 22 maidens in 29 overs, but the feature of this match was the batting of Gibbons, whose 61 not out was a brilliant effort.

A last-wicket stand redeemed the Essex side from a collapse, for of the early batsmen only Nichols had been able to cope with the Surrey bowling.

There was little play in the Northants v. Sussex match, and in the one in which Oxford engaged Glamorgan.

NOTTS RALLY.

LANCASHIRE HELP WITH FIELDING BLUNDERS.

Whysall was the man who saved Notts from collapse at Old Trafford. George Gunn was out with only 5 runs registered. He fell a victim to the first ball sent down by Sibbles, who had another success with the first ball of his second over. This time it was Walker who went back, and Notts had lost two good wickets for 9 runs. Whysall decided that the occasion warranted caution. Carefully waiting for bad length balls before he ventured to hit, he stayed on to make 82 very valuable runs for his county.

The Lilley-Barratt partnership was very bright business in comparison. Aided by luck—he was missed at the wicket early in his innings—Lilley hit with some freedom, but it was Barratt who contributed the bulk of the "fireworks." He scored 41 runs, and they occupied only twenty-five minutes of his time. He hit three 6's and two 4's.

The one blot on Barratt's breezy innings was a chance he gave when he had scored only eight. It was an easy chance, Paynter making a bad miss in front of the sight screen. The Notts rally was getting considerable help from Lancashire's fielding blunders.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), c Tyldesley (R.), b Sibbles	0
Whysall, b Tyldesley (R.)	82
Walker, b Sibbles	4
Staples (A.), c Tyldesley (E.), b Macdonald	35
Payton, c Watson, b Sibbles	9
Lilley, c Sibbles, b Watson	94
Barratt, b Watson	41
A. W. Carr, c Farrimond, b Iddon	18
Staples (S.), not out	7
Extras	13
Total (8 wkts)	303

R. D. F. Bland and Voce to bat.

LANCASHIRE.—P. T. Eckersley, Watson, Hallows, Tyldesley (E.), Iddon, Paynter, Sibbles, Makepeace, Farrimond, Tyldesley (R.), and McDonald.

POOR WORCESTER BATTING.

GIBBONS ALONE DEFIES KENT ATTACK.

Worcestershire provided the opposition to Kent in the first match of the Tunbridge Wells cricket week. They won the toss, and seemed likely to secure a useful advantage, for the pitch was on the soft side. The visitors, however, cut up badly in the play before lunch, and lost five wickets for a total of 58.

With two runs scored, Fox (J.) put a ball up to silly point, and six runs later Nichol and Wright were both dismissed. The first hour's play yielded 17, but Fox (V.) and Gibbons, after a cautious start, brought off some good drives. Each hit Freeman for four, and in this way 31 runs were put on before Fox gave cover-point a catch. Hardinge required a lot of watching, and Freeman made the ball turn appreciably, but the batsmen defended stubbornly till Peach returned, and, with his third ball, sent back Walters lunch then being taken.

After the interval Gibbons and Quaife looked like making a stand, but with the total 69 Quaife was taken at the wicket by Levett, the amateur wicket-keeper of the Kent second eleven, who came into the side owing to Ames being required at Lord's. Root made 16 out of the next seventeen runs scored, twice hitting Ashdown for four, and was then caught at slip.

Gibbons continued to offer a stubborn defence, although he did not score for half an hour or so. The innings had been in progress three hours and ten minutes when the 100 was posted. Brook gave a chance to Watt at mid-off when he had made two, but the mistake did not prove very expensive as the batsman had only doubled his score when he was out leg before to Hardinge. Style and Gibbons were in partnership at the tea interval, the total standing at 122 for eight wickets.

Content to wait for the right ball to hit, Gibbons made some neat drives, and often placed the ball cleverly on the leg-side, and he reached his 50 in two hours fifty-five minutes. Kent's bowling reached a high level, and the fielding lacked nothing in smartness, but tea arrived with the total 122 without further loss, Gibbons then being 59. The innings closed shortly after the resumption for 141, Gibbons taking out his bat for a most valuable innings of 61. Hardinge took 3 wickets for 14, while Peach, who bowled 29 overs (twelve maidens) secured 2 for 12. Freeman delivered 32 overs, and took two wickets at a cost of 68 runs.

The last two wickets added 32, Worcestershire batting four and a-quarter hours for 141. Gibbons, not out 61, defended in very patient style for three hours and forty minutes. He made most of his runs by cleverly-placed strokes, and sent the ball four times to the boundary.

Going in for ninety minutes' batting, Kent lost two wickets for 53.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Wright, b Peach	4
Fox (J.), c Watt, b Ashdown	2
Nichol, c Hardinge, b Ashdown	0
Gibbons, not out	61
Fox (V.), c Deed, b Hardinge	14
C. F. Walters, b Peach	5
B. Quaife, c Nevett, b Ashdown	5
Root, c Ashdown, b Freeman	16
Brooke, lbw, b Hardinge	4
Styler, b Freeman	5
Jackson, b Hardinge	12
Extras	13
Total	141

KENT.—First Innings.

Hardinge, c Gibbons, b Root	5
J. A. Deed, b Root	27
Todd, not out	12
Ashdown, not out	4
Extras	5
Total (2 wkts.)	53

G. B. Legge, T. F. Mitchell, Hubble, W. H. V. Levett, Freeman, Peach, and Watt to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Ashdown 3 for 25, Peach 2 for 12, Freeman 2 for 68, Hardinge 3 for 14, Watt 0 for 9.

HUNDRED BY SMITH.

WARWICK PUNISH GLOUCESTER BOWLERS.

Early morning rain caused a delay in the match between Warwickshire and Gloucestershire at Edgbaston.

Smith, who had been playing very steady cricket, reached his 50 after batting for eighty minutes, and, with Bates as his partner, sent up the 100 in a further twenty minutes. Getting a good deal of work on the ball, Sinfield kept the batsmen fairly quiet, but Neale came in for severe punishment, Bates late cutting him and pulling him to the boundary.

Completely master of the situation, Smith went on to reach his hundred for the second time this season, having batted rather more than two hours and a-half. Bates got to 50 in two hours and ten minutes, and not until 145 runs had been added were the batsmen separated. Bates then being leg-before to Sinfield. When bowled off his pads, Smith had made 132 after batting three hours and ten minutes. He did not give a chance, while he sent the ball eleven times to the boundary.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Smith, b Parker	132
Croom, lbw, b Barnett	21
Bates, lbw, b Sinfield	52
Kilner, c and b Sinfield	0
Rev. F. H. Parsons, c Neale, b Sinfield	26
Santall, c Stephens, b Sinfield	3
J. Morton, b Sinfield	16
Smart, not out	2
Paine, lbw b Parker	0
Sanders, c Lyon, b Parker	4
Extras	4
Total (9 wkts)	259

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—B. H. Lyon, Dipper, Sinfield, Smith (H.), Parker, Dacre, Neale, Barnett, Stephens, Ford, and Goddard.

UNEVEN ESSEX.

LAST WICKET GIVES SURREY TROUBLE.

There was sting in the Surrey attack at Leyton, Gover bowled particularly well. His effectiveness was due to two causes: an ability to mix balls which shot off the pitch very sharply with others that rose no more than stump high. He had some sound support from Gregory, whose spin and steady length also worried the Essex batsmen.

The troubles of Essex began early. T. N. Pearce, the Old Blues' Rugby forward, who has been getting a lot of runs in Banks' cricket, was bowled with 9 runs on the score-board. Cutmore and O'Connor, often men difficult to dismiss, soon followed, their downfall occurring in exactly the same manner. A ball by Gover nipped up quickly and glanced off the shoulder of the bat into the safe hands of Peach, who was fielding in the gully. Although his contribution was only 14 runs, O'Connor was given a life. He gave Squires a catch at cover-point, but the fieldsman fumbled it. Russell's wicket fell at 57. He was caught by Shepherd off Gregory.

Nichols was the batsman who saved Essex from complete collapse. He refused to be tempted into interfering with the quick rising ball, and carefully selecting what to hit he brought off a number of well-time cuts and drives. In Sheffield he found a useful partner for the sixth wicket. This pair put on 47 runs in three-quarters of an hour before Fender had Sheffield out leg before.

Sheffield had good luck on his side in the early part of his innings. On more than one occasion he lifted the ball dangerously close to a fieldsman. He improved with time, and did some hard and surer hitting. He put two consecutive balls from Fender to the leg boundary.

The splendid innings of Nichols closed shortly after Gover began his third spell of bowling. Playing too late, Nichols edged the ball on to his stumps when needing a single for his 50. Scoring his runs out of 112 in an hour and forty minutes, the left-hander got well over the ball and timed his cuts and drives without fault. Gover, one run later, disposed of Hipkin, caught at fourth slip, but Daer and Smith showed plenty of confidence in a stand for the last wicket.

Daer and Smith, in fact, furnished the best batting of the innings. They were sure in defence and in hitting the loose ball, the professional placing his drives finely, and pulling with much skill. Smith is included in the team for his bowling, but he revealed himself as an accomplished batsman. Daer's stroke was the straight drive. Smith reached 50 out of 92 in eighty minutes without giving a chance, but Daer, when 21, might have been caught by Ducat in the long field. When at length Fender bowled Smith, the last wicket partnership had realised 65 in eighty-five minutes, Essex, after rather more than four and a-half hours' batting, putting together a total of 257. Gover's effective bowling during the early part of the innings was reflected in his final figures of six wickets for 74.

Rain came on just as Surrey were going out to begin their innings and, with no more than one over bowled, rain again set in to bring cricket for the day to an end. Surrey, with one run on the board and all their wickets in hand, thus stand 256 runs behind.

ESSEX.—First Innings.

Cutmore, c Peach, b Gover	10
T. N. Pearce, b Gover	3
O'Connor, c Peach, b Gover	14
Russell, c Shepherd, b Gregory	18
Nichols, b Gover	49
C. T. Bray, c Fender, b Gover	16
Sheffield, lbw, b Fender	29
H. M. Morris, b Fender	2
Hipkin, c Ducat, b Gover	11
A. G. Daer, not out	37
Smith (P.), b Fender	51
Extras	17
Total	257

SURREY.—First Innings.

Sandham, not out	1
Wilson, not out	0
Total (0 wkt)	1

Ducat, Shepherd, Barling, Squires, P. G. H. Fender, Gregory, Brooks, Gover, and Peach to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ESSEX.—First Innings.—Gover 6 for 74; Peach 0 for 48; Fender 3 for 43; Gregory 1 for 67; Shepherd 0 for 8.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

SUTCLIFFE LEADS THE BATSMEN.

(Play in matches in progress not included.)

BATTING.

(Qualification: Eight completed innings.)

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Innings.	outs.	Avge.
Sutcliffe	14	784	150*	4	78.40
Hendren	12	621	122	3	69.00
Hobbs	12	716	137	1	65.09
K. S. Duleepsinhji	11	695	333	0	63.18
Hammond (W. R.)	10	558	211*	1	62.00
Bates (L. A.)	8	475	199	0	59.37
Russell (S. C.)	9	449	132	1	56.12
Ducat	12	501	125	2	50.10
O'Connor	12	372	138	1	46.50
Rev. J. H. Parsons	8	371	114	0	46.37
Woolley (F. E.)	11	436	119	1	43.60
Tyldesley (E.)	12	477	109	1	43.36
Gibbons	13	465	104	2	42.27
N. M. Ford	11	452	155	0	41.09
A. Melville	8	324	118	0	40.50
Ames	11	398	74	1	39.80
Shepherd	12	395	103*	2	39.50
A. P. F. Chapman	8	315	107	0	39.37
Geary (G.)	11	391	112*	1	39.10
Davies (D.)	13	389	67*	3	38.90
B. H. Lyon	11	388	115	1	38.80
Holmes (Yorks.)	14	503	107*	1	38.69
Bates (W. E.)	14	458	168	2	38.16
Lee (H. W.)	11	380	95	1	38.00
Leyland	13	487	105	0	37.46
M. J. Turnbull	13	446	63	1	37.16
Payton	9	297	64	1	37.12
Berry	12	428	292	0	35.66
Whysall	9	319	113	0	35.44
Smith (E. J.)	8	271	124	0	33.37
Nawab of Pataudi	8	261	102	0	32.62
Hopwood	11	290	119	2	32.22
E. F. Longrigg	12	384	112	0	32.00
C. F. Walters	13	330	55*	2	30.45
Watson	12	363	64	0	30.25
Worthington	8	242	79	0	30.25
Hallows	12	361	117	0	30.08
Sandham	12	361	65	0	30.08

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

(Qualification, 18 wickets.)

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.	Aver.
Tyldesley (R.)	300.4	124	460	51	9.01
Mitchell (T. B.)	139.3	49	267	25

Golf.

"BOBBY" JONES WINS BRITISH AMATEUR TITLE.

AN AMBITION REALISED—WETHERED'S FINE RECOVERY SHOTS.

AMAZING SCENES AT ST. ANDREWS.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ST. ANDREWS, Saturday.

At the third attempt Bobby Jones (Robert Tyre Jones, to give him his full name) is British amateur golf champion, and so he has realised an ambition which has been stored in his heart ever since he was first playing the type of golf that wins championships. In this grey old city of St. Andrews, steeped in the game's greatest traditions, he was acclaimed champion this afternoon when he had beaten Roger H. Wethered, Great Britain's captain, in the 36 holes final, by seven holes up and six to play.

If a British player was not to win the honour, the local devotees of the game had no greater hope than that Bobby would be successful. He had endeared himself to them when he visited St. Andrews in the past, and there were those who still remembered his wonderful win in the British Open championship at St. Andrews in 1927, when, taking the title for the second successive year, he returned an aggregate of 285 for the 72 holes, a score that had never before been approached in the event.

It had long been a desire of Jones to win Great Britain's greatest amateur honour, but until yesterday it had proved as elusive as the famous Scarlet Pimpernel. He had secured most other distinctions, including two British Open championships (1926 and 1927), three American Opens (1925, 1926, and 1929) and four American amateur championships (1924, 1925, 1927, and 1928), apart from the two occasions when he tied, before losing the replay, for the American Open championship. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him hailed as the world's greatest golfer, and there are some people who would add "ever" to that phrase.

Thousands of people crowded on to the course to watch the game yesterday, but with an army of stewards available, the spectators were very well behaved, and though there were occasional waits while the crowd was marshalled, no violent interruptions such as have been experienced in prominent golf in Scotland, where everybody is keen on the game, marred the proceedings.

In Roger Wethered Great Britain had a worthy representative, and he might well have kept the cup at home had he been able to hole all his putts in the morning. But he failed at many that should have gone in and, after a keen first nine holes, which found the game level, the position was that Wethered had a deficit of four holes with which to start the second round. Any odds could have been obtained against Wethered conceding four holes start to Jones in eighteen, for that was the problem which he had to face, and the odds were justified.

Wethered's driving, as on many former occasions, was inclined towards wildness, but the Britisher has a reputation as a wonderful iron player, and he lived up to this with some magnificent recoveries as well as some brilliant shots following an occasionally accurate tee shot. But there are other departments in the game of golf, and putting is not the least important of them. That is where Wethered failed. Jones made only one putting error during the first round, and that was at the seventeenth, when, with a lead of five holes, he missed from four feet and lost the hole. This was the only time that Jones took five to hole out during the round.

Jones started the afternoon by losing a hole, but he soon won it back, and was five up at the twenty-seventh. Wethered, at the twenty-fourth, had got down a putt of twenty yards, but it did not shake the American, who lost that hole, but won the next two for his five holes lead. Jones then finished the game in summary fashion by taking two of the next four holes, driving the green at the twenty-eighth, and also winning the thirtieth, where Wethered failed at a five-feet putt, whereupon the latter immediately walked across to offer his congratulations, while the crowd, now 20,000 strong, surged over the green and enveloped the players.

Col. P. G. M. Skene, captain of the Royal and Ancient Club, refereed the match.

The Game Described.

Jones struck the first ball in the presence of 2,000 spectators, and he outdrove Wethered, but the American, fluffing his chip, nearly lost the hole, Wethered's four-yards putt for a win in three just failing to drop. Jones got down from two yards for a half in four. Wethered pulled his drive nearly on to the pathway by the goods yard at the second, but, with his ball lying on some paper, the British captain hit a splendid shot to the green, where both men put their putts on the lip of the hole. Both pulled from the third tee, and Jones was also at fault with his second. He chipped up, however, and holed his five-footer for a four, whereas Wethered took three putts and was one down. Wethered also had to play the odd to the fourth green, but he laid an iron shot two yards from the pin only to miss the putt for a win after Jones had got his four.

The crowd had increased to 3,000 as the players went to the fifth hole, and both men hit long drives and straight irons to get a half in a perfect four. Wethered pushed his tee shot out at the sixth, but was not in trouble, and put his next a foot from the pin to square the match. Jones had the better of matters to the seventh, but Wethered, running four feet past the flag, holed the putt for a half and also halved the short eighth. At the ninth Wethered pulled into the heather, but once again recovered in great style to within eight yards of the flag, and put his next on the lip to stymie Jones, whose approach had finished a yard away, the hole being halved in four, so that the match was all square at the quarter stage.

Both men were short with their run-ups to the tenth, but Wethered took three putts to fall behind again. Then two short tee shots were hit to the eleventh, and Jones had to hole from four feet for a half. On the next green he missed one from the same distance for a win after driving the green, but the American did become two up at the thirteenth, where Wethered pulled among the crowd with his drive and sent his next into the spectators on the right of the green. His third finished three yards past the pin and, half stymied by the American's ball, Wethered was woefully short and lost the hole.

Wethered pulled into the rough at the fourteenth, was then trapped in "Hell" bunker, and, though on the green in three, he lost the hole, Jones stopping his ball dead two yards away and holing the putt. Three putts cost the Englishman the fifteenth after both had hit two beautiful shots to the green, and Wethered was five down at the sixteenth, following an out of bounds drive across the Railway. Another pull found Wethered in trouble from the seventeenth tee, but his brassie shot landed the ball in the middle of the green.

Jones meanwhile exploded his shot from a bunker to within four feet of the pin, and then made his first mistake of the round by missing the putt for a half, his only five of the round being recorded. A steady 4lf in four brought the round, which had lasted 2¾ hours, to a close with Jones four up. The figures were:—

JONES.—Out: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4=35; Home: 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4=36. Total, 71.

WETHERED.—Out: 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4=35; Home: 5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 4, 4=41. Total 76.

On the restart Jones laid his approach putt dead, and became four up again, when Wethered missed a putt of three feet. Short in two at the third, Wethered saved the hole with a fine approach putt, and had a half in four. Wethered was too strong with his approach to the fourth, while Jones was short, both missing short putts, that hole being halved in five. Wethered on the right of the fifth green holed a five-foot putt to get a half in four, but Jones was still four up.

Play was held up by the crowd, the stewards having difficulty in controlling the wildly excited Scots. Fully ten minutes passed before they approached to the sixth. A tremendous shout arose when Wethered holed a putt of twelve yards to win the hole in three to reduce the American's lead. Jones resumed a four-hole lead at the seventh, when Wethered missed a short putt for a half. Jones was bunkered at the ninth. He played a magnificent shot out on to the green; in fact, he was nearer the flag than the Englishman. Wethered almost holed a twenty-yarder, and Jones putted dead for a half in four. Jones turned five up, and, driving the tenth green, he sank a putt of five feet to win the hole, and became six up with eight to play.

Rounding the eleventh green, the mob struggled like a gigantic Rugby scrum. Stewards had the greatest difficulty in keeping them in check and preventing the ball from being trampled upon. The hole was halved in three, but the twelfth was the last of a memorable match. Wethered was over the green in two, ran a yard and a-half past with his next shot, missed his putt, and Jones, who was dead, won the hole, the match, and the championship by seven and six. Thus the American golfer has at last achieved his ambition.

Bobby Jones Wins!

The second round figures were:—

JONES.—Out: 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4=37; Home: 3, 3, 4=10 (3 holes), 47 (12 holes).

WETHERED.—Out: 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4=38; home: 4, 3, 5=12 (3 holes), 50 (12 holes).

THE LEEDS THOUSAND GUINEAS.

JOLLY WINS A HARD FINAL.

The Leeds 1,000 Guineas Tournament, organised annually by the *Yorkshire Evening News*, is largely associated with the name of Herbert C. Jolly, a British International, who went to America with the professional "Ryder" Cup team in 1927.

Yesterday Jolly started by taking three putts at the first hole, which he halved instead of winning. He was then struggling most of the way, and, despite a brilliant patch of three holes, each of which he won with an aggregate of only nine strokes, to turn a two-holes deficit into a lead of one, he faltered again, and was one down at the half-way stage of this North v. South battle.

There had been no doubt but that Jolly had had to do the fighting in the first round, but in the afternoon he gradually wore down his rival, wiped off his arrears, and, playing magnificently on the homeward journey, won the match by 3 and 1. For the eight holes from the ninth in the afternoon Jolly's score was four under fours. It was a gallant recovery, but Sanderson, making his initial appearance in the final of such an important competition, must be congratulated on his great battle to hold the lead for so long.

The figures were:—

O. SANDERSON.—Out: 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4=38. Home: 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 4=35. Total 73.

H. C. JOLLY.—Out: 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, 4=40. Home: 4, 4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4=36. Total 76.

BATH CLUB TOURNAMENT.

PRINCE OF WALES NOT PLAYING.

The Prince of Wales, who has just returned from his West-country tour, did not take part in the Bath Club Golf Tournament, which was continued over the Prince's Club's course at Sandwich yesterday, and Major T. Bouch (18), whom the Prince was to have opposed in the second round, was given a walk-over into the next stage of the competition. A. Ladenburg (2), who won the event last year, gained a splendid second-round victory over General A. C. Critchley (scratch), who was beaten by 4 and 3, while another of the back-markers, P. Quilter (scratch), just failed against K. W. Newall (9), who won a close game at the nineteenth hole. R. W. Zair, also a scratch player, entered the third round with a victory over C. C. Rawlinson (6) by 4 and 3, while C. V. Aramayo (18) succeeded in eliminating a back-marker in R. G. Chittenden (scratch), who lost by 2 and 1.

Ladenburg, however, failed in the third round, in which his opponent, W. Yorke-Davies, who was in receipt of seventeen strokes, gained a comfortable win by 5 and 4.

THIRD ROUND.—Aramayo beat Player by 3 and 2; Page beat Philipson by 2 up; Christian beat Sanderson by 4 and 3; Barry beat Meyer by 5 and 3; Yorke-Davies beat Ladenburg by 5 and 4; Barnard beat Grabham by 4 and 3; Newall beat Cunningham by 1 up; Greig beat Holman by 7 and 6; Pollock beat Greenwood by 7 and 6; Davies beat Beck by 4 and 3; Flint beat Savill by 1 up; Zair beat Toye by 3 and 2; Tomkinson beat Ismay by 2 and 1; Roller beat Brooke by 7 and 5; McGuffie beat Weigall by 2 and 1; Jephson beat Bouch by 2 up.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEFEATED.

Visiting the Crowborough Beacon Club's course, a team representing the House of Commons were defeated by the home club by 7 points to 5. Crowborough Beacon won the Singles by 5 matches to 3, and the foursomes were halved at two games each. The match was played under handicap.

AN OPEN AMATEUR MEETING.

The Open Amateur Meeting for the "Gillespie" Trophy, for which an entry of seventy-two had been received, was played over the Northwick Park Club's course, when L. G. Pratt (Greystoke) secured the trophy with net rounds of 70 and 76, his handicap being five. The best scratch score over thirty-six holes was made by R. G. D. Riddell, who had rounds of 79 and 78. Details:—

"GILLESPIE" TROPHY: L. G. Pratt (Greystoke) (5), 70+76=146; H. C. Dyer (Northwick Park) (11), 76+72=148.

SCRATCH (36 holes): R. G. D. Riddell (Northwick Park), 79+78=157.

MORNING HANDICAP: L. G. Pratt, 75-5=70; R. Jardine (Oxhey), 85-10=75; H. J. Patterson (Northwood), 87-12=75.

AFTERNOON HANDICAP: J. Bennett (Northwick Park), 87-16=71; R. C. Downe (Northwick Park), 90-18=72; H. C. Dyer, 83-11=72.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BANSTEAD DOWNS.—M.M.—Sen.: J. Cumming, 79-5=74. J. G. Hay, 86-12=74, tied. Jun.: J. W. Stambra, 89-20=69.

BISHOPS STORTFORD.—M.B.: T. H. B. Lowther (8), 2 up; A. V. Coleman (7), all square.

BOGNOR.—O.B.: A. V. Booker (8), all square. R. H. Webber (14), all square.

BRAMSHOT.—Australia and New Zealand C.C.: Capt. Boswell-Preston (Australia) (16), 4 up; Capt. Hayley (Bramshot) (12), 1 down. B. Foursomes: W. E. Sutton (6) and F. J. Abbot (8), 1 down.

CHIGWELL.—A. Grant Rogers's Prize: C. S. Nicholls, 80-8=72.

COODEN BEACH.—Club Prize: G. F. Herron, 89-11=78.

COOMBE HILL.—W.C.—B.: H. F. W. Loud, F. H. Barber and J. McBrien tied at 2 down.

COOMBE WOOD.—M.M.—Sen.: A. E. White, 84-12=72. Jun.: E. R. Wright, 87-15=72.

FOXGROVE.—M.B.—Sen.: Dr. F. W. W. Smith, 5 up. Jun.: F. R. Statham, 1 up.

HAMPSTEAD.—Foursomes: Dr. G. T. Hebert and F. W. Fletcher 81-8=73; B. W. F. Goodrich and J. F. Passmore, 81-8=73, tied.

HAREWOOD DOWNS.—M.M.: R. C. Bluhm, 79-8=71.

HERNE BAY.—M.M.—Sen.: C. Pentecost, 74-2=72. Jun.: R. Evan-Smith, 99-18=81, and A. F. Young, 99-18=81, tied. "Marsland" Prize (54 holes): C. Pentecost (60+69+71) 209.

HOME PARK.—S.M.—Mixed Foursomes: A. S. Webb and Miss M. Wodehouse, 86-12=74. M.M.—Sen.: G. H. Coley, 77-7=70; A. S. Webb, 78-8=70; F. A. Hickson, 79-9=70. Jun.: J. Weir, 84-14=70.

MITCHAM.—M.M.: O. T. Hazell, 82-8=74; F. Garnham, 82-8=74, tied.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.—Sen. M.: W. A. Whatmough, 78-7=71. Sen. G.M.: W. A. Whatmough, 78-7=71.

OLD FOLD MANOR.—M.M.—Sen.: H. Allaway, 80-7=73. Jun. G. H. Johnson, 87-13=74.

POTTERS BAR.—M.M.: S. Messer, 95-24=71.

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST.—Yewhurst M.: B. I. Franklin Adams, 78-4=74. M.M.: B. F. Kindersley 82-10=72. Margary M.: Dr. Davies, 87-13=74.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS (Deal).—B.: C. H. A. French (15), all square; L. O. Munn (+1) and Capt. C. S. Lousada (6), 1 down, tied.

ROYAL EASTBOURNE.—Summer Meeting.—First Div.: J. M. Somerville, 78-7=71. B. Sweep: J. M. Somerville, 1 up. Second Div.: L. D. P. Swift, 84-15=69.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON.—M.M.—Sen.: H. B. Yuille 82-9=73. Jun.: N. M. Dudgeon, 94-16=78. Mackenzie C.M.: K. N. Beach, 83-8=75.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.—M.B.: L. D. Sewell (6), 3 up.

SOUTH LODGE.—Fourball B.: J. Thomson (12) and P. E. Gale (8), 7 up.

STANMORE.—Par Comp.: L. R. Walton, all square.

THORNDON PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: D. S. Rawle, 87-9=78, and A. H. Bowman, 89-11=78, tied. Jun.: W. H. Morgan 91-14=77.

WEST BYFLEET.—M. Mixed Foursomes: Miss Prest and E. E. B. Prest (28), 1 up.

WORPLESDON.—M.S.C.: Robert Maclean, 77-3=74.

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Mr. Edward Esmond's filly, Finsovino, will leave for Epsom to-morrow in readiness for the Oaks.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

RUGBY.

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY.

A HARD GAME.

MASTERTON (N.Z.), Saturday.

Although playing seven All Blacks, three of whom visited Great Britain in 1924, Wairarapa could not hold the British touring team here to-day, and were beaten by two placed goals, three tries (19 points) to two penalty goals (6 points).

The game started sensationally, Spong running right through the local backs and passing to Novis near the line, Novis, however, dropped the pass, and a great chance was sacrificed.

Soon afterward, Welsh, the Hawick forward, was off-side, and from the penalty free kick Fuller scored. Beamish, handing off strongly, broke through, but Roache, the Wairarapa full-back, made a fine tackle and cleared. Sound tackling was holding up the British backs, but after a time Spong again burst through. He passed to Welsh, who dived over to equalise the scores. Black missed with the kick.

The British pack, in which Beamish, Welsh and Black were conspicuous, were holding the strong opposition well. They received good support from Murray at scrum half. Wairarapa nearly went ahead before the interval, Corkill, one of the five-eighths, just failing to get to the rolling ball which went dead. Half-time: Britain 3 points, Wairarapa 3.

The British forwards played with rare dash on resuming. From a forward rush, started by Welsh, Ivor Jones sent out to Novis, who went over in the corner for a try. Black again failed to convert.

The visiting team now held the upper hand, their forwards playing splendidly. A succession of spirited attacks by the backs troubled the Wairarapa defence, and eventually Reeves went over in the corner. This time Ivor Jones took the kick, but he, too, failed.

The Wairarapa forwards retaliated, and Fuller scored a penalty goal. This made the score 9—6 in Britain's favour.

Missed Penalty Kicks.

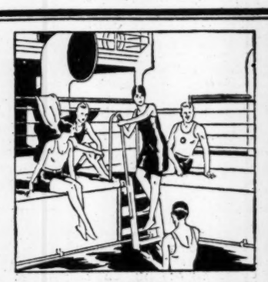
The kicking of Black and Ivor Jones was not up to the standard of previous matches, both missing several reasonable chances of scoring from penalty kicks. In another British forward rush Beamish passed to Morley, but the opposing full-back saved the situation with a fine tackle.

Play fluctuated, and, amid intense excitement, Black failed with a very easy penalty kick. Novis dashed away, and was almost through, being only prevented from going over by one of the Wairarapa players holding him back by his jersey.

Intricate passing by the British backs brought a well-earned reward. Novis passed in to Ivor Jones, who passed out to Morley, for the latter to go over in the corner. The kick was entrusted to D. Parker, of Swansea, and this time it was converted.

Near the end Spong went over just by the posts after gaining much ground with a clever dribble. Parker again converted, and the British team won by 19 points to 6.—*Reuter.*

TRAVEL.



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£3,500.—HAMPSTEAD (quiet and select position, close Met. Station). Splendid DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE of medium size, expensively fitted and decorated; 7 bedroom dressin rooms 2 bathrooms, 3 splendid reception rooms, ample offices; delightful garden with fru trees and lawn. Lease about 55 years. Ground rent £18 p.a.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD; splendid position; 3 min. Tube; 9 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, servants' room and bedroom, 2 baths, and 3 w.c.'s; electric light and power throughout; garden; space for garage. VACANT POSSESSION. Price £3,500.—Owner, 87, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.3. Hamp. 2561.

TOWN PROPERTIES.
Rates: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

£2,200.—HAMPSTEAD (close to stations). Attractive semi-detached, non-basement, double-fronted RESIDENCE with large garden TO BE SOLD; 8 bed, dressing, and bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and modern domestic offices; well appointed and in good order throughout; electric light and power. Lease 58½ years. Ground rent £17 10s. p.a.—Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

NEAR REGENT'S PARK.
ELSWORTHY ROAD.—Non-basement Willett-built; 8 bed, 2 bath, 3 rec, etc.; well fitted and in excellent condition. Price £3,250 for good lease at low ground rent.—Sole Agents, ALLSOP and CO., 153, Park Road, N.W.8.

FREEHOLD, London, W.8.—D.f. det.; 2 floors; 5 beds, dress. rm., bathroom, 3 rec. rms., excellent offices; large garden; non-basement. £2,500, expensive fittings included.—GILES and CO., 2, Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICES, SOCIETIES & OTHERS.
OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire lease of LARGE PROPERTY in W. Central Square. Moderate price. No agents.—Box A 640, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Ideal HOMES. £1,080 to £2,500. Garages. Large gardens. Easy payments—GOLDERS LTD., Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.11.

TO LET.
Occupying a quiet position near two stations.
HAMPSTEAD.
A WELL-APPOINTED FAMILY RESIDENCE, fitted all conveniences.
CENTRAL HEATING. PARQUET FLOORS.
TO BE LET, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms; garden; term 11 years; rent £200 p.a.—MATCH and CO., LTD., 14 and 15, College Crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2).

HAMPSTEAD.—To Let on lease, d.f. n.b., 44, Aberdare Gdns., nr. Swiss Cottage; 7 bed, 1 dressing, bath, 3 reception and offices; central heating, radiators in every room, hot closet on radiators of dining, nursery, and kitchen; large garden; buses and train all parts; boarding house keepers and agents not answered. On view daily.—Owner, 41a, Platt's La., N.W.3.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Small non-basement HOUSE to let, 2 rec., 4 bed, kitchen, and bathroom. £110 per annum. R. R. ROODHOUSE, 145, Hammersmith Road, W.14.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND PROPERTIES.
Rates: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

ONE OF THE FINEST GARDENS IN
PURLEY.—A compact detached RESIDENCE in quiet position yet only 8 min. sta. 4 bed; full-size billiard (would make 5 bedrooms), bath; 3 recep.; fine garage. DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF ¾ ACRE. Tennis. FREEHOLD, £3,500.—Recommended STEWART KLITZ and CO., 117, South End, Croydon. Tel., Fairfield 5577.

WHERE THE NIGHTINGALE SINGS.
ONLY 10 MILES LONDON.—Beautiful miniature estate. "HEATHERDOWN," facing bird sanctuary, HANDSOME DETACHED CHARMING BUNGALOW nestled in 5 acres of undulating grounds with a wealth of glorious trees with spinney, tennis court, garage. A perfect picture at a reasonable price. Freehold by Auction, June 18. Photos., STEWART KLITZ and CO., 117, South End, Croydon. Tel., Fairfield 5577.

TO LET OR SELL.
PURLEY, near Golf.—Detached, modern. 5 bed, bath, 2 recp. Lovely garden; space small garage. Rent £110 p.a. or £1,650 FREEHOLD.—STEWART KLITZ and CO., 117, South End, Croydon. Tel., Fairfield 5577.

DEVON, SOMERSET, CORNWALL, AND
S.W. COUNTIES. ILLUSTRATED REGISTER of Properties to be Sold or Let. Selected lists free upon receipt of applicants' requirements.—RIPPON BOSWELL and CO., 8, Queen Street, Exeter. Est. 1884.

DEVON.
8 MILES EXETER.
Picturesque Exe Valley, within 1 mile salmon and trout fishing. Excellent hunting and social centre.
OLD-FASHIONED CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE; hall, cloakroom (h. and c.), 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); main water, gas, and drainage; electric light; garage and outbuildings; charming grounds, tennis court, fully-stocked kitchen garden, orchards and paddock.
NEARLY 3 ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,900.
Photo from RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Exeter (7513).

COUNTRY HOUSE, Tudor style, nr. Broxbourne, Herts (City 30 mins.), in own grounds; 4 bedrooms, perfect condition; every modern convenience, £1,850; part can remain on mortgage. Or Let, £130 p.a.—Photo from TUDOR HOMES CO., Nazeing, Waltham Cross.

PAIR Small COUNTRY HOUSES, Tudor style, suit friends with artistic tastes, nr. Broxbourne, Herts; every modern convenience; good gardens. £800 each, or reduction for pair.—TUDOR HOMES CO., 8, Nazeing, Waltham Cross.

A SOUND INVESTMENT
bringing in £45 (nett) per annum,
With Vacant Possession in about two years,
FREEHOLD
OLD-WORLD COTTAGE.
Thatched, timbered, and lately modernised.
THE PROPERTY stands beside a by-road in rural surroundings, with sunny southern aspect. It comprises: downstairs, entrance hall, sitting room (with open hearth and ingle nook), kitchen (with ideal boiler) and small pantry; upstairs, 2 bedrooms, pleasant bathroom (h. and c.), with airing cupboard and w.c.
The cottage stands in a small flower garden (containing toolhouse and fuel-shed) which leads to the road.
PRICE £700 FREEHOLD
for rapid sale.
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IDEAL SPORTING ESTATE on the Cotswold Hills, 8 miles from Cheltenham, embracing a compact area of about 1,100 Acres, in the parish of Compton Abdale, Withington, and Shipton, including two stone-built Farmhouses (one could be converted into gentlemen's residence), ample farm buildings, keeper's house, and 5 cottages. ONE OF THE BEST NATURAL SHOOTS in the County of Gloucester, large bags of pheasants, partridges, hares and rabbits obtained each season. EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING. SPRINGING SPANIELS and other sporting dogs. Trout fishing in the River Coln. Hunting with the Cotswold and adjoining packs. FOR SALE PRIVATELY, in one or six lots, or by AUCTION, JUNE 12, 1930, by direction of Ernest E. Turner, Esq.—Particulars and plan from Messrs. TAYLER, FLETCHER and VILLAR, Land and Estate Agents, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.

ESSEX COUNTRY HOUSE in lovely situation favourite Ingatestone country, 2 miles main line station. Charming well-built detached RESIDENCES 4 and 5 bedrooms, pretty entrance hall, and 2 reception rooms, kitchen, and scullery; garage; oak half-timbering, many architectural features; moderate size garden. TO BE SOLD. Prices, £2,000 and £2,250 FREEHOLD. Choice position, handy to the town and station with good train services (35 minutes to City and West End (now being electrified).—Apply, Estate Office, Wilderspool, Ingatestone. Essex. Telephone: Ingatestone 975, or to MARTEN and CARNABY, Surveyors, 15, New Bridge Street, E.C.4. Phone, Central 9877.

CHILTERN HILLS.—550 FT. UP, NEAR HUNTERCOMBE GOLF COURSE. Convenient for Henley and Reading. Sale of "Lower Bellingham," Checkendon, small country residential property with 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.; electric light; 2 cottages; garage; 4½ acres of grass and garden.—Apply, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Rd., Reading.
A MODERN HOUSE FULL OF OLD OAK.
EXORS.' SALE.

AN OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, situate on high ground, about 1 mile from Southend, and about half a mile off the main arterial road; 11 rooms, kitchen, washhouse and store rooms; grounds of about one acre with flower garden, kitchen garden, and matured fruit trees; company's water laid on. Price £750 or close offer.—Further particulars from TALBOT and WHITE, 34, Clarence Street, Southend, and 29-31, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 35 miles the City.—Brick and tiled with half-timbered gables; 2 rec., breakfast, kitchen, etc., 6 beds, bath, lavatory, excellent hot and cold water systems and drainage; garage, etc., with service quarters; fine glass-house and tennis lawn; matured gardens, orchard, and grass, about 2 acres. FREEHOLD. POSS. £2,200.—Particulars and photo, TYLER and OWERS, Estate Agents, Halstead, Ex.

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OXFORD.—Charming semi-detached HOUSE for SALE, perfect order; quiet, convenient position; central heating; lift, lavatory basins; electric light, gas; 2 reception, 5 beds, bath, 2 w.c.s, labour-saving domestic offices; small garden; excellent condition.—TAYLOR, 24, St. Margaret's Road. 'Phone, 5460 Oxford.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND PROPERTIES.
Rates: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

CHAS. LEWIN,
OPPOSITE STATION ENTRANCE, BANSTEAD.
'Phone, Epsom 599.

AN IDEAL POSSESSION.
BANSTEAD.—A well-built and architect-designed detached BUNGALOW, 10 minutes of station; 3 beds, tiled bath, 2 reception, kitchenette, parquet flooring throughout; all services; garage; garden 55 ft. x 300 ft. PRICE, £1,300 FREEHOLD. 'Phone, Epsom 599

AMID CHARMING SURROUNDINGS.
CARSHALTON BEECHES.—Delightful modern, detached RESIDENCE. 3 beds, tiled bath, 2 reception, kitchenette; garage facilities; all services; large garden, 60 ft. x 250 ft. PRICE, £1,350 FREEHOLD. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

£750 FREEHOLD.
£25 DEPOSIT. FREE CONVEYANCE.
WEEKLY REPAYMENTS, APPROXIMATELY, £1 3s. 7d.
BANSTEAD (8 minutes station).—Well-planned semi-detached HOUSES, 3 beds, tiled bathroom, 3 reception, kitchenette. Room for garage; all services; garden, approximately 30 ft. x 250 ft. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

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BANSTEAD.—£900 FREEHOLD. Well-built and planned BUNGALOW, 10 minutes of station. 3 beds, tiled bath, 2 reception, lounge (with parquet flooring), large kitchenette; room for garage; all services; garden, approximately 50 ft. x 250 ft. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

A PERFECT HOME.
BANSTEAD.—£1,550 FREEHOLD. A well-built and planned detached RESIDENCE, 8 minutes of station. 3 beds, tiled bath, 2 reception, kitchen; well-matured garden; all services; garage. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

IN CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDEN OF APPROXIMATELY 14 ACRES.
BANSTEAD.—8 minutes of station, enjoying perfect seclusion. Compact FREEHOLD BUNGALOW, 3 beds, bath, 2 reception, kitchen. All services available. Price £1,500. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

"THE MANOR HOUSE," WHITSTABLE.
A PERFECT RESIDENCE in well-developed grounds of TWO ACRES. Fine secluded position, with SEA VIEWS, approached by private road. Accommodation on two floors:
Large hall, handsome drawing room 39 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 6 in., dining room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, larder and large storage room, conservatories; garage; electric light; gas; main drainage.
GOLF LINKS ADJACENT.
House and gardens inspected and all in perfect order.
PRICE FREEHOLD £3,850,
including carpets, curtains, fixtures, etc.
£2,700 may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
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(Executors' Sale) PINNER.
CHARMING Modern FREEHOLD Pre-War RESIDENCE, high ground, six minutes station. Three reception rooms, conservatory, excellent offices, 6 bedrooms, tiled bathroom.
Delightful well-stocked garden, in all just over AN ACRE. (Further acre available if required.)
All main services connected.
Recommended by the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, LTD., 164-182, Oxford Street, W.1. (C9666.)

A CHARMING SITUATION.
SURREY HILLS, only 13 miles from town, convenient for station, with good services. A choice Detached RESIDENCE, occupying a lovely position on high ground; 5 good bedrooms, bathroom, 2 bright reception rooms, and square entrance hall; compact domestic offices; electric light available; delightful grounds of nearly 3 acres, with tennis lawn, natural woodland, double garage. An unusual bargain. 2,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply, EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

AN ARTIST'S RETREAT.
WOLDINGHAM (beautifully positioned on the ridge, completely tucked away from the road).—Charmingly designed RESIDENCE, on two floors only, comprising 5 bedrooms, fine bathroom, large lounge, exceptional dining room and drawing room, gent.'s cloakroom, bright offices; central heating throughout; electric light available; matured grounds with tennis lawn. Price £2,850 FREEHOLD.—Apply, EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

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AYNSLEY, GARROD and CO., Auctioneers, Canterbury.

KENT, 5 miles Canterbury; amid beautiful woodland country, outskirts pretty village.—FAMILY RESIDENCE; 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bath; good offices; matured grounds, about 2 acres. £2,800.
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BUCKS.
On the hillside, in delightful surroundings, a picturesque detached
CREEPER-CLAD FARMHOUSE; hall and lavatory, 2 reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.
CO.'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Excellent Water Supply.
Adjacent is the very substantially built
MODEL FARMERY
cowhouse, stabling, pigeries, barn, etc., also
GARAGE,
with GARDENER'S FLAT over.
Meadow land and thriving beech woodland,
40 ACRES.
FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, with or without the Stock, Fixtures, and Goodwill of
POULTRY FARM.
Apply, HAMNETT, RAFFETY and CO., Chartered Surveyors, High Wycombe.

ONLY £3,750, FREEHOLD.
SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.
(40 mins. from London.)
IN A CHARMING POSITION, standing well back from road, with long drive. A DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE, full of character. 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 7 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 4 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and complete offices; Company's water and gas; electric light; modern drainage

'Phone: Estate Office only, Kens. 1490.

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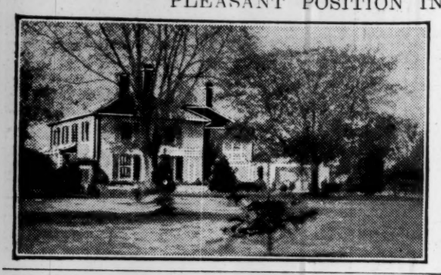

High ground, fine views of open country on the outskirts of the University Town.

Charming RESIDENCE designed in the Georgian style, lavishly fitted throughout, approached by drive with entrance lodge.

Large hall, dining and drawing rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Modern drainage, electric light, gas, co.'s water, central heating, garage, and other useful outbuildings.

Gardens and grounds are laid out with taste, tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, many other features, in all about 3 ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

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On high ground, amidst unspoiled surroundings, only about five miles from Huntercombe.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, facing the village green; 3 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices; modern drainage; electric light; excellent water supply; telephone; garage.

WELL-MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS, with tennis court, kitchen garden, fruit trees, in all about ONE and A-HALF ACRES.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for a year or longer, at a very moderate rental.

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Bishop's Stortford and Buntingford (between). 400 ft. up. Facing South.

ATTRACTIVE ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, with every modern convenience; electric light, central heating; engine-pumped water; modern drainage and constant hot water.

Three reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; stabling, garage, outbuildings, and a 14TH CENTURY TITHE BARN (now a playroom); fitted central heating, electric light and water; cottage for man.

Well-timbered GARDENS and GROUNDS, two paddocks, in all ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

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LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I.,
HAS OFFICES IN EACH DISTRICT.

HENDON.—"WHITEMEAD," 48, Brampton Grove, N.W.4. In a high-class residential tree-lined road within 5 minutes of the Underground Station; 6 excellent large lofty bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 well-proportioned reception rooms, spacious kitchen and excellent offices; garden with matured fruit trees and ample room for garage. Lease about 58 years. Ground rent £12 12s. To be SOLD WITH POSSESSION Privately or by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, June 19, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., by LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I. —Particulars and conditions of sale of Messrs. Dane, Hunter and Co., Surveyors, Cricklewood, N.W.2, and of the Auctioneer, The Estate Offices, facing Tube Station, Golders Green, N.W.11. Speedwell 1601.

TO LOVERS OF A GARDEN.

EDGWARE.—Modern detached HOUSE, occupying a charming situation, for Sale, containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; every modern convenience; exceptionally large garden of nearly 1 acre; ample room for tennis court; timber garage. £2,500. FREEHOLD.—Apply, LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 24-25, The Mall, Edgware.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Very pleasantly situated near Heath, station and shops. A roomy semi-detached pre-war RESIDENCE; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms; splendid garden. Price only £1,875. Lease 78 years. Ground rent £10 10s.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I. The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

GOLDERS GREEN.—Quietly situated within five minutes' walk station, near shops, well-planned RESIDENCE with 5 bedrooms, on one floor, wide panelled entrance hall, 2 excellent reception rooms, one with spring parquet floor, large kitchen, "Norland" boiler, scullery; special decorative scheme to reception room; pleasant garden. Price £2,375. Leasehold.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

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GOLDERS GREEN.—In undoubtedly the best position. Always sought-after detached RESIDENCE; well removed from road; 5 principal bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 exceptionally well-designed reception rooms, wide entrance hall, cloakroom and lavatory good domestic accommodation; specially attractive garden allowing space for tennis court and garage. Price £5,750, Leasehold, with moderate ground rent.—For appointment apply, LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., Chartered Surveyor, The Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 1601.)

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HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, ESSEX.

Glorious situation, 250 feet up and commanding wide views. Close old-world Village and under 3 miles Romford (Main Line) Station, whence the City is reached in 25 minutes.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, modernly equipped and containing: Lounge hall and cloakroom, 4 reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms (many with lavatory basins), 3 bathrooms, etc.

Central htg. and electric light.

STABLING and GARAGES.

Beautifully laid-out gardens and meadowland, in all 13 ACRES.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, JUNE 24th next.

KEMSLEYS, Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents, 164, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and at Romford, Essex.
Telephones: Bishopsgate 5843 (3 lines).

OWNERS & TENANTS ASSOCIATION,
FETTER HOUSE, 54-55, FETTER LANE, E.C.4
Central 2361.

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MILL HILL.—Four bed, 3 rec., bath. Lease 80 yrs. Excellent repair. £1,750.

BARNET.—Four bed, 2 rec., bath; near station; in one of the best roads. FREEHOLD, £1,400 (£1,000 can remain).

WINCHMORE HILL.—Modern, 3, 4, or 5 bed, 2 or 3 rec., kit., bath; garage. FREEHOLD, from £1,300, or would let on 7 yrs.' lease from £100 p.a.

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SELECTED PROPERTIES TO LET OR SELL IN ALL DISTRICTS.
Write us your requirements.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN.
SHOP & BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS.

By Auction at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, on Thursday, June 26th, 1930.

73, NEW BOND STREET, W.,
WITH POSSESSION ON 29th SEPT. NEXT.

ONE OF THE FEW LARGE PROPERTIES OBTAINABLE IN THIS EXCLUSIVE STREET, WITH THREE FRONTAGES NEW BOND ST., 29 ft. 8 in., DERING ST., 50 ft. and 82 ft.

GROUND AREA 5,745 SQ. FT.

LEASEHOLD FOR 80 YEARS FROM MICHAELMAS NEXT

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR IN THREE LOTS.

LIVERPOOL.
47-51, CHURCH STREET, and 1-3, BASNETT STREET.
Fine corner building of seven floors.
CHURCH STREET, FRONTAGE 55 ft.
BASNETT STREET, FRONTAGE 80 ft.
FLOOR SPACE 22,800 SQ. FT.
Held for 88½ years unexpired at low Ground Rent of £2,500 p.a.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
By Auction at the Law Assoc. Rooms, 14, Cook St., June 12th next.

BIRMINGHAM.
72, HIGH STREET,
10 Doors from NEW STREET.
Fine deep shop and three upper floors
FRONTAGE 16 ft. 6 in.
DEPTH 80 ft.
FLOOR SPACE 2,700 SQ. FT.
Leasehold for 80 years at £400 p.a. Ground Rent.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
By Auction at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, Tuesday, June 17th next.

Full particulars of the above may be had from the Auctioneers, at their
OFFICES: 27, MADDOX STREET, LONDON, W.1, and 44, BRAZENNOSE STREET, MANCHESTER.
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SURBITON COURT.
LATEST SUNSHINE FLATS. RENTALS £130 TO £260.

Standing on elevated land, this charming old world court is surrounded by sunken gardens, herbaceous flower borders, and spacious lawns, hard tennis courts, putting and bunker courses, etc.

18 MINUTES WATERLOO.

5 min. Surbiton station. 30 min. West End
Close to Hampton Court, Richmond Park, Ranelagh, Roehampton Club, Wimbledon, river, and well-known golf courses.

50 GARAGES. RESTAURANT. DOMESTIC SERVICE

as required; also spare guest rooms and Unique Furnished Flats available.

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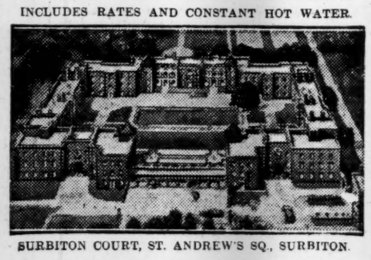
INCLUDES RATES AND CONSTANT HOT WATER.



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Beautifully placed high up in the picturesque Wye Valley, with unsurpassed views on all sides.
HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING, GOLF.
A charming old-fashioned FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Long winding drive approach and 5½ or 52 Acres.
Four reception, lounge, bath, and 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 staircases, etc
Electric light, telephone, good water supply, stabling, garage, 4 cottages, lovely gardens inexpensive to maintain, woodland and rich pasture, with valuable road frontage. For SALE by Private Treaty or by Auction on JULY 10th next, in one or two lots, with VACANT POSSESSION of residence, gardens, and woodland, remainder let, producing £86 p.a.
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FOR SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION, JUNE 12th next,
HAVENHURST,
CHADDESLEY GLEN, CANFORD CLIFFS.
ON THE DORSET AND HANTS BORDERS.
A DELIGHTFULLY situated FREEHOLD modern marine RESIDENCE, amids the pine trees, and commanding
MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.
Large hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and compact offices.
Electric light and all main services. Excellent garage, chauffeur's cottage, etc. Lovely garden, tennis lawn and picturesque wood, acre
BATHING. BOATING. YACHTING. GOLF
Joint Auctioneers, RUSSEY and RUMSEY, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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FAVOURITE STANMORE. FREEHOLD.
A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR FARM HOUSE,
Mellowed with age and containing a wealth of oak panelling, beams and floors, in excellent condition, with every convenience, occupying a delightful, quiet, secluded position.
Large lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, day and night nurseries, servants' sitting rooms, etc. All arranged on two floors.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.
Stabling. Garage. Co tage.
Lovely matured garden, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, the whole extending to 4½ acres.
A perfectly delightful old-world property.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's S.W.1.

BUCKS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS.
Close to Golf Links, high up, gravelly soil.
THE FREEHOLD OF A FASCINATING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,
with up to 15 Acres or more for Sale.
Amidst delightful surroundings.
Entrance and lounge hall, 2 reception, 2 bath, and 12 bed and dressing rooms.
Electric light and heating, stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms, beautiful matured grounds.
Near station. 15 miles from Town.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ALMOST SURROUNDED BY FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.
Half an hour from Town.
UNFURNISHED OR FOR SALE.
Beautifully appointed Country HOUSE, with every present-day requirements, and 8 acres.
Lounge, 3 reception, billiard, 5 bath, and 14 bed rooms.
Old-world grounds of great charm, inexpensive to maintain; garage, chauffeur's rooms; gardener's cottage, etc. High ground. Gravel soil. Good views.
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£1,150. FREEHOLD.
HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS.
Station 1 mile. High up. Gravel soil.
Modern RESIDENCE, facing South-West; drive approach; 3 reception, bath, 4 or 5 bedrooms; electric light, gas, main drainage and water; telephone; garage; garden, 84 ft. x 166 ft. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Agents,

GODDARD AND SMITH,
22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE.
Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,
47, MAIDA VALE, W.9.
Telephone: Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.
MAIDA VALE.—Delightful old-world BIJOU RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road in a walled-in garden. To be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION; 3-4 recep. rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom; GARAGE; modernised throughout; lease 61 years; ground rent £48 p.a. Price for quick sale, £2,800. Bargain.—Keys with Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Springfield Road).—A charming little RESIDENCE situate in this pleasant road, and containing 2-3 reception rooms (parquet floors), 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; charming garden; electric light and gas; CONSTANT HOT WATER VACANT POSSESSION; lease 7 years; no ground rent. Price £975 OR OFFER.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

SHEPPERTON-ON-THAMES (Hamlough Island).—FREEHOLD BUNGALOW with loggia: living room, 3 bedrooms. FURNISHED. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £500, or offer.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

TO DOCTORS, DENTISTS, AND OTHERS.
MAIDA VALE (MAIN ROAD).—Attractive DETACHED AND DOUBLE-FRONTED BIJOU CORNER RESIDENCE, with LARGE GARDEN and GARAGE, to be SOLD, with VAC. POSS.; 3 fine reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, and excellent offices; e.l. and gas newly decorated throughout; lease 24 years; rent only £120 p.a. Price £2,250, or offer.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

STAINES (Middlesex).—Charming MODERN BRICK-BUILT FREEHOLD BUNGALOW, close to station, cont. 1 large rec. room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. LARGE WELL-LAID-OUT GARDEN (180 ft. x 40 ft.). GARAGE. Electric light and gas. Excellent order. VACANT POSS. Price £1,100 or near offer.—Full pars. from Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
And MAIDA VALE. H. C. WILSON & CO., Agents for HOUSES AND FLATS
51, MAIDA VALE, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

DETACHED, WITH GARAGE.
AND STUDIO OR MUSIC ROOM.
MAIDA VALE, main rd.—Beautifully designed RESIDENCE in this favourite position, close to Lord's. Of exceptional charm and character. 7 bed, 3 baths, 3 rec. rooms; finely panelled and galleried studio or music room. Also range of 4 garages with flat over (producing £169 p.a.) One garage vacant. 29 yrs.' lease, nominal ground rent. Price £6,000.—Inspected and strongly recommended by sole agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

A LITTLE GEM.
ST. JOHN'S WD. (adjacent).—A newly-built RESIDENCE of exceptional charm and character in a quiet cul-de-sac; all labour-saving devices; c.h.w., c.h., 6 bed, 3 rec., lounge hall, 2 baths. Garage. 88 yrs. at £50 g.r. Price £4,750.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

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ST. JOHN'S WD. (Upper Hamilton Tce., near Lord's).—An attractive s.d. RESIDENCE in favourite position. Exceptionally well fitted and decorated. 7 bed, 2 dress., 2 rec., bath, usual offices. Very charming gdn. Mahogany panelled lounge 43 yrs. at £58 g.r. Price only £4,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

BEAUTIFULLY FITTED. PARQUET FLOORS OVERLOOKING AND WITH ACCESS TO DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS AND TENNIS
MAIDA VALE.—An attractive RESIDENCE in select position close to tube. 8 bed, bath, 3 rec., ample domestic offices. 34 yrs.' lease at £20 g.r. £2,300.—Keys, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCI. Office at all centre Homefinder 6d.

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CHOICE TOWN HOUSES.

A GEM.
Increasingly fashionable position.
BELGRAVIA.
A BEAUTIFUL SMALL HOUSE,
upon which money has been lavished.
Two double reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths.
LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS AND DECORATIONS.
Moderate premium for lease at low rent.
Inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

EATON SQUARE (Adjoining).
AN EXCELLENT BIJOU RESIDENCE,
ready for immediate occupation, and having the advantage of a small garden; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms, and usual offices.
Lease about 12 years. Ground rent £74.
Moderate price will be accepted from immediate purchaser.
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HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK.
COMPACT AND EASILY RUN HOUSE.
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
VERY CENTRAL POSITION.
Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, offices.
LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.
ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE WITH FEW BUT GOOD ROOMS.
4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bath.
Beautifully light and airy.
Low price for Direct Crown Lease.
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY.
TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Conveniently situate close to stations, etc.
Five bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, etc.; constant hot water; garage; private gardens.
PRICE £2,750
Apply, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Close to Lord's Cricket Ground.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
A DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, complete domestic offices, including maids' sitting rooms.
Spacious garage Central heating.
LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN.
Recommended by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
SWEEPING VIEWS OF RIVER AND PARK.
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.
A HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Four handsome reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cheerful offices.
Central heating. Fine rooms. South aspect.
GARAGE AND ROOMS,
easily convertible into a charming Cottage Residence.
Particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. Hobson Richards and Co., 54, London Wall, E.C.2, or
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE.
THE BOLTONS
(Just out of).
FREEHOLD FOR SALE of really attractive low-storied double-fronted HOUSE enjoying delightful outlook over private garde. s.
Eight or 9 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms, hall on ground floor, good domestic offices.
Completely modernised, painted walls, polished oak floors. Radiator, etc.
Garden with space for garage.
East and West aspect. Spacious rooms.
STRICTLY REASONABLE PRICE FOR FREEHOLD, AS OWNER MOVING TO COUNTRY.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

Domestic work reduced to a minimum.
HAMPSTEAD.
COUNTRIFIED OUTLOOK.
2 FLOORS ONLY.
Basins in bedrooms.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN with room TENNIS and GARAGE.
Furniture could be purchased if desired.
Apply, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
QUIET AND SUNNY.
LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE with delightful outlook back and front.
Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, non-basement offices.
FREEHOLD AT TIMES PRICE.
SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

CHOICE COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE OF A FINE RESIDENCE, comprising 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and complete domestic offices.
Garage for two cars. Also included is a SMALL SELF-CONTAINED RESIDENCE of 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen, etc.
There is a large garden, with ample space for FULL-SIZED TENNIS LAWN.
Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED FLATS.

MAYFAIR.
EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE in Early Georgian building, practically ready for immediate occupation; 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc.
Service lift. Charming old fireplaces, etc.
Lease about four years. Rent £250 inclusive.
Very moderate premium.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

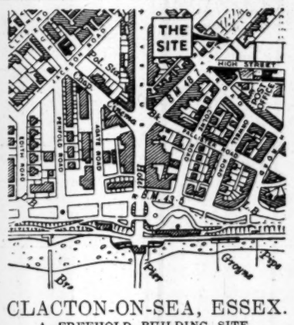
DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING
REGENT'S PARK.
6-BEDROOM LUXURY FLAT
IN EXCLUSIVE MODERN BUILDING.
Lounge, 2 reception, 3 baths, ideal offices.
Constant hot water.
CENTRAL HEATING, etc.
Private garden having direct access to park.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED. NO PREMIUM.
Recommended with utmost confidence.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
DELIGHTFUL FLAT in well-known building and without a dark corner.
Passenger and service lifts, central heating, Constant hot water, Frigidaire, electric cooking, etc.
Five bedrooms. 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall and model offices.
Rent £550 inclusive. Very moderate premium.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

BELGRAVIA.
An exceedingly attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully light and sunny, and free from noise; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, offices.
In excellent order.
RENT ONLY £350 PER ANNUM.
Moderate premium for 11 years' lease.
Recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

SLOANE COURT.
TO BE LET, Unfurnished, with immediate possession, a most convenient FLAT in a very favourite mansion with Southerly aspect and quiet position.
IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER.
4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, etc.
RENT £375 PER ANNUM.
Premium £550, to include carpets, curtains, fixtures, etc.
Strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT FLAT.
REGENT'S PARK.
OVERLOOKING LORD'S.
Two reception. Four bedrooms. Good bathroom.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
MODERATE RENTAL.
NO PREMIUM.
RECOMMENDED WITH CONFIDENCE.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.



CLACTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX.
A FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, as shown above.
80 feet High St., 24 ft. Station Rd., OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
ONLY REMAINING SHOP SITE IN CENTRE OF TOWN.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on June 16th, 1930.
For particulars apply:
ERNEST JOHNSON, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

CHANCELLORS,
RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENT.

AN UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.—At a nominal figure. Double-fronted non-basement RESIDENCE. 5 bed, bath, 3 rec. rooms, choice garden, open at rear. £1,400 or close offer. Convenient for river and station

ALL ON TWO FLOORS.—Charming detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in quiet residential position specially recommended as convenient for river and station. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, drawing and dining rooms 18 ft. 6 in., morning room, good offices, independent boiler; central heating; large garden and garage Low figure of £3,000

KEW GARDENS.—An attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE, detached, and having choice garden with badminton lawn. 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 rec. rooms, kitchen with domestic boiler. Garage Price £1,550.
CHANCELLORS, Adjoining Richmond Stations.

ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I.,
Amalgamated with MESSRS.
KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY,
ASHFORD, KENT, and 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

"The Kentish Estates Journal" free on application.

KENT PROPERTIES FOR SALE

BETWEEN ASHFORD AND TONBRIDGE, convenient to main line station Modern COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 6 bed, bath, 2 rec., and offices; electric light, co.'s water; garage and outhouses; garden and fruit plantation, 1 acre. FREEHOLD. £1,350 (4,617.)

SANDWICH (near), close famous golf links.—Attractive QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE with oak panelling, etc. 3 rec., study, 10 bed and dressing, and domestic offices; well away from road, in park with lodge entrance, gardens and farmery; 30 acres. Freehold only £2,200. Additional land up to 65 acres with cottages available (7,766.)

CHARMING rural spot, 300 feet up, with magnificent views, 3 miles Junction Station.—Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE. 2 rec., 4 bedrooms, bathroom and offices; superior appointments, excellent condition throughout; garage, gardens, tennis lawn, fruit plantation, pasture and wood, 10 acres. FREEHOLD, £2,500. (7,129.)

MAIDSTONE AND ASHFORD (between), in delightful village. Fine EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with charming original features, Adam doorways, fireplaces, etc.; 3 rec., 9 bedrooms, and domestic offices; old walled garden; garage. Gas. water. main drainage. FREEHOLD, £1,650. (7,449.)

ASHFORD DISTRICT, seven miles from Coast.—Perfectly appointed, superior MODERN RESIDENCE. 3 rec., 5 bed, bathroom, and usual offices; electric light, central heating, hot water service, telephone; cottage, garage and outhouses; well-stocked gardens, sound pasture and wood, 28½ acres. FREEHOLD, £2,800. (7,508.)

BETWEEN FAVERSHAM AND CANTERBURY, easy reach of Coast.—The FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, FAIRBROOK, FAVERSHAM. An attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in commanding position with good views; hall, 3 rec., 6 bedrooms, bath and offices; abundant water supply, gas lighting, modern sanitation; ELIZABETHAN SMALL HOUSE suitable for guest house; garages, stabling, and cottage; well laid-out gardens of moderate size and orchard, 3 acres. Also valuable orchards, pasture and arable adjoining with house, 6 cottages and farm buildings, in all 118 acres. Auction in lots at Canterbury, June 21, unless previously sold privately

Further particulars of ALFRED J BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES
Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d and 2s 6d. a line after.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOTS at SACRIFICIAL PRICES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION
FREEHOLD "TUDOR" HOUSE in 1½ ACRES.
THE GABLE HOUSE, Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham. An attractive non-basement RESIDENCE, magnificently decorated and sumptuously appointed; rooms spacious and lofty; 7 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms (one with shower, spray, etc.), dining room, morning room, drawing and billiards rooms both parquet floored and communicate for dancing. Two staircases. Detached DOUBLE GARAGE.

RESERVE REDUCED by £1,500.
GREYSTOKE, College Road, West Dulwich.—ENTIRELY ON TWO FLOORS, with unique hand-painted wall decorations by eminent artist; 7 bedrooms, bathroom, dining room 20 ft. x 20 ft., drawing room 24 ft. x 21 ft., full-sized billiards room; sun lounge. Aviary. Hard tennis court Detached double garage with rooms. Moderate ground rent.

14 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
8, SYDENHAM HILL, Sydenham.—High-class RESIDENTIAL FLAT property, producing £322 per annum gross. Nominal ground rent, £5.

Apply, MARTEN and CARNABY, 134a, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21.

IN THE PRETTIEST ROAD IN GOLDERS GREEN.
FOR SALE, a pre-war RESIDENCE with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, within 5 minutes of the railway station, shops, and Hampstead Heath. Good entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each bedroom, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, greenhouse, large garden not overlooked; telephone. Low ground rent and rates. Price, £2,000.—Box A 641, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HENDON CENTRAL.
Ideal Opportunity.
£2,950.—DETACHED modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, well and artistically furnished. TO BE SOLD owing to owner leaving England; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 large reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and scullery; full-size garage and charming garden; house, furniture, furnishings as brand new; would Sell House separately.—Apply, 8, Rundell Crescent, or Sole Agents, RYDER and CO., 1, Hoop Lane, Golders Green. Speedwell 5207.

A LUXURIOUSLY EQUIPPED LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE OF HANDSOME DESIGN
KINGSTON HILL, adjacent to golf course.—Lounge hall, 3 rec. (all with parquet floors), 5 bed, bath (h. and c.), kitchen and scullery; garage; delightful garden; elec. lights and power £3,150. FREEHOLD.—A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

CHAMHURST, SOUTH CROYDON.—Adjoining Golf Course. Only £1,850. Compact modern HOUSE; 4 bed, 2 rec.; good garden in beautiful and select surroundings, yet sufficiently near schools, shops, and station.—Apply Dickins, 4, George St., Croydon.

EALING.—Detached RESIDENCE, high ground; 7 bed, dressing, 3 reception rooms; central heating; garage; large garden. Lease 60 years at £15. £1,850. Freehold obtainable. Must sell; leaving district.—Owner, 1, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4.

WISDOM.
KENT HOUSE ROAD, BECKENHAM.
12 mins. from Kent House and New Beckenham Stations.
SPECIAL OFFER.
4 HOUSES TO SELL THIS WEEK.
£1,050.—£70 DOWN, rest as rent; 3 bed, 2 recep., 2 w.c.; brick garage, 19 ft. long; lease 97 at 12 gns.—No. 123, KENT HOUSE ROAD.
£1,187.—£80 DWN; 4 bed, very fine tiled kitchen and bath; rest as No. 123 above; lease 99 at 12 gns. overlooks Ibis Cricket Ground.—No 96, KENT HOUSE ROAD
£1,157.—£75 DOWN; FIVE bed, large garden, space for garage; rest as above; overlooks same cricket ground as No. 96; lease 99 at 12 gns. —No. 86, KENT HOUSE ROAD.
£1,297.—£150 DOWN: 4 large bed, 2 recep., 2 w.c; oak parquet flooring; garage 20 x 10; plot 33 x 200; overlooks Midland Bank Cricket Ground; lease 85 at 15 gns.—No. 179, KENT HOUSE ROAD.
Any of the above ready for instant occupation. Freehold may be had any time within 5 years of purchase. 16 min. by fast electric trains (no tubes) to City or West. An ideal spot for ideal houses Call any time till 9 p.m. at 106, Kent House Road, for viewing, or 'phone Sydenham 2303 for further details.
Agents: JOLLYE and WOOD, 1, Albemarle Road, Beckenham.
On view until 9 p.m. all days except Sundays.

HAMPSTEAD.
MODERN HOUSES in this district at prices from £2,500 to £5,000, within easy reach of the Heath, Tube Stations, and road services yet secluded in semi-rural surroundings of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, 5 miles of Charing Cross.—Agents COPARTS, LTD., Temple Fortune House Finchley Road, and 12, North End Road (opp. Tube Stn.), Golders Green, N.W.11. Speedwell 2103 and 3441

EDGWARE.
LIVE THERE.

HEALTHY HARROW.—Rates 8s. 6d.—Local Agents, Messrs CLARKE and CO., The Harrow Estate Offices, adjg Met. Stn Tel. 0219

CROYDON (W.).—FREEHOLD pre-war; 2 recep., 5 bed, k. and s.; e.l.; garage; near station and trams. £1,175.—22, Broadgreen Avenue, Croydon.

CHARMING FREEHOLD.—Ideal City man. 3 min. station. Cent. heating; 7 rooms, etc. Sunny. Good garden.—"Owner." Fallowfield, Ruislip.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 31.

WEST WIMBLEDON.—To be Let or SOLD, large detached RESIDENCE within one minute Raynes Park Station, comprising 5 bedrooms, bath, 3 reception, kitchen and scullery; excellent repair; surrounded by garden; ample garage space. £1,500, or would be Let at £140 p.a. ex. Ideal position for professional man.—Full particulars from QUINNEYS, Estate Agents, Gap Road, Wimbledon.

A REALLY SPLENDID RESIDENCE.
STRAWBERRY HILL.
Ideal Family RESIDENCE, standing in a lovely garden.
Eight bed, bath, and dressing rooms, 3 fine reception rooms